

# THE BEA VO

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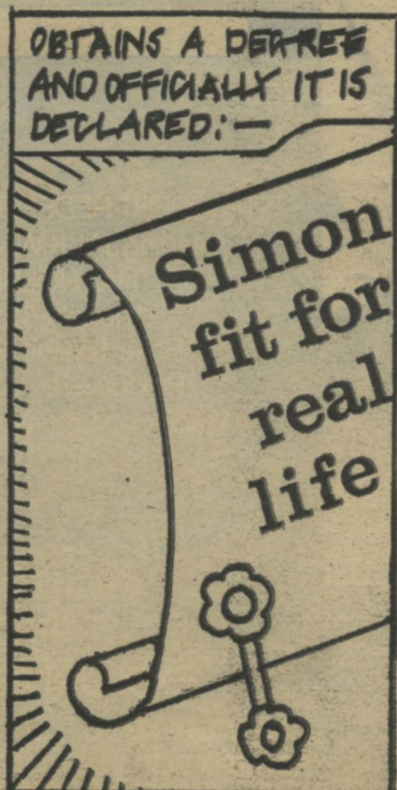
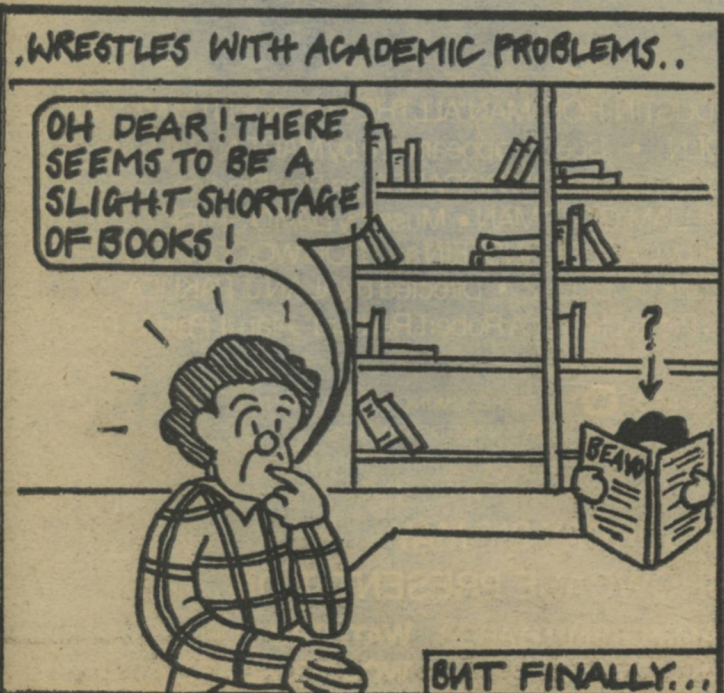
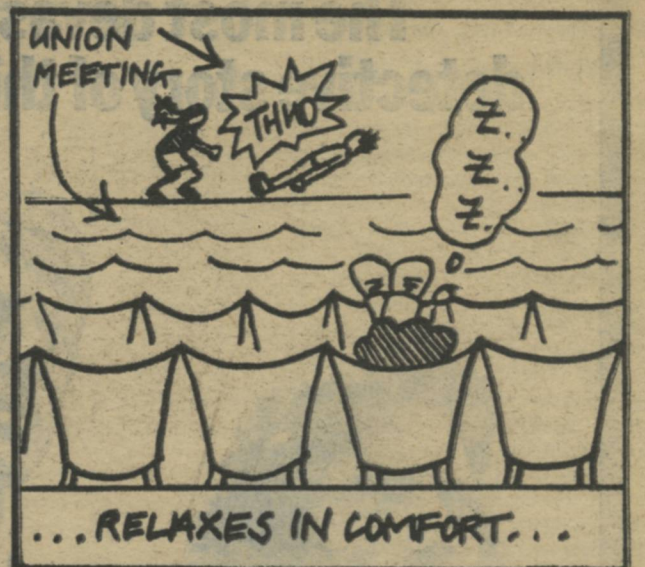
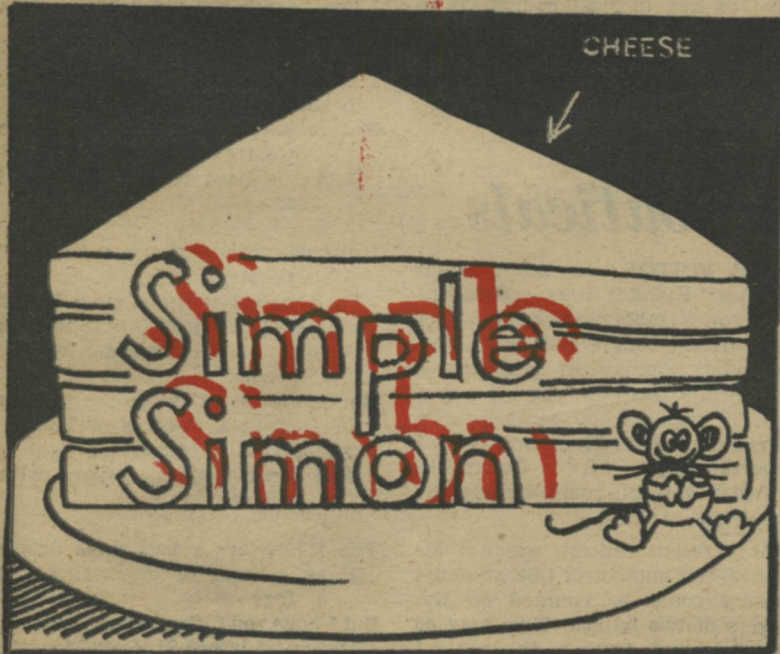
N58

18 JUN 1990

COMIC of the LSE STUDENTS' UNION

No. 151 April 27th, 1976

FREE



# LETTERS . . .

## Union dictatorship

DEAR EDITOR.—At the annual budget meeting this year a call of quorum was ignored on the assertion that "previous annual budget meetings have never needed to be quorate". Yet close scrutiny of the constitution has revealed no clause that exempts budget meetings from the need to be representative.

In my opinion it is ridiculous for an inquorate meeting to vote on the constitutional matter of whether or not a meeting needs to be quorate. And a precedent has now been set. Any meeting, however small, can take decisions on any matter. Could we be entering an era of executive rule, or of badly-publicised Broad Left-dominated union meetings at four in the morning when everyone else is asleep. Unlikely, perhaps.

"But what is all this fuss about?" you may ask. "The budget meeting may have been important but it was only a single case of constitution bending and is therefore better ignored." Wrong! This was not an isolated incident; there are numerous other examples. At the meeting immediately following this, another call of quorum was made, again the meeting was found inquorate, yet despite this there appeared to be a consensus of opinion that a vote should be taken regardless. Could such a vote have any democratic value whatever? No, of course not. Rather we must see it as one further move towards the dictatorship of a minority of active students at L.S.E.

All right, so the person who called quorum was a Tory, the motions were probably of popular appeal, but this is irrelevant as far as the coercive implication of the incidents are concerned. After the meeting the person who called quorum was attacked by one of the people involved in proposing the motion. Clearly he is prepared to use force when democracy fails.

So, what should be done? I feel that it is time to make some fundamental changes with the running of the union.

- (1) This year's budget meeting should be formally overruled (A motion has been proposed);
- (2) Voting in the union should be confined to specific issues or abolished completely;
- (3) The allowance given to the union for each of its members should be distributed to those members at the beginning of the year, thereby allowing each individual to decide independently how he wishes to spend his own money, thereby cutting down on administrative waste, and preventing the present gross mis-allocation of resources;
- (4) The union should continue as a co-ordinative body, giving information about campaigns, collecting for various causes, and as a general forum for discussion.

Ultimately students must decide between an increasingly unrepresentative, dictatorial union and a reduced but functional co-ordinative body based on the right of individual decision and the principles of anarchy.

WYON STANSFELD

## O/S students occupation

DEAR EDITOR.—Two broad views are apparent amongst members of the academic staff about overseas students' fees. One view is that the School has no practicable financial alternative to accepting the 30 per cent increase. The other view is that there are practicable alternatives, necessarily involving cuts in other educational expenditure within the School (such as not filling further vacancies amongst the academic staff), and that these ought to be explored. I share this second view.

It is generally agreed that we may be facing further Government decisions which will greatly increase overseas students' fees later this year.

My disagreement with the attitude adopted by the students' union at the end of last term was twofold. First, it would not accept the logic that a decision not to increase the fees must result in educational cuts elsewhere within the School's budget. The failure to accept this reduced the union's attitude to a cry of pain and no more. Secondly, the occupation was irrelevant because it could not make more likely a decision not to increase the fees.

For the future, and especially if the likelihood of further increases in these fees becomes imminent, I write to express the hope that the students' union will press the School to examine in detail, with the union's active co-operation, the ways in which savings may be made elsewhere so as to avoid increases in the fees of overseas students.

J. A. G. GRIFFITH  
(Professor)

## Request for scraps

From the Director of Research into Child Blindness, Garrick House, Drysdale Street, London N.1:—

DEAR EDITOR.—Your readers may like to know that three common items for which they no longer have any use, would be of great benefit to us.

Old photographic negatives (both black and coloured);

Unwanted keys of any type or size (even rusty ones); and lastly, Old spectacles (no matter how old or shabby).

All these items are sold to specialised outlets and the profits used to buy medical equipment to investigate the causes of blindness in children.

Please note that RICB does not accept money under any circumstances, only scrap materials.

## Sabbaticals

DEAR EDITOR.—In the previous "Beaver" Richard Rees argued the case for a sabbatical 'Ents' officer and, while I believe that the Entertainments Committee performs a worthwhile task, I cannot agree that it requires the services of a sabbatical officer. My reason is that, unfortunately, the Committee provides entertainment largely for people outside LSE.

At a recent concert, which I attended, the number of LSE students present could be counted on the fingers of two hands. This may of course be put down to the general

lack of interest amongst the student body at LSE, but I feel that Ents must make more effort to attract LSE students to their concerts before they can, with conviction, argue the case for a sabbatical Ent's officer.

SHEREE DODD

Text of a speech delivered by Professor John Griffith at the Academic Board of the London School of Economics on 1 March 1976 during the discussion on the Director's paper entitled "A Centre for Economic and Political Studies in London":

I rise on the feast of St. David (No day for a Welshman to cringe),

I can hardly support a new centre. As one of the lunatic fringe.

I admit that the heart of this paper is somewhat offset—to the right. But it keeps coming back to the Centre

And the need for the Best and the Bright.

I distrust "thoughtful and sensible" people,

I'm appalled by the "serious Press" And see twelve professorial Fellows As apostles of doom and distress.

But above all whatever the politics Of Institutes, Centres or Tanks, I prefer LSE uncommitted —

And return your paper, with thanks.

The Welsh are a barbarous people From a land of mountains and fogs

But I hope you'll abjure the Centre— March 1st is not St. Rees-Moggs's

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# NUS CONFERENCE



Hugh Lanning and Valerie Coultas

LLANDUDNO never knew what hit it. A quietly prosperous seaside resort happily selling its lucky bingo boards, and enjoying the lull before the summer season, when the NUS arrived in town (week of April 5th-9th). What the locals thought of the 1,200-plus invasion, nobody knows. Indicators were just a few half-heard insults hurled from passing Jaguars as they headed for the hills.

Who was bothered about the locals anyway, for the uninitiated this is the NUS's twice-yearly bonanza. The conference (at a cost conservatively estimated at over £100,000) is to the NUS what Ascot is to our upper classes. It is also a time for party lines, marshalled disciplined cohorts. It is a time for bureaucracy, where a lot of time is spent discussing future conferences, and it is a time for jargon, trying out your new pet phrase. The most popular slogan was "resign!" but my vote goes to "honest ineptitude is as good as incompetent treachery."

But to the serious business (!) a few salient points. Broad Left swept the elections and kept policy motions within (their) bounds. The Tories emerged as a real force (God bless their election managers and the Broad Left). While the biggest problem facing students is unemployment according to Charles Clarke, but it is Charles Clarke according to a member from the floor.



I never wanted to go to Conference anyway

## Interim Executive Report

THE Interim Executive Report is the document reporting on what the Executive has done since last Conference and a lot of time is devoted to it. It is a time when students (or at least their delegates) have a chance to hit back at the Executive. According to Pete Ashby (Broad Left—they're mostly Broad Left) it was "not Broad Left Journal Mark II" but this seemed to elicit some doubt from the floor, especially as it was signed by only the Broad Left members of the Exec. The other three (Pete Gillard, Hugh Lanning and Val Coultas) produced a minority report.

The first piece of excitement concerning the report was on Tuesday (the first few sessions the delegates just gawp at the platform, then they realise the delights of Exec-bashing). It concerned the Right to Work Campaign. Now you know it is an IS front and I know it, but Conference (or at least the IS there) thought it was "a genuine mass working-class organisation" and thought the NUS was a bit mean not to support it. This section of the report was "referred back." What this means in practice I don't know, but it is quite exciting and it keeps the typists at work. Soon after Pennie Cooper had a section of her Women's Report referred back for lack of detail.

On Wednesday afternoon there was the Report from NUS Services. Conference felt that the student press should hear this (usually the report is heard in closed session), the Executive felt that the student press should not be allowed in (we're an irresponsible lot), the student press felt that it could do with a break. However, the Exec lost and so we sat through it.

To indicate my irresponsibility I think an attack on NUS Services is in order. It has always amazed me that NUS, for all its Socialist rhetoric, could run such nasty little concerns. Not only are they profit orientated (rather than student), with sales policy strongly influenced by external commission, but they are also expensive and to compound the hypocrisy they make losses.

They're not just stinking capitalist concerns but loss-making stinking capitalist concerns. Any way, it was nice to see some of the Report referred back. This issue concerned the NUS Services redundancies and with NUS POLICY con-

demning unemployment too. Still I doubt if the referral back will get those people their jobs back.

Thursday morning was the setting for the International Section of the Interim Executive Report. It began well enough with the referral back of the section dealing with Southern Africa and the censure (the first of the Conference) of Chris Morgan for the lack of NUS initiatives. Like "referrals back" "votes of censure seem to be lovely pieces of nothing, but Chris did look embarrassed.

Next came what was supposed to be the major issue of the Conference... the Bucharest Agreement. This was the result of a meeting of Charles Clarke, Trevor Phillips and Al Stewart with Eastern European Student Unions. Here the NUS (that's you) united with other "progressive forces" "to win the struggle for peace and democracy and for a better future."

The Bucharest Agreement was attacked for its slavishly pro-Soviet line and our delegation was attacked for associating with the CSUV (puppet Students' Union of Czechoslovakia). Talk of "progressive forces" can be balanced against the fact that abortion is illegal in Rumania (the host country).

The debate began with an impassioned speech by Al Stewart in defence of working with the IUS (International Union of Students—Moscow oriented). However, this was of no avail and a censure on the three Executive members, who went to Bucharest was overwhelmingly passed. Next a vote of censure was moved on Charles Clarke for the delay in the distribution of the Agreement (especially in view of the undertaking he had given to distribute it within weeks not months). This too was passed and finally the European Section of the International Report was thrown out.

So looking back we had five referral backs and three votes of censure, which is not a bad record for a Conference. However, nothing really happened and looking back I feel I've witnessed a great illusion: All that energy, that anger, that emotion and for what? So the executive, the bureaucracy, the whole machinery could come out looking about as undisturbed as a bunch of Cheshire cats.

## Northern Ireland

PERHAPS the major problem fac-tems of Northern Ireland are not that far away, either in distance or in causes, from our own problems. Indeed there seems a tendency for the problems to come to London in quite tangible forms.

The most dominant phenomena of the Conference was fatuous political rhetoric and the further away the problem the better. You couldn't help feeling sorry for the Northern Ireland delegates. The only "interest" in their problem came from the Troops Out Movement, whose closest allies in Northern Ireland

are the Official IRA. TOM has already earned Mr Cox (Queens University Belfast) disparaging remarks in the Republican News (just above the obituaries of Provos killed on active service).

The students of Northern Ireland are trying to build a common movement above the barriers of sectarianism. The campaign for the "Better Life for All" Charter (which wants better social conditions and a Bill of Rights) is progressing slowly. It's sad that the only interest from English students is destructive, the product of disgustingly congealed dogma—Trotskyism.

## Elections

THE major business of the Conference was the elections for the NUS Executive of the next academic year: the faces which will appear as our representatives. The most important election was for the post of President, presently held by Charles Clarke (Broad Left of course). Hapgood (the Conservative) received a lot of vociferous support in the hustings but the main fight was between Clarke and Hugh Lanning. Before the Conference Lanning had formed a grouping known as Socialist Challenge, consisting of such diverse elements as Maoists and Liberals, but to the Left of the Broad Left.

### Strange bed persons

However, in the election Charles Clarke won on the votes of the Conservatives who transferred to him rather than Lanning. In the past the Conservative vote might just as well have gone to Lanning (to weaken Broad Left control), but this time the Conservatives saw their interests lying with the Broad Left. It was a pattern to be repeated.

In the elections for the Deputy President Pete Ashby (previously Vice-President Services) was elected on first preferences. The election for Treasurer was a contest between Lanning (the present incumbent) and Chris Morgan (Broad Left). The latter won after a good speech which attacked Lanning for not opening out decisions. All in all it wasn't Lanning's Conference.

### Tory-Commi Alliance

The election for National Secretary was between Sue Slipman (BL and CP) and Valerie Coultas (IMG—she didn't expect to win). Again it was spot the Tory transfer; still it's intriguing to see the Tories voting for a Communist. So Slipman got in, and now all the major full-time Executive posts are held by the Broad Left.

Of the part-timers D. Aaronovitch, P. Cooper, T. Phillips and J. Lloyd were elected Vice-Presidents for Services, Education, Areas and Welfare. They're all Broad Left. Of the three Executive Officers two were BL (K. Kopp-Brown and P. Perkins) while the other (A. Dugan)

was IS. I thought perhaps the Broad Left were slipping, but they were only standing the two candidates and captive minorities have their use.

### Moon shines bright by B.L. permission

Two of the Executive Committee members voted in were BL (P. Blomfield and H. Deans), one was IS (G. Threlfell) and one was a Conservative (S. Moon). This is the first time a Conservative has been elected for years and I find it significant. It marks the way BL are trying to change the dialogue within NUS from a Left versus Ultra Left to Left v Right.

### It's that BL professionalism that breeds cynicism

As to the electioneering itself, you may find (as Val Coultas) that BL professionalism makes you cynical about student politics, but it wins elections. A word here about the Broad Left (after all, NUS equals BL). While by no means a majority at Conference they have good election managers and leaders (particularly Howard Smith). By steering down the centre of student politics ("the responsible Left") they receive twice as many votes as there are actual Broad Leftites. While claiming to be an alliance rather than a party they avoid being split by not discussing divisive topics (for example Russia). A most ingenious tactic—could the BL be the prototype party of the future.

### B.L. Bootpersons Rule

However, their organisational stability depends on their leaders. It's unlikely that NUS politics threefold division will continue. The Ultras will not simply disappear and the BL could be broken between the Ultra Left and the Right which it helped to recreate. Still, this is for the future, meanwhile their rule continues. In the words of the drunken Broad Leftites:—

We are mean,  
We are cruel,  
We are Broad Left,  
And we rule.

Apart from the Executive elections there was one more election. Conference decided that the Executive was not to be trusted with the next IUS delegation (they didn't want another Bucharest), so it was elected from the Conference floor. I was rooting for the anti-decimalisation candidate (long live "progressive forces") but P. Ashby (BL), A. Dugan (IS) and T. Fakata (Conservative) were elected.

# CRUSE—ING FOR A BRUISING

THE recent elections for next year's Executive produced some very interesting results which was hardly surprising under the STV system, used for the first time to elect a whole Executive. The system obviously does not allow "slates" to get in although the Broad Left must be very pleased with the number of members they now have on the Executive. They showed a surprising lack of awareness and preparedness at the Executive elect meeting which was concerned with handing out the posts. John Cruse as Senior Treasurer and semi-leader of the Broad Left contingent was quite willing to allow Roger Galloway the post of External Affairs, surely a key political post and lumber Jackie Rushforth with Bar, Shop and Florries. It is quite possible that Jackie will challenge Jim Armitage for the Ents post which could prove an interesting competition.

Jim's election showed the virtue of one candidate, one party which guaranteed him a place as the sole Tory candidate, as opposed to split votes from supporters of people on slates. The increase in fees for Overseas students has spawned

a vigorous anti-campaign and its growing momentum was reflected in the election of two Overseas students almost solely on first preferences. This is an interesting occurrence because there has obviously been an emergence of a large number

of Overseas students who would normally assume a more passive role in student politics. Even taking this into account there was a very low turnout — somewhere less than a quarter of the total students.

ANTON



## NUS conference cont. OUR DELEGATION

What can you say about our delegation? It consisted of Ken Hulme, Graham Wildridge (both BL), Pete Timmins, Crispin O'Brien (Ind. Soc.), Andy Milner (IS), Sue Landau (IMG) and one extremist—Julian Ingram (SRP).

Generally this seemed to duplicate the make-up of the conference as a whole and our delegation appeared to follow the usual line, ie. BL and occasionally ultra-left. However variation was provided by Ken mislaying the BL line.

Moreover, our delegation managed to distinguish itself in several ways, not least by its general noisiness and anarchistic behaviour, and Graham distinguished himself by asking for the Standing Orders to be suspended.

He was also going to move 27B (which means that the

conference becomes worthless). However he seemed to have a hang-over in the morning and failed to do so. He hotly denies allegations that he said he never wanted to be in the BL anyway.

We seemed to have speaking rights on most issues and while not exactly being in the revolutionary vanguard, we had our fair share of slogans. For example "no taxation without representation" raised by Andy Milner in connection with the non-voting of fee-paying part-timers.

When Al Stewart announced that he was coming to the LSE, there was a spontaneous uproar from our delegation. "Free, free the LSE, save it from bureaucracy!"—and when he talked about fighting for socialism, Crispin was heard to murmur "not if I'm chairing the meeting!"

## The Politics of Policy

This section was going to be devoted to the policy section of the conference but looking back I don't see why I should subject you to it. I find all the resolutions and debates completely unintelligible — and I was there!

There were resolutions on all the usual issues (grants, etc.) but nothing worth talking about came out of them. The most fascinating thing about the policy debates is the method of voting. The delegated sit quietly trying to pick up clues from the speakers as to the political groupings putting forward the motion. Most of the battles are fought out in the compositing meetings before the debates. Here speaking rights are decided upon (they seem more important than actual policy).

The usual procedure for the actual motions is to throw out all the amendments and vote for the (Broad Left) substantive. It's so much simpler. One amendment was unopposed but the vote was still quite close, conference was so well versed in its habits.

THE last session of the conference is a deeply emotional occasion (anger). It's when we say goodbye to the Executive members who fail to get re-elected.

Perhaps if the conference belonged to any individual it was Val Coultas (IMG). Even the Conservatives had nothing nasty to say about her. Al Stewart had called her "distractingly beautiful" (he also "off the record" called her a lying cow). I prefer the "refreshingly good-looking" description.

I'm not saying the press spent the conference staring giddily into her eyes, but she did make a nice change from Charles Clarke. The Executive wasn't the only sexist bunch around. However her principled stand at conference and her articulate presentation (plus perhaps her "no-threat" minority posi-

tion) earned her prolonged applause (four seconds longer than Lanning—I had to have something to do).

Hugh Lanning was quite naturally a little despondent about his conference. In an exclusive interview with your ace reporter, he talked about the "bleak year coming"—the new "Dark Age". Broad Left domination he felt would produce a reaction either to the left or the right.

The other major figure to disappear was Al Stewart (Present Deputy President and BL). I hate to say where he is disappearing to, but it's the LSE. In (yet another) exclusive quote, he talked of his "developed taste for the jugular veins of Trots". Charles Clarke mentioned the love-hate relationship of Al Stewart and conference, but I must agree with the delegate who shouted out "just hate!"

## BRAZIL

IN comparison with the deluge of publicity concerning the political situation in Chile, the long-standing state of affairs in Brazil tends to escape unnoticed. On 4th May however, the Brazilian military dictator, General Geisel will arrive in this country for a state visit. To prepare for this event, the Liberation Brazil Committee has published a pamphlet which claims that 1,500 people were detained last year for political purposes, and Amnesty International's report stated that "an entire apparatus exists to carry out torture, with no other justification than the maintenance of the present regime".

The report continues:

"On the basis of Institutional Act No. 5, autonomous organs of repression, exempt from all judicial control were created. These units operate through organised terror and secrecy. Duplicating the activities of the official (DOPS) these autonomous groups kidnap, torture and often kill suspects whose crimes are defined, ever more widely under the terms of the Law of National Security. Demands for habeas corpus do not stand in their way. In the rare instances where such requests are accepted by legal authorities, they would be ignored by these units."

The following events are planned:

Public Meeting with Ian Mikardo, MP — 7.00 p.m., Wednesday 28th April, at LSE.

Picket of Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall — 6.30-7.30 p.m. Wednesday, 5th May. (In Gresham Street, Bank tube).

## Beaver elections

THE elections for the editorship of Beaver was a very exciting affair and a very keen interest was shown by a vast number of LSE personnel. So keen was the interest that on the day of the election there were insufficient ballot papers to be printed, but this consequently the election had to be postponed for two days for more ballot papers to be printed, but this delay did not deter those who viewed the election with avid interest. On the second day yet again the Beaver office was filled to capacity, many making their first appearances in S116. The actual election was a very closely contested battle, with the eventual winner, Anton Chapman, being elected by only one vote ahead of Peacock.

The new editor hopes that next year many of those who felt compelled to come and vote for him and others will similarly feel inclined to come and work to improve Beaver. And it can easily be improved if more people were to get involved because then the dogsbody work can be spread and kept to the barest minimum per person. On this foundation can be built a system where the finer intricacies of newspaper work can be concentrated on.

Any help offered is always gratefully accepted in S116 and you do not necessarily have to be able to type or write quickly. It takes a bit of time to gain an affinity for newspaper work but it can come to almost anyone. If you are the sort of person who does not like doing something for nothing there are perks — see Cosmorama elsewhere in this issue, plus numerous books for review, press tickets for theatre and films, etc.



ALL opinions in the paper are those of the writers.

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### NIGHTLINE

Central London Student's Nightline

'run for students by students' . . . exams, depressions, problems, crises, living in London, being a student or what you are . . .

. . . information, places to stay, entertainments, events legal hassles . . .

You name it, we'll talk about it with you — confidentially.

Ring 387 0680 or drop round to 3, Gower Place, W.C.1., 6 p.m. - 8 p.m., 7 days a week.

— also anyone interested in helping on Nightline give us a ring on the N/L number.

Your ace reporter for this Conference was PEACOCK and it's a pity that our delegation has no more issues of Beaver in which to reply.

# O/S students action bulletin

## Overseas Students' Action Bulletin

For 48 hours, between 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th March, 1976 and 3 p.m. on Friday, 12th, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf's offices were occupied by an average of 70 students, British

and foreign. This was a symbolic gesture expressing our determination to fight against discrimination and, more generally, against cuts in public spending and reactionary legislation.

## Widespread support for occupation

TELEGRAMS and other messages of solidarity were received from the following: "Antonio Gramsci" Branch of the Communist Party of Malta, Birbeck College S.U., Convener Central Sub Area of the London Students' Organisation, Hellenic Society of the Architectural Association, Kingsway Princeton Polytechnic S.U., North London Polytechnic S.U. executive, National Organisation of International Socialist Students, Polytechnic of Central London S.U., Queen Elizabeth College S.U., Queen Mary College S.U., School of Oriental and African Studies S.U., Trevor Philips for National Union of Students, Students' Representative Council of the University of London, Westfield College Union Society, Youth Wing of the Greek Communist Party (Exterior).

From: S.R.C.U.L.U.

We commend your action of occupying over the important issue of discriminatory fees for overseas students. Only by showing a real concern and action can we hope that the authorities will choose a wiser course than the one they have suggested. You have the full support of S.R.C. Signed: Richard Silver, Mona Gleditsch.

## SOME OF THE MESSAGES

From: S.O.A.S.

All the best for your occupation. We are organising strike tomorrow over overseas students discrimination. Signed: S.O.A.S. S.U. (March 10th).

From: Westfield College

Support your action regarding overseas students' fees increase imposed by the government as part of its savage attack on educational expenditure. Hope your protest meets with some success.—Signed: Westfield College U.S.

From: Kingsway Princeton

Full support for your action against ILEA racist attack on overseas students. Signed: Fraternal Kingsway Princeton S.U.

From: North London Poly

Full support to you in your fight to defend overseas students and the standard of our education. Signed: North London Poly S.U. Exec.

From: Trevor Philips for NUS

Full support to occupation. See you on Demo tomorrow. Signed: Trevor Philips.

From 'Antonio Gramsci' Branch Maltese Communist Party, Valletta, Malta

We are sending this letter as an expression of solidarity in support of the occupation of Dahrendorf's offices led by the Overseas Students Action Committee, between the 10th and the 12th of March 1976. We feel it is our duty to urge you not to divorce your campaign from the struggle of immigrant labour and that of the working class as a whole and to keep in mind the hard reality that as students we are meaningless; but as ideologues of the working class we could mean a lot. Signed: With fraternal greetings, Mary Borg, "A Gramsci" Branch, PKM, 31 March.

## Letter from the Director regarding the occupation

DEAR MR O'BRIEN,—I am writing this letter because I believe that members of the School should see eye to eye about the way in which we conduct our affairs . . .

During the last week of the Lent term a number of students walked into my secretary's office as well as those of the Pro-Director, the Academic Secretary, and their secretaries. They eventually took possession of the entire area beyond the swing doors on the sixth floor of Connaught House, and prevented those who have their offices there from doing their work.

Flysheets distributed by these students indicated that their action had something to do with overseas students' fees; although a later statement that it was a response to an Academic Board decision was a patent lie: the occupation took place before the Academic Board had even begun its deliberations of fees. There was no warning, no attempt to discuss matters seriously, no explanation to those whose work was rudely interrupted; and for a moment I wondered whether the action was not in fact planned several days before it took place.

Let me add one or two points before I try to evaluate these events. It is true that the occupants did not behave viciously during the 46 hours of their occupation and eventually left the rooms in as reasonable a state as could be expected under the circumstances. It is also true that in many ways this action was simply irrelevant, a kind of

mardi gras exercise at a time of year at which apparently people (not only those in high places) feel restless.

Moreover, the discovery that it is very easy indeed to occupy offices, or other parts of the School for that matter, seems to have a peculiar attraction to those who shy away from the more arduous method of making their case by rational argument and patient persuasion. There are, in other words, several discounts to the balance which I want to draw up. Yet, having made them, a few things remain which I believe should be stated at this occasion.

There is, to begin with, the immediate issue of fees. Those involved in the occupation have clearly done harm to the position of overseas students at the School. They have undermined the unity of LSE in this vital question, discouraged important friends of the School who were prepared to help us, added to the already strong public sentiment against overseas students, and weakened the credibility of those fighting an uphill battle to convince government and parliament at the last minute that they should reconsider an increase in overseas fees which would differ in dimension from the comparatively minor adjustments at issue this year.

If the Students' Union really wants to help overseas students, may I suggest that in future it thinks a little harder about appropriate ways of doing so? But the reason for my letter relates as much

to the method as to the substance of this misguided action. I have heard it said that last year funds for converting part of the Parish Hall into a nursery were found immediately after the occupation of my office by the Nursery Action Committee. Whoever said this has not only got the dates, but above all the causalities wrong; in fact everybody who had any part in the decision knows that it took a considerable effort to convince the School Committees that plans for a nursery should go ahead despite the occupation. In the end, those succeeded who like myself believe in the principle that reasonable things must be done even if they are demanded in an unreasonable fashion, and that cases should be judged on their merits rather than those of their protagonists.

And while I am talking about first principles, I may as well add one or two others. A university is an open institution based on mutual confidence and the assumption that all its members want to work together. One cannot properly run a university either with a siege mentality or under siege. For that reason I have insisted since my arrival that we show our trust in everybody within the School by open doors in every sense of the word. I would like to feel that all is not lost, but I am bound to say that it has become more difficult to convince staff and governors of the School that I am right.

Let me add another point for your consideration, and in the light

of my responsibility for the staff of the School. In industrial relations terms, the occupation of offices is of course a lockout, the forceful attempt to prevent people from rendering the service for which they are employed and which they want to give. You may not like to hear this; but in fact the position of students is more like that of employers: if one wants to use such language at all, they are there to be served, not to give any service themselves.

I personally have always regarded lockouts as a particularly nasty form of industrial conflict. I would be the first to admit that, for a university, another language is more appropriate, but one conclusion remains: LSE must be a place in which nobody has reason for fear. I am frankly disgusted by students using their considerable privilege in terms of public support for higher learning at comparative leisure to prove to others less well placed than they are, just how little responsibility they have.

I am not talking of myself; but, so far as our staff is concerned, an apology by the Students' Union for the lockout would certainly have been more appropriate than an endorsement. This is why I want to ask students and their Union to help in doing everything in their power to maintain a climate of rational discourse and common purpose.

Yours sincerely,  
PROFESSOR  
RALF DAHRENDORF

## Overseas Students Action Committee replies

TO THE DIRECTOR

The Overseas Students' Action Committee of the Students' Union regrets that your letter, while full of much sarcasm, wit and misplaced indignation, fails to make any serious proposals on the questions concerning overseas students most—the increase in fees and discrimination against overseas students in general.

We propose in this letter to consider some of the points raised by yourself and to outline our general position.

(i) Your assertion that we have done harm to the position of overseas students, is clearly false. It rests on the premise that the best way to defeat discrimination is for a small clique of elite educationalists and other "important friends" to persuade and convince those in power not to implement discriminatory policies.

There is, however, no evidence that we have anything to gain by remaining passive and leaving our struggle in the hands of such a sympathetic liberal vanguard. The present cuts in education are part of a much wider attempt to shift the cost of the present crisis on to working people and students by slashing hard-won basic facilities. While your strategy should be pursued as one of the avenues open to us, it would be irrational in such a context to view it as the only one. Rather we believe that overseas students should be organised and ready to participate in the nation-wide struggles that are bound to arise as the consequences of the Government's economic strategy.

Within this broad perspective we nevertheless think that the students and the school should wage a common campaign against discrimination in education. A lead in this respect has been taken by the governing bodies of the universities of Edinburgh, Keele and Leeds which have made public their opposition to, not only the forthcoming fees increase, but to educational discrimination as a whole. This indicates the scope for vigorous support and campaigning by our "important friends," a vigour that has certainly been lacking in the past. If as you say these friends have been discouraged by the strength of our feelings then how can they be our friends? No doubt such a strong stand will be opposed by the more reactionary elements in the court of governors and the school power structure, but it will receive even stronger support from the students.

Only on such a strong basis can a common front against discrimination be built.

(ii) Concerning our campaign and the occupation, it was not

we who refused to discuss the matter seriously. We researched the history of the discrimination issue and distributed this material widely amongst staff and students. We took every opportunity to discuss the matter with the school. However, at our first meeting with you our delegation was dismissed with the assertion that the fees would indeed be increased. Indeed the academic committee when it met, voted not to investigate and discuss the matter further but to make an immediate recommendation to raise the fees. Our delegation was not allowed to remain for the deliberations of the committee—perhaps because it would have set a dangerous democratic precedent.

That the committee would vote as it did was a tactical estimate of the OSAC, completely borne out by events. How then can we be lying when we say that we occupied to register our strong protest at the off-hand, irresponsible and frivolous manner in which the school has handled the whole question? Finally, that there was no warning is in the very nature of an occupation. We make no apologies for efficiency.

(iii) In passing, we should like to comment on the facile analogy between the student school relation and the employer-employee relation. In this society the purpose of education is to train technical, administrative and ideological cadres who will perpetuate existing social relations both here and in the third world. You and your staff are paid by the state to carry out this training. This state is thus misconceived, to say the least. We reject all attempts to divide students and staff at LSE.

(iv) When you declare that "LSE must be a place where no-one has reason to fear" you should perhaps know that one of us has already been driven out of his university hall of residence for his part in our campaign and subjected to various other pressures. We intend to fully expose the authoritarian and repressive measures of these moves and the various individuals behind them, at the right time. In the circumstances it is not we who need to be reminded of fear.

To conclude: your letter was disappointing—but let it pass. We are still open to suggestions from the school. Of course we shall continue our fight as vigorously as we began it.

Sincerely,

THE OVERSEAS STUDENTS' ACTION COMMITTEE.

# Politics of Dis

## O/S fees increase

"University fees in Britain are high in relation to many European countries, low in relation to the US and entirely irrational in relation to the cost of education. To differentiate within such a system is therefore, not an act of economic rationality but one of social discrimination."—Ralf Dahrendorf, "Daily Telegraph," January 20th, 1976.

### COLONIAL MENTALITY 1976

It has been said that the increase in fees for overseas students is "not an act of economic rationality but one of social discrimination." Indeed this is borne out by remarks made by Fred Mulley, Secretary of State for Education, who said at Sheffield University: "If you don't like it, go home."

The basis of his thinking, and of the Press propaganda, is that overseas students should feel grateful for being accepted in this country. In other words we should be proud of being victims of discrimination! The colonial mentality still lingers on—the "natives" are expected to acknowledge the "privilege" the British ruling class is bestowing on them by "subsidising" (?) their education.

### DIVIDE AND RULE

To veil their impotence in the face of the economic crisis besetting the U.K., the people wielding economic and political power have to find scapegoats to divert the attention of the British working class. Experts in the tactic of "Divide and rule", the British ruling class is trying to rouse the British students against the overseas students, the local workers against the immigrant workers. The reason for this is simple. The immigrant workers and overseas students are the weakest groups in this society, and because of racist and discriminatory rules like the Immigration Act they are in a difficult position to retaliate—so the ruling class think.

Since it has already been shown, in the Press and in Parliament, that the fees increase is not justified on "purely economic grounds" in the context of the university, it is clear that the problem cannot be seen in isolation from society as a whole.

### ECONOMICS OF EXPLOITATION

Britain is an imperialist country. For more than four centuries it has been exploiting the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Its industries were built upon the sweat and blood of workers in different parts of the world. Caring for nothing more than cheap raw materials for their factories, the imperialists did nothing to develop their colonies. Thus most of the Third World countries today have distorted and overspecialised economies as the following table of exports in 1964 shows:—

- 72% of Columbia's exports were of coffee
- 60% of Ceylon's exports were of tea
- 65% of Ghana's exports were of cocoa
- 70% of Senegal's exports were of groundnuts and groundnut oil
- 64% of Malaysia's exports were of rubber and tin
- 98% of Venezuela's exports were of petrol, iron ore and coffee
- 93% of Mauritius's exports were of sugar

Their livelihood is almost entirely dependent on the "goodwill" of the rich countries.

In Iran in 1950, British companies raked in £180 million profits while Iran got £16 million in "aid".

In Hong Kong, in 1969-70, £52 million were brought back to Britain to stabilise the pound; in 1972 £900 million were again brought to stabilise the pound, and in 1974 around £400 million were retained in London as reserves.

It has been calculated that the annual British profit rake-off from Malaysia alone is enough to finance 15 British universities.

### PRIVILEGE OR RIGHT ?

Taking into consideration all this money extracted from Third World countries it is ludicrous to pretend that British taxpayers are subsidising overseas students. In fact the underdeveloped countries have been subsidising the British economy for far too long. Therefore we can legitimately assert that coming to British universities is not a question of privilege but of right. Actually the British Government has in the past encouraged students from its colonies to study here and did massive propaganda to the effect that the education here was superior to anywhere else. At the same time they deliberately failed to develop the educational system in the colonies.

This policy was dictated by the interests of British monopoly capital which needed a strata of lackeys to look after its colonial interests.

The rationale behind their attitude towards the

education of the colonised peoples is embedded in Lord Macaulay's celebrated statement of 1835: "We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions we govern—a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in words and in intellect." But the unfolding of the national liberation struggles and the replacement of British imperialist domination of many countries by USA, USSR, Japan and West Germany meant a decline in the need of British imperialism to groom lackeys in these countries. Instead, the training of overseas students is now seen as hampering the profits of British multinationals, of Britain's capitalist class.

Lord Bowden, dean of the faculty of engineering at UMIST, spoke against overseas students: "After their education, overseas students could return home and join industries competing with Britain's." Whose interests is he defending? Clearly not that of the British working class but definitely those of British monopoly capital.

### IMMIGRANT WORKERS

A similar pattern can be noted in the treatment of immigrant workers. The reason they were brought here was very starkly revealed by the new Prime Minister James Callaghan in 1946: "In a few years we will be faced with shortage of labour, not with a shortage of jobs; we should break away from this artificial segregation of nation from nation . . . who is going to pay for the old-age pensioners and social services unless we have an addition to our population which only emigration can provide in the years to come."

Punch magazine of August 21st 1954 added that " . . . each new immigrant at work helps to provide for the unproductive half of the population." Driven out of world markets, the British capitalists' major solution has been to lay off workers and then wave the scarecrow of immigrant invasion. They seem to be succeeding with the help of the media (eg BBC's "Open Door"), but workers will soon realise that their strength lies in the unity of all against the few capitalists.

The fight against the increase in fees and against the cuts can be successfully waged only if we do not lose sight of the fact that all our struggles are linked and should be directed against the main enemy, the capitalist ruling class.

### BRITISH STUDENTS

In this context we would like to answer some points raised by British students. They say that they cannot be held responsible for what their grandfathers did: colonialism. To them we say, imperialism did not die with their grandfathers. By remaining silent over the activities of such groups as Lonhro, B.A.T. etc, many British students are in fact making themselves accomplices of monopoly capital. They are being deluded into thinking that the key to their economic recovery lies in getting rid of foreigners altogether.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

To give an idea of how Third World countries are being exploited, we have included a table showing the external public debt outstanding and debt service payments of 80 developing countries to Western imperialist countries. Column 2 of the table shows that in 1969 the "poor underdeveloped" countries were exporting almost 5,000 million dollars to the rich countries.

Based on a growth rate of 14% p.a. the size of total debt outstanding will be \$287 billion in 1981.

### EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING AND DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS OF 80 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	DEBT OUTSTANDING 31.12.69 (\$ Million)	DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS IN 1969 (\$ Million)	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH (1960-69)	
			Debt standing (%)	Debt Service Payments
AFRICA	9,184	725	13	13
EAST ASIA	7,876	436	17	17
MIDDLE EAST	4,883	475	13	5
SOUTH ASIA	13,154	618	17	19
SOUTH EUROPE	6,228	532	13	8
W. HEMISPHERE	17,618	2,183	11	6
TOTAL	58,943	4,969	14	9

Who aids whom ?

## Student occupation

### An analogy

PROFESSOR Dahrendorf has suggested that our occupation of his and surrounding offices was nothing less than a lockout. This implies that

(i) Students own or at least effectively control the means of production of education.

(ii) Students choose, more or less freely, the most appropriate labour force; enter into a contract with them whereby the chosen worker accepts to work for X + Y hours a day, X hours of which correspond to the value of his own and his family's daily subsistence and

Y hours of which constitute the surplus value creamed off by the employer.

This is certainly a situation we look forward to and fight for. But to suggest that this is already the case is sheer mystification.

### A COUNTER ANALOGY

Enough of this nonsense. Instead we put forward a different picture and suggest that it represents reality more faithfully. We have spoken of the production of education but concretely what are the com-

## Implications of edu

SINCE the battle is not yet over it may be premature to thank all those who through their own encouraging support have contributed to our direct action. But instead of referring to all relevant issues to which other students have referred in this edition of Beaver, may we address and remind the director of certain important "implications" that may arise once education is no longer available to those in need of it. For, by definition, we accept that any discriminatory fees or giving in to pressure from this government or any other is a form of additional limitation on the threefold objective of education: Education as a means of knowledge; as a ladder of social mobility and as a contribution to solving the conflict inherent in industrial societies.

The argument, therefore, is about the sort of education the people of this country would wish to have; education they can afford to have; and historically speaking, obliged to have. For all three issues, the answer must be affirmative; for it would have been incompatible with the long and noble spiritual aspirations of the majority of the people who see education as a ladder of social mobility. Acceptance of a "non-affirmative" answer would have also been contrary to your firm stand at our first overseas students' meeting, when you, Prof. Dahrendorf so passionately defended the concept of education at large as our aim for all.

Time, however, has been counter productive. Instead of seeing the materialisation of your convictions and the stressing of them, we have experienced a period of political manoeuvres which have contributed nothing to our pressing problems. It is not the case of sixteen vacant lectureships to which Prof. Griffiths referred in our emergency union meeting on March 11th, nor the size of the class being 14 or the one marginal student to make it 15, which occupies our major attention. Above all, we are concerned with developing an understanding of the complexities of world societies that only education can offer. Coming from a developing country where educational institutions, by European standards, are inadequate, if not non-existent, the understanding would be inadequate if an



# Discrimination

## Discrimination as lockouts

### Discrimination too far

...ies produced? You and I of course. We enter this institutions more or less amorphous material and we exit with a more or less definite form suited for a particular function in the process of production or its auxiliary processes. We are joined to be good if we fulfil the given function well. Without further ado we say: **we are like commodities than the owners or managers of the means of production that turn out these commodities.**

Of course, this factory is hardly 100% efficient. It it were it wouldn't be here to write

these scurrilous paragraphs. Also, this factory is still not properly geared to present day capitalism. It produces too many mandarins, too many traditional or humanistic intellectuals. Rejoice, therefore, we are not fighting against a steady state monolith but, rather, against a crumbling apparatus that shares the change and the contradictions of the society it serves. **Moreover, the school is not our only teacher; the intensification of the class struggle points to the solutions which the university is unable to point at.**

## educational cuts

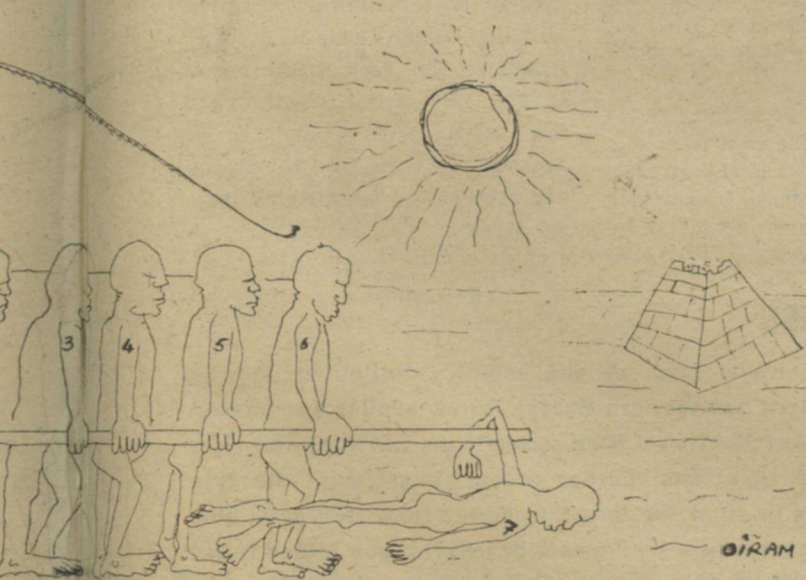
alternative were not available. Do we then need the facilities of British educational arrangements more than ever before? But how can we attain them, if our fees increase by such proportions? Would it not be incompatible with the precious aspirations of the poorer sections of this country who are now latently called upon to witness a historically backward process of education for a few?

Furthermore, if knowledge is restricted to a few, how can these few understand our problems? Or should we accept the continuation of existing arrangements of two-scale world society; one advanced and the other under-developed, and be content with the social evils of illiteracy, misery and poverty that under-development implies? Should we conclude that since education is not attainable, understanding is impossible? These are just a few indications of educational cuts. What is of major importance is the contribution of education to solving "institutional conflict." We firmly believe that the elimination of prejudicial institutional arrangements as well as the creation of positive and new institutional forms aiming at the solution of the inherent conflict make education indispensable. The consequence of a failure to have an educated "mass" would be to ensure the collapse of the social system. Of course, we do concern ourselves at this stage with the implicit but far-reaching world level of the conflict; this can be taken up by others better qualified.

One could draw innumerable historic instances, when "wrong" decisions made by those responsible for social priorities went unchallenged. The failure to oppose such decisions has had lasting and irreversible effects on mankind. Now the problem of education presents itself and a decision has to be made, but before it is too late, we make an urgent appeal: "Let us oppose something destructive."

G.C.

N.B.—Several comrades involved in the campaign, in the occupation, and in the preparation of this action bulletin, would like to register their disagreement and opposition to the tendency expressed by the author of the above article.



## What is F.U.E.M.S.S.O.?

FUEMSSO is the Federation of Malaysian and Singapore Students' Organisation in the United Kingdom and Eire. The Executive Committee of the Federation carries out mandates which derive from resolutions passed by the Constituent Unions at each Annual Delegate Conference.

### WELFARE OF STUDENTS

Up to this point, FUEMSSO has been involved in the protection of the welfare of Malaysian

and Singapore students in this country, particularly with regard to the campaign against the discriminatory fees, and also in supporting the student movement and the just struggle of workers and peasants in both Malaysia and Singapore.

Annual Delegate Conferences have condemned the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore for the brutal suppression of the people following demonstrations and demands for the legitimate democratic rights.

The Conferences have demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all those detained on account of their courageous fight against oppression. To this end a Standing Committee on Human Rights has been set up.

Successive Annual Delegate Conferences have also noted the vital importance of increasing the awareness of Malaysian and Singapore students with regard to Human Rights and the plight of the oppressed. The FUEMSSO News Service tries, to a certain extent, to achieve this aim by communicating the depths of the problems in Malaysia and Singapore. While another publication, Beira FUEMSSO, carries more studied pieces, usually by Malaysian and Singapore students, on the causes of poverty and landlessness in Malaysia and Singapore.

### APRIL CONFERENCE

At the latest Conference, held this April, resolutions were passed on four major issues:—Overseas Students, Discriminatory Fees, Nurses, Racial Unity and the Consolidation of FUEMSSO. All these resolutions reflect the seriousness and commitment felt by Malaysian and Singapore students.

### RACIAL UNITY

On the very vital and touchy issue of racial unity, the consensus reached was as following: The Conference recognised that there is no fundamental conflict of interest among the majority of all races. It was further agreed that racial conflict is an inheritance from our colonial past and is exacerbated by opportunist political groups in the pursuit of their selfish ends, who collaborate with foreign interests in the exploitation of the country's labour and natural resources.

## Threat to health workers

5,000 FOREIGN health service workers throughout London are threatened with the sack.

This stark message is spelt out clearly in a memo issued by the City and East London Area Health Authority to hospitals in that area.

The workers threatened, who are mainly from Spain, Portugal, the Far East and South America, will find it almost impossible to get their work permits renewed when they expire.

The directive — which emanates from the Department of Employment — with pressure from the TUC is designed to mask the unemployment situation by victimising foreign workers.

Health service workers must be given every support by the trade union movement to resist the redundancies.

A NUPE steward, addressing a branch meeting, said the implementation of the directive would be the "nearest example of nazism it's possible to find".

The memo is reprinted below:

City and East London Area Health Authority — City and Hackney District (T)

From: Dawn Hill, Senior Administrative Assistant, Personnel

To: All Heads of Department, Service Managers

### RENEWAL OF WORK PERMITS

We have been informed by the Department of Employment that the posts held by employees who are subject to work permits will be treated as vacancies when the period to which the permit relates expires and it follows that we can no longer rely on renewals being given as easily as they have been in the past.

The Department of Employment will attempt to produce candidates for these posts, and, if suitable British nationals are available for work, we will be expected to employ them in the place of the foreign nationals concerned. It should be noted that when a foreign national's employment is terminated as a result of the D.O.E./Home Office refusing to renew their work permit, we will not be subject to appeals against unfair dismissal.

Inevitably, suitable candidates will not always be produced by the D.O.E. and in these circumstances, existing employees' permits will usually be renewed. It is obvious that heads of department will not wish to delay decision in these matters and, as the procedure now adopted, will take some time to complete, it is requested that the personnel department should be informed at least 6 weeks before the expiry day of an employee's permit in order that the appropriate action can be taken. If heads of departments wish to apply for an extension to an employee's work permit they should send to the personnel department the employee's passport, employment certificate, copies of relevant certificates, diplomas etc. The procedure applying to student nurses when they become state registered is unchanged (DH/LK 21/1/76)

From the paper—

## Operation Namibia

NAMIBIA is known as that curious country that is sandwiched between Angola and The Republic of South Africa; unfortunately it is not sandwiched any more. For many years it has been outrightly occupied by South Africa, in direct defiance of a U.N. resolution which demanded South Africa's withdrawal. In fact Namibia is, according to the organisers of this project, the only country still under colonial rule.

### CARGO OF BOOKS

Operation Namibia is a project to take books to the people of Namibia that South Africa bans. Among the books banned by South Africa are some 20,000 different titles, on subjects ranging from pornography to philosophy; and the books to Namibia will consist mainly of political, economic and Namibian historical titles.

The basis of "The Voyage of the Peace Boat" is the sailing of a 38 foot ketch to a port

somewhere in Namibia crewed by a multi-national crew loaded with books for the people of Namibia which are difficult to obtain in that country, as a practical project and also an important example of non-violent action against oppression and potential war. The project has been organised and run by ordinary people supporting freedom and independence.

### £8,000 COST

At present the group has purchased the boat for the voyage to Namibia, which should start on May 31. The whole project including boat purchase, provisions, fuel, food and books will cost in the region of £8,000; of which the group has already collected over £1,000. Supporters for the project already include students from Leicester and Canterbury, with much also being donated by various Quaker groups and International Pacifist Groups, your

support is also urgently needed. The project also need experienced crew members, experienced at sailing or similar non-violent work, or both; but before applying you must understand that not only will the voyage take some 9-12 weeks, with calls at the ports of Lisbon, Canary Islands, Dakar, Monrovia, Akra, Lagos, Luanda and somewhere in Angola, but you will also be expected to help full time with the project for six weeks before departure.

### NON VIOLENT PROJECT

This is an important non-violent project to help the people of Namibia, at the invitation of the people, and it is important to stress that this group has no official connections or backing of any of the Liberation groups in Namibia.

For further information about the project and how, (if you want to you can help) contact the organisers at: Operation Namibia, 5 Caledonian Road, London N1; 01-837-9794.

# Holidays on the cheap

**WORK-WEARY**, bag-eyed after tortured nights of pre-exam fever, feel an emancipated wreck? What you need is a **HOLIDAY!** What's that you say? Spent the remnants of your grant on that last life-saving drink? You don't want to worry about such trifles; the world may not welcome penniless students with open arms, but there are ways and means. Here's a few ideas to be going on with:

## NUSTS package

In addition to the reduced air and train fares offered by NUS Travel, which seem to rise with every meeting of OPEC, there are their package holidays which are cheaper than those offered by most agents and are good value besides. They are mainly fortnightly stays in pensions, camp-sites or chalets set in idyllic spots like Agistri Island in Greece or Rena Maggiore in Sardinia. The Athens holiday includes half-board and return air fare and so seems a bargain at £94 when you consider that the air fare alone is £80 during July and August. Most of the quoted costs in the NUS' brochure "Holiday '76" include the services of a courier and transport to and from the airport.

There is only one which includes sightseeing — the Grand Tour of Italy, which is a whistle-stop tour around the major attractions of Rome, Florence and Venice, with a short stay at the old, secluded town of Assisi to draw your breath before coming home. The price of second class rail and coach travel is included in the price of £108 for only eleven days. It is true Italian trains are lamentable for their inefficiency but the recent devalua-

tion of the Lira puts Sterling in a better spot than in France and Germany (Switzerland's out of the question!).

The fortnight arranged in Istanbul by NUS Travel is not really arranged at all. It is a do-as-you-please rather than a package holiday because of the overwhelming variety of Istanbul's bazaars and 450 mosques. Staying at the University campus six miles out of town allows recuperation from a full day jostling in the cobbled alleys of Old Stamboul. A fortnight's bed and breakfast for £95 is reasonable but that is forgetting a lot on top necessary for evening entertainment and local dishes.

The French camping holidays are, however, to be avoided because they sound like package holidays that backfired, (whoever heard of being whisked all the way to Biot en Provence to stay in "two-person continental tents equipped with foam mattresses?"). My money would be on Athens as the pension is a stone's throw from the Acropolis and there are boats to the Islands all the time if you ever really want to drop out!

**SIMPLE SIMON**

## Skiing on a small budget

YES I know you've heard all about skiing; that it is only for millionaires and the like. Well that just is not true, skiing is for everyone, young and old.

It is impossible to express within the bounds of language the pure joy of skiing. You have to experience it to believe it. The best way to express it is, that it's pure freedom: freedom to choose whether to dance down a slope; whether to hurtle down like a bat out of hell or just stop and admire the scenery.

Down to the valley you swoop, and experience sheer heaven as you slip into a hot bath which soaks away all the pains in the muscles you didn't even know you possessed. Yet the evening is ahead and tiredness is not allowed, so out you go into the clear fresh air once more. *Apres-ski* as it is called,

is totally different from an evening out in the more mundane environment to which we are restricted in this country. Despite the odd aching muscle you feel so healthy, that you could dance, drink, skate or whatever all night. The convivial atmosphere of a Keller-Bar (a cellar bar) packed with sun-tanned friendly skiers, is a world apart from your dingy little "local".

As this article was supposed to be on the theme of cheap holidays, it is important to stress that the majority of skiers are not all that rich, in fact a large proportion of British skiers are in fact students! Of course it is quite easy to spend £1,000 on a skiing holiday if you choose The Hotel Royal in St Moritz village, however, on the whole the most lively social life and the more friendly people are to

be found in the smaller, less well known and therefore cheaper resorts of Austria, Italy and France.

The best way to go is in a group, especially chalet trips. Your local LSE Ski Club is hoping to run such a trip next year, and if you are interested keep your eyes open or ask one of the officers of the club.

Finally, as a last resort there is always Scotland. Ski-ing of a sort is there, the atmosphere is different, but it is incredibly cold at times. Here at least it is possible to go just for a couple of days, unlike continental skiing where the minimum is usually a week.

**MICHAEL FISHER**

President LSE Ski Club

## Have Thumb — Will Travel

ACCORDING to well accredited sources, this is the only way to travel. How else can one travel either one or a hundred miles in a day, never knowing where one will lay one's head that night? Hitchhiking is a totally different experience, a thumb stuck in the air, or

anywhere else for that matter, can take you two hundred miles in a day or it can take you nowhere. If you are thinking of setting out on a hitching holiday with any conception of a fixed timetable of times and destinations; if you think you can plan with any degree of certainty where you will hitch to, then read no further hitching isn't for you. The whole fun of a hitching holiday is that you cannot plan it, you are totally free, to stop in Dover or carry on as far as Istanbul; you may be aiming for Madrid yet end up in Berlin.

If you plan to hitch only within the shores of Great Britain there are few real problems, after all there shouldn't be any difficulties with language, currency, customs etc., etc. What this article will discuss are the problems when you take the monumental step of crossing the Channel.

Obviously you think you are going to be one of the dumb foreigners once across the Channel. Before you start to panic, it is worth remembering just how many foreigners actually speak English. However the best investment to make is a selection of various phrase books, learning phrases such as "are you going to", "thank you very much." If all else fails sign language is the last resort, using the well-tried method of a finger pointing to a place on a map. A range of good compact road maps which cover the area you hope to travel within is another essential.

The actual act of hitching is but a minor part of the enjoyment of a hitching holiday; it is also an ideal way to meet and make friends with other hitchers from as far afield as Sydney, New York or even

Lewisham! If you happen to meet up with a really seasoned hitcher, pay particular attention to his or her advice. The usual meeting place for fellow hitchers is the railway station, particularly so in Innsbruck, where the hitchers had turned the station into a virtual dormitory. They were a great crowd, full of useful advice help and even offering free food for a comrade in need.

When hitching you are going to need somewhere to sleep at night. The cheapest way to go is to rough it; for this you will need stamina, a good sleeping bag and preferably some sort of miniature tent to cover you when it rains. A second, more agreeable, way is to rough it when the weather is OK, but if it turns foul, to resort to Youth Hostels, cheap hotels and railway stations, although you will be ejected from the station during the course of the night. The most comfortable way to travel, is to always use cheap hotels and Youth Hostels. A hitching holiday subject to the sinking pound is going to cost you a basic of £8-£10, and when I say basic I mean basic: when you arrive back after a couple of weeks at that level you will be somewhat emaciated. At the other end of the scale, hotel hitching is going to cost anything from £20 upwards.

If you are seriously interested in a hitching holiday, a good book highly recommended by hitchers from dozens of different countries, is "Hitch Hikers Guide to Europe". It will set you back in the region of 75p, but there is nothing to touch it as regards all round advice. To end I wish you good thumbs up and hope you go far, after all there is no other way to really see a country and meet the locals.

## STOP PRESS

THE Inter-Rail travel card for one month's unlimited touring throughout Eastern and Western Europe is now available to anyone under 23 instead of 21. Travel is on second-class carriages and visas are required for all of East Europe except Yugoslavia. As free travel is possible in all of Western Europe the Inter-Rail card, now costing £65, still remains a good means of travel if you intend to see parts of a group of countries rather than seeing how many frontiers you can cross in one month. **Bon Voyage!**

**SIMON**

## CAMP America

IF it wasn't for the kids, Camp America would be great. However, given the fact that you go there to look after kids with varying talents and backgrounds, then obviously you have to make the best of the situation. One of the first things to remember is not to break up mentally on behalf of your kids because, sure as hell, they won't shed any tears for you until it comes to the end of the eight-week period.

Camp America will provide your flight between London and New York—transport from there to camp is a matter for you and the camp to sort out—put you up in New York for two days and tell you what to expect at camp. The basic wage for all this is \$50, plus your \$25 deposit, though the figure does rise depending on the individual.

Over and above this it is possible to get a bonus of about \$50 plus any tips you might get on visitors' day (but are obliged to refuse). At the end of camp you can have up to six weeks' travel, but if you plan to go anywhere, and dis-

stances are vast, you should buy a bus pass, though foreigners get a 25 per cent discount on train journeys. What will be worthwhile though is a book called 'A Moneywise Guide to America' obtainable from BUNAC or Camp America.

To qualify for camp, you have to fill in a form stating your talents. I said I could do all and everything but was never called upon to do so. Instead I was required to supervise rather than specialise. You then have to go for an interview which any idiot can pass, so long as you do the talking. If you falter, the interviewer has to resort to asking probing questions which could be embarrassing. You then wait for the offers.

On the other hand you can go to America with BUNAC (British Universities North American Club), who will get you a job divorced from the concept of camp life.

**Camp America, 37 Queen's Gate, SW7.**

**BUNAC, 188 North Gower Street, WC1.**

**RICHARD BLACKETT.**

## Cottages and Long Boats

WITH the pound in your pocket eternally slumping why not take a holiday in England this summer? When you only get eight and a half francs for the pound now it seems the reasonable thing to do. But then fewer people are prepared to settle for basking on beaches in unpredictable weather, not to mention the average care-free student who's looking for something a little out of the ordinary. Well of course there's always hostelling or camping but that doesn't tend to appeal to the "masses" of uninstitutionalised (Phew!) students any more (not like the days when they sat around bonfires with tattles singing the Internationale.

Something, which I thought was only for the £5,000-plus income bracket, the smallprint on the back of the Sunday Times and the Observer Review caught my eye. These are advertisements for renting cottages, usually off the beaten track without so many mod-cons., and comparatively low rents. They are aimed at families, so usually sleep at least four and have good domestic facilities. Living very frugally, these "dream cottages" can be had for as little as £20 per week, which is nothing shared amongst four. What is more most seem to be in very rustic or coastal surroundings, particularly Devon or Cornwall. Holidays such as these depend on making your own

amusements. The average period to let seems to be about a month because they are not sought after by people looking for permanent homes whilst it would not be worthwhile for any shorter period. Since it would cease to be novel after the fifth, blind tumble home from the local. Such exploits, I am told, are more common on boating holidays which attract those who do not shirk from working the lock-gates at the crack of dawn, leaving the rest to intoxicate themselves the night before the morning after — for details drop in to the English Tourist Board, St James Street, Piccadilly, SW1.

stantial period (the shortest possible stay is three weeks, and all tickets are open-ended), does such a holiday become economical.

Most organisations will not guarantee a place on any particular kibbutz, or even in a specific area. However once participants arrive there is usually quite considerable flexibility between the various jobs on the kibbutz, and there seem to be few people who do not enjoy their stay.

## KIBBUTZ

STAYING on a kibbutz scarcely forms a cheap holiday. Project '67, for example, one of the original schemes costs about £100, plus £5 insurance and any additional money required when travelling around. However, this sum covers the plane fare, transport to the kibbutz and a brief trip through the country afterwards. Only if one stays for a sub-



# Sporting Beaver

## Football

Wednesday, March 3rd: The match started with a UC kick-off and after seven minutes of disorganised football UC made an unexpected attack and left Mitch Simmons with two attackers against one defender and our goalkeeper, Bill Bottriell, was unable to save a rather poor goal.

After this pathetic start, the LSE team began to string passes together and after twenty-one minutes of the first half scored, thus levelling the score. The first half ended with LSE on the attack.

In the second half, after only forty seconds, LSE made it 2-1 with a tremendous goal from Simon Lewis who took a volley on the run at the edge of the area and the ball landed in the top left-hand corner of the goal. Six minutes later, Mark Hochhauser put the ball in the net again for LSE's third goal.

As the game progressed a few players thought that decisions had gone the wrong way but

took the referee's decision as final. The climax of the dispute between players and referee occurred seven minutes from the end when UC claimed that they had scored a fair goal, whilst the referee thought otherwise and awarded a free kick for offside, with which the whole UC team except the scorer disagreed. The game ended in a flurry of activity — LSE trying to score again, and UC attempting to narrow the gap. LSE substituted Dina Warner for Marc Moses in the closing minute but unfortunately she was not to add any great inspiration to the game and the match ended with the score:

**LSE Jewish Society 3,  
UC Jewish Society 1.**

An excellent attempt by all players, especially Marc Moses, who laid on two of LSE's goals and Bill Bottriell, who played an excellent game in goal. The other LSE team members that need a mention are Bob Shaw and Mark Hochhauser who both

## Snooker: LSE v IC

L.S.E. Snooker Club recently took on the very strong Imperial College team in a match, divided into two ties, one home and one away.

A hastily convened L.S.E. side creditably finished their home tie only three frames to two in arrears, the highlight of the match being two fine victories by M. S. Collinson and D. Hughes, both games being decided on the black. Unfortunately, B. R. O'Carroll could not take a simple black into the centre, which would have put the Potters in a 3-nil lead at that stage.

Over at Imperial College, at the end of six frames honours

were shared, fine L.S.E. victories being recorded by E. Wegorzewski, B. R. O'Carroll and notably D. Little, making his team debut.

The Potters' strength-in-depth showed, however, in the three ensuing games of doubles. Collinson and Little began by managing to beat a pair including I.C.'s number one; O'Carroll and Hughes comprehensively defeated their opponents; and top men, Wegorzewski and Butler did well to overcome their opposite numbers to make it 3-nil in the doubles and complete a creditable overall performance.

played a very fair game. But overall the team played as individuals and need more practice before facing on a team of any higher calibre than UC.

**LSE XI:** B. Bottriell, M. Simmons, E. Mond (captain), S. Lewis, S. Wisefeld, M. Moses, J. Shipton, R. Shaw, M. Hochhauser, M. Robbins, S. Benain, J. Issacharoff and D. Warner.

## Rowing

MEMBERS of the LSE may be surprised to learn that the yearly flotilla of crews competing on the Tideway this spring will be offered some stiff competition from the Houghton Street Crowd. The rejuvenated LSE Boat Club has enjoyed considerable early success at the Henley Head of the River Regatta on February 21: finishing an impressive ninth out of the 52 coxed four entries.

The LSE completed the two-and-a-quarter-mile course in 12 minutes 45 seconds, 30 seconds behind the winning crew.

The boat was the fastest crew from the University of London, and competition came from all over the south of England.

A poor start and a low rating were factors which prevented the LSE from sweeping the field. With the recent addition of part-time coaching, faster times and continued success will be forthcoming.

The summer is an excellent time to learn to row, and it is hoped that inexperienced and experienced fellow students will try their hand at this sport. The club has five boats, and rows twice a week at Chiswick. If you are interested in competing or just splashing about come and join us. The Boat House provides inexpensive libations apres rowing. Contact us via the A.U. pigeon holes.

**CHARLES BADEN FULLER**

## The Art of Karate-do

IN Okinawa, a miraculous and mysterious martial art has come down to us from the past. It is said that one who masters the art can defend himself readily without resort to weapons, and perform remarkable feats — the breaking of several thick boards with his fist or ceiling panels of a room with a kick. With his shuto (sword hand) he can kill a bull with a single stroke; sheer a hemp rope with a twist, or gouge soft rock with his hands.

Some consider these aspects of this miraculous martial art to be the essence of Karate-do. But such feats are a small part of Karate, playing a role analogous to the straw-cutting test of Kendo (Japanese fencing), and it is erroneous to think that there is no more to Karate-do than this. In fact, true Karate-do places weight upon spiritual rather than physical matters: in daily life, one's mind and body be trained and developed in a spirit of humility; and that in critical times, one be devoted utterly to the cause of justice.

The principles underlying Karate techniques are:

1. ZUKI (punching).
2. UCHI (striking).
3. GERI (kicking).
4. UKE (blocking).

These are the fundamental karate techniques. Students can easily learn to perform these basic

movements in little more than two months, but perfection in their performance may be impossible. Therefore, students must practise regularly and employ maximum concentration and effort in the performance of each movement.

The following points are of primary importance in the study of karate.

1. Form, balance and centre of gravity.
2. Power and speed.
3. Concentration of power.
4. Role of muscular power.
5. Rhythm.
6. Timing.
7. Lower abdomen and hips.

The Psychological Principles:— Karate leads to the facing of two men or more, implying that the psychological factors have a critical role.

Control of the "fighting psychology" comes to a person only through long and arduous Karate practice. But some hints and directions from the past do help one to understand the psychology of fighting.

(a) Minsu - No - Kokoro (Mind like water).

This principle says that a man needs a mind as calm as the surface of stagnant water; the mind should reflect all the movements of the opponent,

(b) Tzuki - No - Kokoro (Mind like the Moon).

This principle concentrates on the importance of being fully

aware of one's opponent's movements. To understand this we can imagine the appearance of some clouds in the sky, resulting in the disappearance of the moon. This predicts what happens to the student when he fails to see clearly his opponent's moves.

(c) The Unity.

Even if one assumes that a student knows the weak points of his opponents, without enough courage to attack such knowledge is useless.

Phyiso-Psycho Principles

(a) I-Kemi (Focus).

In Karate, Focus implies the complete concentration of all the body's powers in one moment on one point. In that Karate is the correct use of the body's muscles. Focus is very important, and without it, Karate would be a form of dancing.

(b) Hin - Woo (Reply).

This principle indicates the importance of the correct counter-move of the student to his opponent's attacks. It gives the student of Karate the necessary satisfaction and self-confidence.

To end this introduction to Karate, I would emphasise the importance of the correct behaviour of the Karate student. He should control the skills that he learns, and never use them outside the gym, unless his life or the lives of others are in danger.

**S. YOUSEF**

## Cheap 'n tasty

IF you are still faithfully following the herbs and spices chart, let me reassure you that this is the final episode, and I hope that it will be usefully employed on your kitchen/ette wall. Just one interesting point to note: garlic or onions when eaten, immediately reduce the cholesterol level of the blood for several hours afterwards—so if you're worried about eating too many eggs and milk this is the remedy—the cure for oniony breath? You guessed it—Milk!

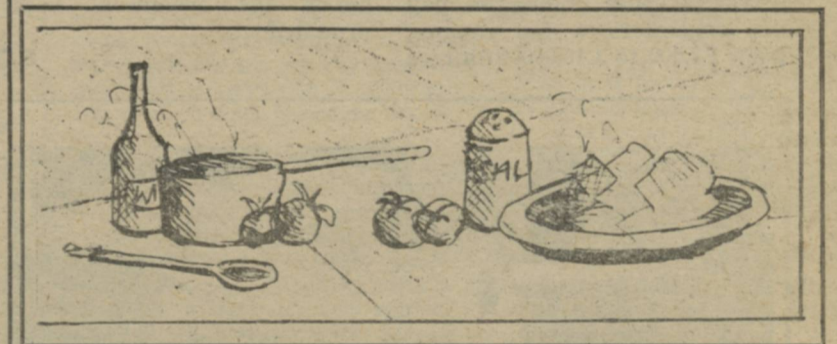
CINNAMON	Sweet fragrant flavour.	Use with ginger, cloves, mace and pepper as a dry marinade for pork, in mulled wine, stewed fruit, biscuits, pies and sweet sauces.
CLOVES	Strong sweet flavour.	Pickling, ham, pork, fruit puddings, cakes, gingerbread.
CUMIN SEED	Caraway flavoured.	Curries, meat loaves, bread, rice dishes, chilli con carne and other dried bean dishes.
CURRY POWDER	Exotic, pungent blend of ginger, pepper, cumin, mustard, caraway, cinnamon, turmeric.	For curry. Also adds a tasty flavour to eggs, especially as a sandwich filling.
GINGER	Spicy, pungent, peppery but sweet.	Cakes, biscuits, stewed fruits, sweet sauces, on melon, on steaks and chops.
JUNIPER BERRIES	Highly aromatic and pungent flavoured.	Used in gin, pork, pates, stuffings, marinades.
MACE	Similar to nutmeg, made from its outer shell.	Marinades, pates, fish, shellfish, pies, puddings.
MUSTARD	Sharp, pungent, hot.	With meats, sausages etc. to flavour soups, salad dressings, pickles, chutney, heat destroys its strength.
NUTMEG	Sweet aromatic earthy.	Puddings, pastries, pies, cream and egg quiches, spinach, pates.
PAPRIKA	Mild, aromatic sweet flavoured.	Adds colour and flavour, to fish, cream soups, eggs, vegetables, poultry, veal.
PEPPER	Hot, pungent.	White, black and red varieties. Used to flavour most dishes, used liberally in steak au poivre.
SAFFRON	Delicate elusive, slightly bitter.	Used as a colouring (yellow) for paellas, pilaffs, fish soup risottos, bouillabaisse. Sold in grains, 4-5 enough for 3lb. rice.
TURMERIC	Ginger family, mild.	To flavour and colour rice sauces and curries.
VANILLA PODS	Bitter/sweet scent.	Fruit, creams, ices, souffles, sugar, cakes, pastries, reusable.

Olive oil is also useful, the fruity green, strongly flavoured first pressing is good in Mediterranean dishes, salads, vinaigrettes. The yellow, lighter second pressing is less penetrating in flavour.

Vinegar is also a useful aid, especially the more exotic ones such as, wine, cider, tarragon or garlic vinegar, sauces such as sweet and sour and devilled are based on vinegar.

Next year I hope to get down to vitamin content, etc., explore handy measures for those without scales, and delve into metrication—and of course, come up with some more recipes. Good luck in your exams, and have a good holiday.

**MICHELLE DODD**



THE Publications Collective would like to thank Ripley Printers in Derby for their help, advice and, above all, patience in producing Beaver this year.

We should also like to express our gratitude to Sheree Dodd for her skilful and devoted handling of the Beaver editorship over the past year. Thanks also to Mungo Deans for his unceasing ardour in the gruelling and thankless task of Publications Executive Member. We didn't know what hard work meant, until we met Mungo.

Next year we look forward to Sheree as Publications Executive Member, and Anton Chapman as editor. With talent like this, the future success of Beaver is assured.

**The Publications Collective**

# THINGS TO DO

## WORLD OF ISLAM FESTIVAL

THE present Festival of Islam in London marks a turning point not only in the Western World's attitude to the Moslem World but particularly that of the British towards the Arabs. Ever since Suez it has been gradually sinking home that behind the facade of the harem there lies a dearth of culture.

This rediscovery of Islam can be more generally viewed as one of a series of exhibitions which seek to propagate non-European and ancient civilisations. Unlike the Tutankhamen and the "Arts of China" projects however, there is not one central showpiece which

symbolises Islam because any such representation would be imprecise. Islam is primarily a way of life for some 600 million people and is moulded around the beliefs of the prophet Mohammed who preached in Arabia in the seventh century A.D.

The basic tenets of the faith were accepted as the word of Allah, namely that he is the only God and Mohammed is his prophet at all times. The extent to which this is believed is borne out by the fervour of Islam and the solid social structure which the religion has imposed from Morocco to as far as Indonesia. Needless to say the

variety in art and architecture is great but a mosque retains its basic form wherever it is and the Koran is always the same verbatim Koran whatever its origin.

The hitherto commercial ties with the Moslem world have tended to bias our impression of firstly the Ottomans and later the Arabs and Iran. Perhaps the English could never quite accept that there were other nations of shopkeepers who were striking hard bargains in the kasbah! To dispel this illusion once and for all the Festival displays Islam in all its possible aspects: its art, literature and religion, not to mention its invaluable contribution to Western technology and music during the Middle Ages.

There are all in all some 2,000 exhibits, most of which have been lent from museums in the Middle East, varying in size and elegance from Persian metalwork to very extravagant Afghan carpets. None are however much later than the sixteenth century, because the main artistic styles have not significantly changed and are therefore as characteristic of Islam as ever, though this does not mean that Islam is in any sense a dying religion. It is true that European technology has in recent decades made greater inroads into the

Middle East than ever, but there are signs that Islam should be able to accommodate such change and adapt.

If you only visit one of the displays then for sheer beauty and variety the "Arts of Islam" exhibition at the Hayward is the most impressive. But as well as teaching us about Islam the most important thing the Festival can do is to make us receptive to the backgrounds of other peoples, be they Chinese, Africans or even Red Indians, even though such information may well disturb our preconceived ideas.

A gilded and enamelled vessel



April 9th-July 4th: "The Art of Islam". The Hayward Gallery.

April 7th - August 29th: "Science and Technology." The Science Museum.

April 7th-July 30th: "Nomad and City". The Museum of Mankind.

April 9th-August 15th: "The Koran". The British Library, The British Museum.

April 9th-July 11th: Painting from the Courts of Mogul Emperors.

Until June 30th: "Arts of the Hausa", The Commonwealth Institute.

Until May 30th: "Persian Metalwork", The Victoria and Albert Museum.

In addition to the centre displays there are numerous fringe displays for the specialists and fanatics on Islamic Art and Architecture — details are available from the museums above.

SIMON MARKS

## Cosmorama

ONE of the perks of working for "Beaver" is that we receive invitations to press previews and such like. At the end of last term two elegant, gilt-edged invitations arrived offering us the chance to partake of "booze and buffet" at the Press Club in aid of an event called "Cosmorama". Furthermore Michael Aspel was to introduce attempts at the eighteen champagne glass high fountain record!

What on earth was Cosmorama? This question was answered by a somewhat lavish press handout which told us that it was to be a record breaking festival at Lingfield Park Racecourse between 27th and 30th of August; indeed the world premiere of a record breaking festival of fun.

The handout proudly announced: "We know that times are hard: that costs are rising: that standards of living are falling. But we don't all have to waste away because of it. We can still enjoy ourselves. And if we can make employment out of making enjoyment, why not?" A festival with a social conscience!

What is clear, however, is that there is a lot of money involved because companies pay the organisers a fee ranging from £2,500 to £10,000 to hire a

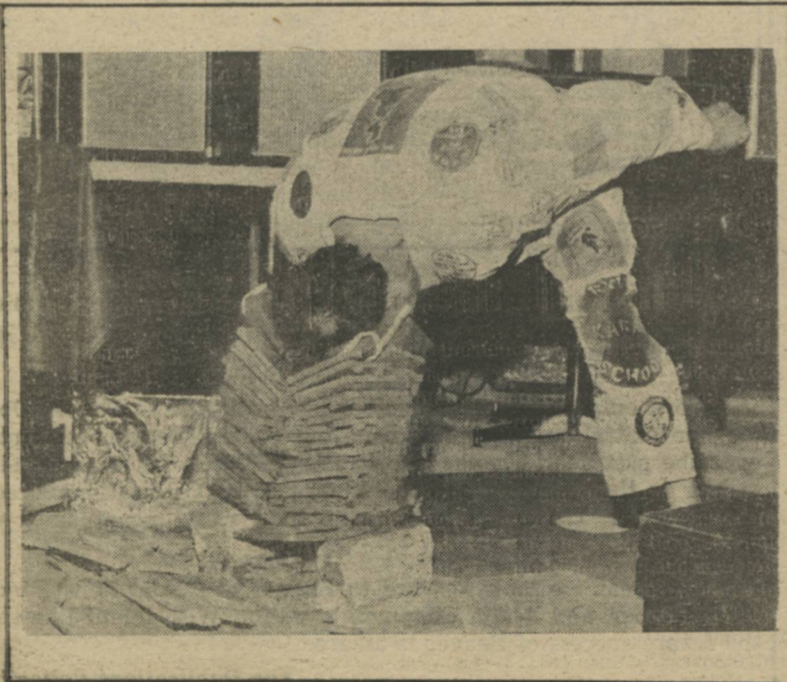
zone in which the record-breaking attempts will take place under their sponsorship. Money is what it is really all about—a fair amount was spent on the "members of the press" who were inundated with glasses of champagne to the extent to which most were too inebriated to fully catch the "Cosmorama" message.

However, it appears that the festival could be fun for those of you with some time to spare at the end of August.

The festival is built around the Guinness Book of Records, in particular a hundred of these records, and the prime purpose is to sponsor world record attempts for inclusion in future issues of the Guinness Book of Records. Members of LSE might be interested in the 29 hours 5 minutes political speech challenge or the 45 hours lecture challenge. Even hard drinkers might be amazed by the two pints of beer drunk in 2.3 seconds and the two litres drunk in six seconds. The organisers are even enlightened enough to provide a creche and an adventure playground.

On a final point, the Champagne glass fountain record was not broken — apparently the secret is specially made glasses, which the organisers hadn't provided.

S.D.



A headache for Cosmorama.

## ENTSNEWS

HI everyone, welcome back to Entsland where the first non-event of the term is the by-now legendary mythical Mud Concert with City University. Originally scheduled for last term, problems beset your humble servants in S118; we couldn't find a suitable venue. Pray let me explain for the benefit of those unfortunate beings who have not had the pleasure of attending a gig at LSE, ye Olde Theatre isn't big enough to accommodate Mud's Lightshow, let alone the rest of their gear, and there is no way whatsoever we could meet their power requirements. (There in a nutshell, is the main reason we cannot promote "big" bands at LSE).

Then it suddenly hit me: The Great Hall at City University. After a quick phone call to City Ents, and much haggling with Mud's Agency, the date was set — Friday, April 23rd. The price, £800 against a percentage of the nett door takings — not a bad deal we said, patting our backs in self congratulation. I went home for a week, came back and found the show was cancelled (by the agency) and at the time of scribbling this article, I have been unable to find out why. So the date is off, but if by some miracle we manage to redeem it, kindly disregard this article and watch out for posters and leaflets in college.

For the next few weeks we assumed that you would be hitting the library, so the next (confirmed, this time) gig is on Saturday, May 22nd: Sony Terry and Brownie McGhee for the third or fourth consecutive year. It is going to be a sell-out so get your tickets in

advance (they're cheaper that way too).

Friday, June 11th and Saturday, June 12th we are staging ace freak David Allens (ex Gong, Soft Machine) first UK Concerts since his split with Gong and subsequent nine month holiday in Majorca. It's going to be good, even legendary. A well known, well rounded Welshperson said of Gong's last gig at LSE: "The atmosphere smashed me as soon as I walked into the theatre", and he wasn't referring to the ecstatic reaction because it was long before the band got it together to drift into the spaces of the stage.

A couple more possibilities for the end of term are Widomaker, Steve Ellis' (ex Love Affair) new band which appears to be taking off, and Barry Melton from Los Angeles. Do I hear a ripple of approval from the masses?

The infamous Mr Chris Hall has recently graduated to our lighting and ladies underwear department and we have a great new celebrity Disco manager/DJ called Paul; in addition the disco has been overhauled and it's still only £8 per week.

See you all soon,

MIKE STUBBS  
Ents. Committee



MUD — who are not appearing at LSE.

# REVIEWS

## COMING SOON

### AT LSE FILMSOC.....

Tuesday, April 27th — SPECIAL DOUBLE PRESENTATION (see below)

Thursday, April 29th — The Maltese Falcon.

Tuesday, May 4th — Captain Blood.

Thursday, May 6th — The Italian Job.

Tuesday, May 11th — California Split.

Thursday, May 13th — Planet of the Apes.

Tuesday, May 18th — Man called Horse.

Thursday, May 20th — Rocco and his brothers.

**SPECIAL DOUBLE PRESENTATION — TUESDAY, APRIL 27th:**

**THE STING, 5.30-7.40 and**

**THE EXORCIST, 8.10.**

Doors open 5 pm and a very large audience is expected for this truly great double bill of two highly influential modern films.

A small charge for members at this special presentation has been necessitated by the enormous costs of staging this tremendous show.

Members ..... 10p  
Non-members ..... 30p

### FILMSOC IN '77

IF you thought that this year's season was good, then wait till you see what we have arranged for next year...

We have a really spectacular programme lined up, which those who have seen details, rate as easily the best modern season in London, if not in the whole of the UK. Films to be shown span the whole breadth of modern cinema from "Rollerball" to "The Enigma of Kasper Hauser," including such diverse pictures as "Tommy," "Alice Doesn't Live Here," "Chinatown" and "Monty Python and the Holy Grail."

We are retaining our regular Tuesday and Thursday evening spots but we are adding a special new season of big box office hits on Wednesday dinnertimes during the Spring term. Other seasons include a Walter Matteau retrospective and Russell-as-director season.

We will be presenting several double bill evenings and most presentations will include a support programme of cartoons or pictorials.

Membership will open at the beginning of next term, when a fully illustrated booklet will be available giving full details of all future presentations. However it will still cost you less to see over 80 top films at LSE filmsoc, than it would to see two films in the West End since by special block booking with film distributors, we have managed to fix membership at a mere £2.

**PAUL BROWN**  
CHAIRMAN, FILMSOC

## Hessotericism

STEPHENWOLF is for you and for me. It is for the people Freud dissected, the people to whom Hesse gives very different advice, that of neo-mysticism. The Wolfman is Harry Haller, the misanthrope, the opium-taker who wants on his fiftieth birthday to play the supreme joke, but he is about to learn that there are better jokes to play.

He meets Hermine (Dominique Sanda) a Master any Adept would be proud to be led by, who tells him that he will be saved by sex and obedience. Although Harry (played by Max Von Sydow) is a George C. Scott in appearance, his timid passivity makes him enter her compulsive world; but then who wouldn't. Hermine is for me one of those very rare prostitutes: non-violent and motherly—and she knows everything about him.

Koestlerian synchronicity abounds throughout the film: on the night of his proposed suicide, she gives him a glistening knife to defend himself against prowlers. This provocation succeeds; he is caught in her net. They know all about him, Hermine and the people of the Magic Theatre—"Entrance not for everyone; for madmen only." His Wolfman's dual life (note the Freudian slip) is recounted in their all-knowing book, "Treatise on the Steppenwolf." He meets Pablo, a Queen who shows him drugs and Maria who unlocks his defences in bed. The pity is that it is the average Maria—why not the

Master herself. At any rate he discovers "divine decadence"—pleasure.

The rest of his salvation is difficult to understand. He is led at last into the Magic Theatre itself, a hall of psychedelikaleidoscopic mirrors which show him what he is and the vista of what he could be.

Then comes denouement: you don't understand it. He knifes naked, small-arsed Dominique Sanda (she told him he would have to) and finds himself, after a test teaching him how to laugh, admitted into a Heaven. This is unconvincing: too much like Peter O'Toole in "The Ruling Class" ("just call me J.C.").

O.K. So Harry Heller is now humanised. The trip was interesting, but often pretentious. The idea seemed to lack staying power at times when it lapsed into cryptic self-importance; too Wagnerian, but cheap Wagnerian, because the real W. and his Fausts don't lack subtlety or power. At the same time the Wagner fanatics will regret that there were only two or three snatches of Tristan.

Steppenwolf is Hesse at murkiest. Suitable for Germans and those who swing between Boredom and Heaven. Eccentric Anglo-Saxons, too, might find something to enjoy.

For those still interested, Steppenwolf is being shown at the Paris Pullman.

**JOHN ZYLINSKI.**

## It Shouldn't Happen to a Vet

on at various cinemas

I WAS sure that "It Shouldn't Happen to a Vet" was a re-release of a Disney wild-life adventure set in the North Yorkshire of 1938. It turned out, of course to be a 70mm Yorkist answer to Doctor Finlay's Case-Book. The difference being that Doctor Finlay's counterpart was a tall, sturdy veterinary surgeon, James Herriot played by John Alderton. To be fair, however, this was only how it seemed on first light. The film portrays James Herriot's actual experiences as recorded in his diaries and subsequently published in book form; little mishaps, like one dog drinking poison and another being

seriously run down, all merge into an accurate portrayal of country life in Yorkshire as it was then on the brink of drastic social change.

John Alderton's Humberside background stands him in good stead for bringing out the typical, rugged Yorkshire humour. Herriot's co-practitioner Siegfried, is National Theatre Player, Colin Blakely, whose paternal concern is mixed with the hardy convictions of his age. Herriot's wife, played by Lisa Harrow, is too good to be true, beaming a complexion of country vitality.

Apart from the intrusion of the outbreak of war at the end of the film, there is very little indication of the turbulent outside world. The film represents pure nostalgic, celluloid entertainment (for the family, dare I say it!); even the unavoidable, final advent of the war is not brought to a head by any tragic call-up of James into the army. This was no doubt included in the diaries and yet at some point in his dramatisation, Alan Plater chose to bring the film to a close preventing the dilemma of a choice between authenticity and pleasing the audience. He chose in the event to leave us wondering about James' promising marriage and career, which is usually the best way.

**SIMON MARKS**

## The Personal Distribution of Income

Edited by A. B. Atkinson

THIS book is a collection of essays first presented at a specialist conference of the Royal Economic Society and contains not only a summary of previous "theories", but also provides a synthesis of current research. The ten main papers are each supplemented by two shorter discussion papers on each, and hence with thirty economists writing, many of them distinguished, and drawn from an international field (though all from Western Europe), a wide range of views is represented.

The emphasis in most of the articles—almost the common theme of the collection—is on the importance of personal factors as the major determinant in income distribution. The first article by H. F. Lydall sets the dominant tone, when, in discussing theories of the distribution of income, he concludes that the multi-factor theory, as opposed to the stochastic or the "human-capital" approach, is the "most fruitful". He is, however,

careful to point out that this in no way limits the possibility for redistributive action; rather, by influencing education, industrial organisation, and so on, policy decisions may be effected, and, hopefully differences in both productive abilities and earnings brought into line with what is economically efficient.

The following articles take up various aspects of the multi-factor approach, though one article, by Mincer, does return to the human-capital theory. Some space is also devoted to developments in statistical analysis, and to discussion of redistribution, both in theory and practice.

The book's greatest disadvantage is its price. Although it is perhaps intended primarily for libraries or specialists in the field, there must indeed be something wrong with income distribution if it is possible to sell a book that is neither voluminous nor lavishly printed for £14.50!

**N.T.**

## The Just Economy

By J. E. Meade

FOLLOWING on in his series of books on Political Economy (the earlier ones were *The Stationary Economy*, *The Growing Economy*, and *The Controlled Economy*), *The Just Economy* deals with the distribution of income and property. Meade culls together material on many aspects of the subject, and the result is both clear and comprehensive. Conceptual problems, in discussions of welfare are spelt out, as are distributional, as opposed to efficiency aspects of policy changes. He then gets down to the real business of the book—income distribution—which he again approaches with academic thoroughness, first dealing with problems of definition, and life-time income, then with measurement of in-

equality, and then with the various determinants of income.

Overall, it is an extremely lucid account; though Meade's approach is often highly mathematical, he never loses sight of the implications of theory for policy decisions. However, unlike the preceding book, Meade offers little that is new—in fact he specifically disclaims any originality in the ideas presented. And like a good economist, he carefully dodges any of the ethical issues to which the distributive question is inexorably linked. Whilst appreciating the lofty intellectualism of it all, one cannot help feeling that a less inhuman approach might be more constructive.

**N.T.**

## TIMELESS FLIGHT

STEVE HARLEY & COCKNEY REBEL:

ALTHOUGH different in character from "Best Years of Our Lives", this album seems to follow on naturally. One senses that Harley has reached a crossroads and is taking stock on a very personal level. From anyone else the lyrics would sound over-sentimental, but Harley retains his punchy musical style and decadent pronunciation, and hence avoids becoming maudlin.

The technical and musical quality is far improved, with a beautiful expansive piano break in "Understand", and haunting phrases in "Red is a mean mean colour" and "All Men Are Hungry". Musically, I prefer Side One, espe-

cially "All Men Are Hungry" and "Understand". When it comes to lyrics, however, it becomes much harder to decide on a favourite—the whole album is so thoughtful as Harley looks back over his life (he couldn't walk until he was eleven due to polio) and realises that all men have their own cross to bear...

"Was in a frenzy from the midnight air when I saw the light I realised only children can live upon a Timeless Flight..."

All the men are hungry, All the men are in search of time...

If you're a Harley fan, or you think that Cockney Rebel is teeny-bop material, listen to this album.

**MICHELLE DODD**

## PAST POP

ONE can't help shedding a tear over the recent news that two doyens of the popular music scene are retiring into oblivion.

Firstly that crushing blow dealt so swiftly when we heard with tear-ridden eyes of the departure of Alan Longmuir from the Rollers. Alan, brother of Derek, is to be replaced by a 17-year-old lad whose name nobody seems to know. We phoned up Bell Records who release Roller records but they would not answer the phone. Then we tried Capital Radio, but their only offering was that he was called Ian something. The Beeb did not know, nor did the pop dept of HMV shop in Oxford Street.

Come back Alan, at least we knew your name...

The other sad revelation was the passing of good old Gary Glitter. Last Saturday ITV showed the last Gary Goodbye concert from the New Victoria, it brought tears to my eyes as Gary made his final bow exhibiting his own genuine brand of loyalty to his fans and threw them his bouquets of flowers.

Don't worry Garry, all that Glitters is not necessarily gold...

**P.B.**

# PLANNERS' DREAM

LIVING in London, and never been to "Dockland"? Hardly surprising—there is very little reason to do so at present. In fact, most of the traffic seems to be going in the opposite direction. In the five years between 1966 and 1971, 18 per cent of the population left Tower Hamlets, 14 per cent left Southwark and 9 per cent left Newham. Alongside the closure of the docks (the East India Docks, St. Katherine Docks, London Docks and Surrey Docks have all ceased functioning), there has been a steady dwindling of manufacturing jobs. Less employment, abandoned warehouses, a mass of dereliction and corrugated iron—a recipe for vandalism.

And on the other hand, a crying need for housing, schools, transport, open spaces. In an area which was built up largely before 1914, the social facilities are inevitably small, while the rapidly declining condition of the housing has caused demolitions to cancel out the benefits of the current new building programmes.

There are 5,500 acres of dockland, four-fifths of which are owned by some kind of public authority, and the entire area falls within five GLC boroughs — Tower Hamlets, Newham, Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich. With 1,500 acres of land lying idle, 8,000 unemployed, and deteriorating social facilities, small wonder that the GLC has finally been galvanised into action.

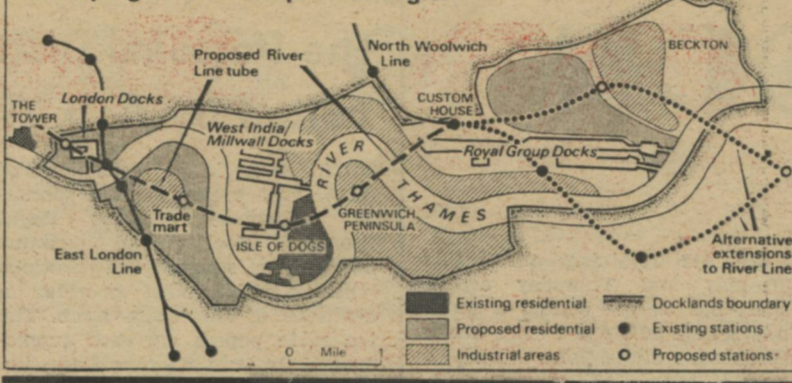
The result is a planners' paradise. At the beginning of April, the Docklands Joint Committee produced its draft report which broadly suggested:—

- (1) A new tube line, to help reduce the current congestion on the roads, to cater for the projected increase in office workers coming into the area, and to supplement the appalling bus service;
- (2) The creation of four centres



DYING INDUSTRIES!

Developing London's depressed region



of industrial development, hopefully creating 40,000 jobs by the end of the 1980s, and including a trade mart to be built in the Surrey Docks, alone providing 12,000 jobs;

(3) The building of over 20,000 new dwellings, with equity-sharing as a major type of tenure;

(4) The development of five shopping centres;

(5) and all the other prerequisites of enlightened planning—from new schools to recreation grounds and allotments.

It sounds splendid, but will it ever exist?

It is a case of "He who pays the piper calls the tune"—to which one might add that if no-one pays, there is presumably no tune. Besides £1,200 million of public money, about £300 million private investment will be needed. However, if private capital is to flow into the area, this means that land will have to be given over to office building; hence, if housing etc. is to remain a priority, it is essential that the public money is also to be forthcoming.

Originally, it was hoped that the Government would foot a large proportion of the bill. As this becomes increasingly unlikely, Dockland will, it seems, be forced to fight for a larger share of the GLC budget—to the detriment of other areas, or another increase in rates?

Further, it would seem that private investment is reluctant, at least until local government has provided a minimum of social capital. Already Trammel Crow, an American property company, has been given planning permission for the building of the trade mart but cannot raise the capital.

The proposed River Line is particularly dubious; the Department of the Environment is extremely wary of the idea, and the GLC can certainly not afford the cost from its current transport budget.

The second problem is perhaps still more crucial: the strategy's "job creation" proposals are essentially a medium-term plan, with the majority of jobs only becoming available after 1986. This provides neither the immediate action re-

quired to halt the current exodus of firms and younger members of the population, nor does it come to grips with the structural decline of docking itself. The present recession may be a temporary depressant but, in the face of increased competition, it is hard to see the London Docks as "flourishing and viable" until 1985-90, particularly since the Port of London Authority plans to close its docks on the Isle of Dogs later this year. Further, the committee makes no suggestions about the fraught question of containerisation.

Land is another problem. The plan foresees 2,700 acres becoming available for development. However, already the British Gas Corporation, owner of most of the land on the Greenwich peninsula and at Bepton, has made it clear that they will release less than half of the amount estimated in the plan. Meanwhile, six weeks ago, Tower Hamlets, a proposed residential area, leased 23 acres of their land to a property company for industrial development.

Even the new social facilities are not entirely uncontroversial. The Joint Docklands Action Group, formed and composed of people living in the area, fear that "equity-shared" housing, "with prices likely to be around £20,000, will permit few people in the Dockland boroughs to afford the new houses. Thus richer people from outside the area will tend to benefit." The planners, on the other hand, point to the scheme's success in Birmingham.

An attempt to gauge residents' opinions is being made by circulating a questionnaire, and holding a series of public meetings. There is also a mobile exhibition, and copies of the strategy are available from the DDC's offices—though their willingness to part with them leaves more than a little to be desired.

Perhaps the ultimate danger is that bickering between councils will leave the strategy collecting dust on some bureaucrat's book-shelf. But that is a danger no plan can avoid.

N.T.

# The LSE society

WHEN\* as a Prison Commissioner I visited Jamaica some 21 years ago, the fact that I had been at the LSE was one of three keys which opened practically every door. (The other two were Crime and Quakerism, but that is another story!). We do not have to be long at the LSE, whether as students or staff, to realise that the right to enter those glass doors in Houghton Street makes us at once members of a world-wide fellowship. The LSE Society exists to deepen that fellowship and to enable its members the more easily to maintain contact wherever they may be, be it Boston Lincs or Boston Mass, Hong Kong or Nairobi, Upper Tooting or Singapore.

The Magazine is one simple means of maintaining this contact, and members receive their copies free twice a year. For those resident in Great Britain there is an annual dinner at which, for example, the guest of honour this year will be Sir Huw Wheldon, former student, chairman of the Court of Governors. In addition, the Society organises each year a Special Lecture, given by a distinguished speaker who has had some connection with the School; two years ago the special lecturer was the Director, last year it was Baroness Wootton and this year, on October 13th, it will be Sir Douglas Allen, the Head of the Civil Service and a graduate of the School. His subject will be of particular interest—the relation of Ministers and the Civil Service.

From time to time there are also Departmental Days, usually on a

Saturday. All of these events are of a kind where husband or wife, girl friend or boy friend, would be most welcome and where they might be interested in meeting their partner's contemporaries.

The Society is currently building up a panel from its own members of those willing to give advice on careers, in co-operation with the School's own advisory service. Membership of the Society also confers certain privileges in the use of the School's facilities, including the use of the Library upon application to the Librarian. On the more light-hearted side there are the football and cricket clubs run in association with the Society, and plans are being made to hold a "river-shuffle" this July!

How does one join? Membership is open to all past students who have been members of the Students' Union for not less than one session and it is also open to current and former members of both the academic and administrative staff. Free membership for two years is available to all newly-qualified graduates provided they join within six months of graduation. A Life Subscription (inflation-proof!) costs £15 and the annual subscription is £4. Applications may be made to the Honorary Secretary, The LSE Society, at the School, and forms are available from Shirley Chapman in Room H412.

Why not join and so keep in touch with old friends and the School in the years to come?

DUNCAN FAIRN

## Fitzrovia '76

To all students:

Will you be free on Saturday, June 5th?

Would you like to do something extremely silly to escape from the overpowering drudge of exams (not suicide)?

If so, the Fitzrovia Festival is the ideal solution. The Festival is the largest of the London street festivals and is held annually around the Tottenham Court Road-Charlotte-Fitzroy Street area.

It is run by local inhabitants primarily for the enjoyment of local inhabitants although it never fails to draw enormous crowds from all round London and amass large profits which are donated to local charities.

There is to be an enormous spectrum of entertainment ranging from heavy rock bands to Morris dancers, fire-eating acts and a real

ale tent. Students are urgently needed to run silly sideshows like Stabbing Count Dracula, identifying the real Peter Hain or throwing rotten fruit at full-size models of John Stonehouse.

If that doesn't appeal how about organising a futile escapade like dressing up as a doctor complete with 6ft syringe and chasing passers-by down Tottenham Court Road?

If you like the idea contact Paul Brown, Social Sec., at Carr-Saunders, per the Beaver, or through the Film Society.

P.S.: Tape-recording expert urgently required . . . to master a tape for one performer and guitar needed to make a special 6½-minute charity EP record.

Must own high-quality 7½-ips or preferably 15-ips full track equipment and be conversant with technical jargon.

# BEAVER BINGE

Caught by the insidious camera of Mary Butterworth are various members of the LSE who ensured that each and every issue of the Beaver came out according to schedule. Others who popped in to help included Lesly, Mac, Shelley, Gilly, Munja, Mary S, Ahmed, Julian and Brutus. May we also take this opportunity to thank all those who complained or criticised the newspaper in one way or another but couldn't find the time to do anything constructive about it.



From left to right—Richard Blackett, Michael Cleary, Mungo Deans (Publications Officer), Anton Chapman (next year's Editor), Sheree Dodd (Editor), David Lowry, Nicki Tait, Peacock and Paul Brown. (Clare Lynch and the inebriated Michael Fisher also present)

# Spanish teach-in

ON May 8th (Saturday) L.S.E. will hold a teach-in on the situation in Spain. Spanish and Portuguese speakers will attend as part of a nationwide tour. The speakers will include Jorges Mota Prago (who is a representative of the Portuguese papers A Batalha and Acc Ao Dircita) and Teresa Silva (representative of the Portuguese section of the F.A.I.).

Also at the teach-in will be Garcia Calvo, who was a lecturer at Madrid University and got involved in the student demonstrations of 1968. These demonstrations were led by the Acrata movement, which literally means "no leaders." Garcia Calvo now teaches in Paris.

Also there will be Jose Peirats (F.A.I./C.N.T. veteran and historian who worked with the Republican Generalitat), and Ocatavio Alberola (son of a murdered C.N.T. militant). It's possible that the last speaker mentioned above might not be able to attend as the French police think he kidnapped a banker and kidnapping carries a death penalty in France! He is associated with the May 1st Group, whose exploits include kidnapping the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, bombing Iberian airline planes and machine-gunning the Spanish Embassy in London. They were also associated with the Angry Brigade.

Long Live Anarchy!