

# BEAVER

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## VOTE NOW

THROUGHOUT the whole of the campus, tension has been mounting in anticipation of the massive turnout expected at today's union by-election. Election fever has been rising to a new, dangerous and all-time high level. Political opponents have been engaged in pitched street battles and Houghton Street has been a scene of havoc. On one occasion Terry Donaldson was observed to be in some confusion as to whose side he was on in a fight between Conservatives and Communists.

The masses of "worker-students" have been caught up in this momentous political drama and you too could take an interest. However a plan has been mooted to diffuse the situation. This plan involves a new voting system which, by its complexities, has been devised to douse all political passions. As the Constitution explains:

"An elector in giving his vote:

a) must place on his voting paper the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate of his first preference.

b) may in addition place on his voting paper the figure 2 or the figures 2 and 3, or 2, 3, and 4, and so on opposite the names of other

candidates in the order of his preference."

This is called STV (Sexually Transmitted Vote, I think).

This will not be your only chance to exercise your democratic right this year. There is likely to be another by-election in the near future, since last Wednesday Richard Sales also resigned, muttering such comments as "intellectualising in a vacuum". Furthermore the annual executive elections will take place on the ninth week of this term.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that your vote is unimportant. Exercise your democratic right today between 10am and 6pm on the Ground Floor of the Old Building. — **Vote now.**

You can make your choice from the following candidates: (from left to right in the picture) —

**Anton Chapman**, who is standing as an Independent Socialist, is at present a member of both the Ents Committee and the Publications Committee. He is concerned to make the Students' Union more responsive to the needs and wishes of the student body in general, and would prefer the vacant "Shop and Floreries" post.



THE CANDIDATES

**Terry Donaldson**, ex-secretary of both the LSE Political Science association and the Constitution Committee, is now an executive member of the Conservative Society, and also involved in the Anti-Apartheid Movement. He is anxious to see that the Union is run efficiently, and thus offers the maximum service to all students.

**Jacqueline Gladden** is non-political (as far as the Union is

concerned), feeling that it concentrates on irrelevant ideological issues. Although a member of Con. Soc., she dislikes "big business and bureaucracy" and would campaign against education cuts, and discrimination against women in education.

**Jackie Rushforth**, the Broad Left candidate, has wider political interests as a member of the Spanish Solidarity Committee and the Chile Solidarity

Committee. She would, therefore, prefer the "Overseas Students" post, and sees the fight against discriminatory fees so vital to the student movement.

**Fabian Tompsett** is an Independent (Left Libertarian) which works out to be an "organised Anarchist." In his own words, he "intends to find out what the Union does and why, and to ensure that it supports students with regard to their problems."

## Right to peaceful action threatened

AT the end of February the Law Commission will publish its final report on a Criminal Trespass Law. This Final Report will be Volume One of a three volume report on the Conspiracy Laws. The Law Commission has announced its intention to restrict Conspiracy charges

to crimes — but since trespass is currently not a crime it will be made into one so as 'not to leave gaps in the law'.

The Draft Bill for Parliament that the Final Report will contain will be pushed through by Jenkins, as an anti-squatting priority to gain

popular support from all sides at a time when the Government is being criticised by everyone. This 'distraction' whilst averting the gaze of the public from unpopular policies will not only make squatters into a public scapegoat, but the Bill itself will ultimately be used to totally erode the rights to peaceful direct action currently enjoyed by ordinary people in this country.

Criminal Trespass means that it will be illegal to remain on property after the owner, or his representative, has told you to leave. This will have very grave implications for our personal liberty. We spend most of our lives on other people's property; college buildings; shops; accommodation; pavements and thoroughfares; public buildings; places of work; and other buildings and places we visit everyday. We are only there by unwritten permission of the owner, that is, we have a 'licence' to be there. If Trespass becomes a crime, being asked to leave ONCE would terminate that licence, and if we refused to go after a second order we could be arrested for tres-

pass. Various precedents set by the Law Lords recently, mean that the property-owner wouldn't even have to know our names. The Rent Act (1974) doesn't protect tenants with unwritten licence—under this law they would have the same legal position as squatters (i.e. none). Similarly, non-payment of rent would, by law, equal squatting, and remaining on property after a possession order had been granted would be illegal trespass.

This deeply threatens all other forms of direct action, as well as rent-strikes and squatting. Occupations and Sit-ins, the classic weapons of the student, and now increasingly used by workers to save their jobs, involve trespass. Picketing generally takes place on property owned by the very organisation that is being picketed! A Criminal Trespass law could be used to render Claimants' Unions useless, to clear the streets of demonstrators and leafleteers, even to stop people arguing about being short-changed in a shop . . .

In effect, the whole law is an

attempt by those with power to keep the ordinary, economically powerless person from voicing his/her growing protest in the face of falling standards of living, cuts in public services, and rising unemployment. The insidiousness of the proposed legislation cannot be stressed enough, it hits at the very foundations of our basic civil liberties, turning them instead into police-state constraints. It will by definition affect ALL OF US, no matter how quiet, conservative and peace-loving, in our everyday lives. It benefits only property owners and landlords, those who own the economic power. It will affect you — directly and adversely!

**It must be stopped!**

The Campaign Against A Criminal Trespass Law (CACTL) is working to build and co-ordinate opposition to this insidious legislation. Please give CACTL your active support! For further details, please contact Maureen Gilbert, U/G Pigeonholes.

Demonstrate on February 28th for all our sakes!

**MAUREN GILBERT**

**DEMONSTRATE**  
AGAINST A CRIMINAL TRESPASS LAW  
Assemble 1.30pm Belvedere Rd.  
London N.E.1 (Behind County Hall)  
SAT FEB 28  
RALLY IN TRAFALGAR SQ

# LETTERS . . .

## Teaching at LSE

DEAR EDITOR,—The standard of lecturing at LSE is abysmal. I am a student with experience of lecturing in Colleges of Further Education having been taught in Colleges of Further Education, Technical Colleges, Teacher Training Colleges, and now in a University, and find that the quality of lecturing at LSE, with very few exceptions, is the lowest I have met.

This judgment can be justified only if I explain what I consider to be the main aims and basic elements essential to a lecture and how they are not met.

After every lecture we should feel a growing rather than a diminishing interest in our subject. Very few lectures contain any motivating force. It is not enough for us to be fed only with facts. It depends very much on the enthusiasm of the lecturer for his subject, and for us as students, whether any enthusiasm is transmitted.

Given enthusiasm, the next essential is technique. The lecturer must be able to address his or her audience with real clarity and lucid progression of ideas. Obviously, well-planned, lucid exposition comes first, but without variation in tone of voice, pace and methods, and use of visual contact, modern teaching methods and visual aids, the whole point of the lecture is lost. This is usually the case.

More often than not our lectures are hypnotically dull and dreary and our expectations of boredom are thoroughly vindicated. They are obscure, poorly prepared, occasionally supplemented by unsatisfactory handouts and act as a powerful "demotivating" influence.

Any criticism is weakened unless constructive suggestions are made. The best solution would come from a recognition by the lecturing staff that these criticisms are valid and that they themselves might take steps to improve their performance. Self-criticism can, however, be very difficult, so, in a spirit of co-operation, I should like to put forward some of the steps that might be taken.

- (1) Initially, lecture criticisms to lecturers by teaching specialists to create awareness of existing low standards of lecturing.
- (2) Publication of statistics of students' criticism, derived from questionnaires which we all fill in at the end of lecture courses in some subjects. This scheme should be expanded to all subjects.
- (3) All lecturers to attend teacher training courses. I realise neither the School nor the local education authority would permit full-time courses but it would not be difficult to organise a part-time course with one of the London Colleges of Education.
- (4) A practical suggestion which could be immediately implemented. Consideration by each lecturer of the aims of each lecture course and of each individual lecture and announcement of these aims at the beginning of each lecture.

"To lecture" means literally "to read". Implementation of these proposals would ensure lectures at LSE would be as stimulating and as exciting as opening a good book.

B. KIRKMAN

DEAR EDITOR,—In frustration and anger I am writing to "Beaver" in the hope that a state of affairs over the marking of homework for one course in the Mathematics Department can be rectified. My complaint relates to the marking of work for Elementary Mathematical Methods. No criticism is intended to reflect against either of the two lecturers of the course or against my class teacher.

Although a very popular course, only a small minority of students take it as part of their degree. However, in answer to the charge that my grouse is of little (or no) interest to the rest of the student population, I would argue that a similar situation may exist in the arrangements of other courses. For Elementary Mathematical Methods both lecturers give out sets of exercises, in addition to printed notes. My class-teacher allocates the one hour per week we have to working through these exercises. Due to the large number in the class and the size of the exercises only a small proportion of the questions can be investigated, many only cursorily. Practically no time can be given to examine a student's personal work. Thus we are requested to answer a number of questions each week which our class-teacher hands over to a marker, whom I shall call X.

It is here that my criticism is levelled. The only function that X fulfils is to mark a tick or cross against each question according to whether the numerical answer is correct or not. Surely, at university level, the method of answering a question and its rationale is as important as obtaining the right answer. What, for instance, is the point of marking an answer right if the construction of it is incorrect or if two errors have cancelled each other out.

If an answer is wrong, not only is no effort made by X to show why the student failed in his proof nor an indication given as to whether the mistake was methodological or arithmetical but—and surely this is the very least one can expect—there is no attempt to mark in the proof where the student went wrong.

In short, the work performed on the homework could equally well be accomplished by most seven-year-olds with a list of answers in front of them.

Initially, my class-teacher agreed with my criticisms, and suggested that I write to X. I was immediately referred back to the class-teacher, who then told me that if I didn't like the marking, I needn't give work in; however, X would compromise by ceasing to grade the work.

Since this "compromise" is totally unsatisfactory to me, I have written these paragraphs in the hope that a more positive response will be elicited from the responsible individual than any further personal representations could achieve.

D. MORRIS

## Donaldson debate (cont.)

DEAR EDITOR,—May I comment on the recent exchange of correspondence in your pages between T. Donaldson and Miss Tilley?

Mr Donaldson has, as your readers will have noticed, attempted to repudiate some of the perverse and pathetic fantasies peddled by Neo-Marxists, Trotskyites and their liberal fellow-travellers in this country.

However, a close reading of his letter suggests that he, in fact, accepts—possibly sub-consciously—much Left-wing propaganda. For instance, he appears to accept that our press suffers 'constraints'. I can only advise him to enter W. H. Smith's one day and examine the enormous range of opinion freely available to anybody. A sharp contrast to the Soviet police state where death or exile awaits anyone who utters a contrary view of any sort. Secondly, he seems to swallow whole the lies of the left about Chile and Spain. In fact, Robert Moss has proved beyond doubt that the Chilean people intervened against the Allende (Moscow) clique solely to restore the freedom which was rapidly diminishing as Chile progressed along the totalitarian path.

Perhaps his most glaring error relates to China. He argues that 60 million people have been liquidated in China since 1949 for their political views. In fact, as Challener and Henley's carefully documented account reveals, the figure is nearer 100 million. It is insidiously significant, in this respect, that no population figures have been published by the Chinese Communist State since the 1949 takeover. I would also like to take this opportunity to nail once and for all the left-wing myth that the Soviet Union lost 20 million lives in World War 2 in order to save the world from fascism. In fact, the evidence shows that the majority of these were murdered by the Soviet State itself, the Germans killing no more than a few hundred thousand at most.

These and other striking omissions can only lead me to question the sincerity of Mr Donaldson. He is by his own account a former member of the British Communist Party which is well known for its slavish adherence to Moscow—its support for the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 being a good example of this. Subversion from within, as demonstrated by Lord Chalfont's superb documentary the other night, is a well-known neo-Marxist tactic. Could it be that in the case of Mr Donaldson we have a cynical attempt to infiltrate the organisation of those genuinely committed to the defence of the Free World? The tar of the brush of communism is difficult to wash off.

CHARLES KEYWORTH

DEAR EDITOR,—As chairman of LSE Conservative Society, I feel it is time for me to add to the fast-growing debate between Mr Donaldson and Ms Tilley.

The reason we, as Conservatives, attack the USSR is that, along with Chile and Iran, the USSR ranks as the worst defiler of human dignity extant. Information of political repression is harder to come by from China—not because it doesn't exist but because control of ordinary working people is even tighter there than in Russia. However, such evidence is filtering through and Sir Keith Joseph (who, incidentally, is not Mr Donaldson's spokesman; Mr Donaldson has not yet advanced that far, he tells me) will be well able to demolish the myth of China's so-called democracy this autumn at LSE, as he easily demolished the repressive USSR last autumn—to loud acclaim from students in a free country with a free Press; witness the fact that both our letters have been published, Ms Tilley!

R. GRAVELL

## Sabbatical Editor

DEAR BEAVER, — As a member of the silent majority, the apathetic multitude, as one of the LSE's "little people", I feel it incumbent upon me — although I humbly realise there is no way I can criticise your incredible, well-meaning and successful efforts — to modestly suggest, following your apposite reply to Mr Checkley's (who?) letter, that your own incestuousness creates a vicious circle.

By this I mean that bad grammar does not a journalist make, i.e. that your version of journalese is incomprehensible, e.g. your reply to Mr Checkley's letter, do you catch my drift? etc. By way of example myself personally I would like to say that phrases such as "find such phrases to your disliking" are both prolix and inaccurate as well as patronising, so to speak, to coin a phrase, as it were. The point surely is that one should not imitate but master journalese.

I learn from your penultimate paragraph (ref. your reply to Mr Checkley's (who?) letter) that you "voluntarily" stay in the office "until the early hours". Great. Really impressed. Are you whining masochists or journalists?

Although I think it's absurd that you can't criticise without putting in a constructive suggestion, here is one. Why don't you stop complaining and campaign for a sabbatical editor?

So why don't people write for you ("not exactly inundated with articles")? Could it be that bitchy replies and bad copy alienate people? Glad to see you welcome criticism; there's a constructive suggestion here as well. Will you print it?

Don't complain — CAMPAIGN!

C. STEVENS

## Boyson visit

ON reading the "Beaver" of January 20th, I was surprised to learn that Ross Gravel, the new chairman of Con Soc, had decided to invite Dr. Rhodes Boyson, M.P., to L.S.E. on February 9th.

This Member of Parliament has seen fit to attack the political affiliations of teachers, claiming that there are reds under every school desk. He has also supported the most reactionary form of educational thinking as expressed in the "Black Papers" on education.

Not only has this outdated high Tory considered himself fit to pass judgment on education today, but he has also openly attacked university courses, especially sociology. In the sennet of January 14th he stated that fewer students should study this course as "it has frequently been at the centre of student unrest."

I hope that any Con. Soc. Sociology students or other like minded moderates will turn up and protest against this high priest of reactionary education.

J. INGRAM

## Angola

DEAR EDITOR,—Tessa Marcus' wholesale condemnation of South Africa and its policy of apartheid (re. Angola and apartheid, January 6th issue) is worthy of commendation. But I would welcome answers on the following points regarding Angola:

- (1) Should any movement anywhere in the world be approved of and legitimated simply because it,
  - (a) labels itself as Marxist and
  - (b) leans towards Russia?
- (2) How can MPLA speak for the whole of Angola, when it commands only a minority group? Aren't the UNITA FNLA equally entitled to do so? And even if MPLA is established, won't a minority rule the rest, which is what is happening in Rhodesia and S. Africa?
- (3) Why does Tessa Marcus censure only American imperialism and Portuguese colonialism without at the same time taking Russian imperialism to task?
- (4) Ms Marcus talks about South African mercenaries, but coolly forgets about Cuban soldiers fighting alongside MPLA — why's that?
- (5) If, following Ms Marcus' suggestions MPLA is recognised, what guarantee can it give to ensure the safety of those who sided with UNITA and FNLA? Will a world so used to atrocities committed by fanatical Communist movements in the past (eg Stalin) place any faith in such a guarantee?
- (6) Are we to believe that curbing civil liberties and imprisoning genuine humanitarian spokesmen (eg Czechoslovakia, Russia)—actions which are bound to follow if MPLA takes over—will help the struggle of the African people in its efforts to free themselves from their long and grievous past?
- (7) And finally how will the struggling people of Southern Africa be inspired to find their country(s) as colony(s) of Russia? In other words, I suppose your concept of true freedom lies in the transfer of government from the Portuguese to the Russians . . .

S. GEORGE

# Union news and views

## Suspend sovereignty of UGM Liberal line

THE central problem of why people don't go to Union meetings is that the vast majority of people think that the Union is boring, irrelevant and dominated by the desire of left-wing hacks who divide their time between ripping off Union funds in support of their own particular causes and marching in demos. Whether or not this is true is beside the point. It suffices that people think it is so.

If this is really true, then people are justified in staying away from Union meetings. They should go to UGM nonetheless, if only to make a constitutional amendment to divide the Union. A more constructive attitude would be to convince people that Union is really relevant to them. However, if you look at the motions discussed in Union meetings last term you find that there was a group of ten people who proposed 46 of the 69 motions on the various order papers. Of this ten, four were members of the Broad Left, or as near as dammit, three were members of IS, and two were members of IMG. The only one to have no left-wing party alle-

giance was Pete Timmins, the senior treasurer. So maybe the Union is run by a clique of left-wing hacks?

In the immortal phrase then: "What is to be done?" I have a radical solution which might work. UGM sovereignty is temporarily suspended, and transferred to a Council of three hundred students chosen at random from the student body. These three hundred would reform the functions of the UGM, and hopefully would introduce a change in emphasis, in matter discussed, to that more relevant to the average LSE student. Then, with confidence restored in the Union, UGMs could be reinstated after a suitable period—say three years—with more students coming to Union meetings as they realise that the Union affects them and really works.

The only problem is to get the necessary constitutional amendment passed, lots of "ordinary" students would have to attend consecutive Union meetings, and when that happened, there would be no need for such drastic action!

CHRIS HALL.

AT the Liberal Society meeting held on Thursday, January 15th, the newly-returned LSE Liberal Students Group discussed the role for libertarians within the university structure, and in particular how this affected the future activities of the Liberal Society. The meeting started with a short talk by Des O'Shea, a King's College student and chairperson of the South East England Young Liberal Federation, on the role of the student in the community!

In the discussion that followed it was felt that much of student politics was irrelevant not only to the outside world but also to the majority of students. It seemed to be a sterile game, little related to the needs or aspirations of most students or workers. We recognise the importance of educating each other about political struggles, and of communicating facts about such situations as Angola, Chile, South Africa etc, but where our concern is not accompanied by action it becomes meaningless. Pious resolutions passed in Union Meetings are

an opportunity to practise speech-making, but do little to alleviate or help anyone else.

LSE Liberal Society is already involved with many campaigns (for example—BWNIC, women's campaign, disarmament campaign) but we believe that as a student group we also have a commitment outside the walls of university life, to the local community, in which we either live or work. In many areas of London, for example Covent Garden, there are community groups organised not only to build up a community identity among local people, but also to struggle for their rights against local councils and property developers. LSE Liberal students hope this term to maintain and strengthen the links we already have with these groups, and we would like to see other students taking a more active part in real community politics.

For more information on the LSE Liberal Society—our meetings are 1 pm Thursdays, in the TV Room.

LIBERAL SOC

## The 'Sales' slant

WELL boys and girls, the bickering season is upon us again and loud murmurings of discontent are showering down upon the present executive.

Personally, I think the executive has done very well this year in cleaning up some of the havoc wreaked upon it by previous Broad Left administrations. There is no doubt in my mind that, should the union return to a Broad Left domi-

nated executive then the trading activities which have done incredibly well this year, would once again become a liability to the union and not an asset.

It seems that at last the executive and the school have realised that they have much in common and are more allies than enemies. Despite a period of ruinous inflation, I honestly believe that the Director and administration have done their

utmost to get the union as much money as possible this year. In my own personal dealings with the school over the festival, I found them more than helpful, giving us all the facilities and help we could wish for. The move to Strand House should give the union the greatest chance it has ever had to improve facilities for students at LSE. I would hate to see all our chances wrecked by the irresponsible action of the few, who, although they claim they are really into helping their "own", are nothing but a bunch of ego tripping, loud-mouthed wreckers who achieve little and spoil much.

Criticism of the festival was much in evidence in the last edition of Beaver, especially over student participation. Personally, I felt that the support we received was very good and it came from the people we aimed to please. Just because the Broad Left thought it was a shitty idea and did bugger all to help is irrelevant. The important thing is that many ordinary students, who normally shy away from all union affairs participated, enjoyed themselves, and raised money for charity. I therefore feel that the festival was a great success and that criticism is misplaced and misguided.

I feel a measure of defence is needed for the entertainments committee whom many have branded as a bunch of drunken louts (drunk on union money). All I can say here is that I doubt if there is a harder working, more dedicated body anywhere within the union and all criticism of them is based more on jealousy than objectivity.

Final conclusions — firstly, the executive this year is doing a bloody good job and don't let anyone persuade you otherwise. Secondly, much of the left wing criticism is of events and institutions of their own making. Take for instance the crap they come out with at UGM's: it's not surprising that people keep away. Thirdly, there is a legitimate "moderate role" to be played at this college. This is not a Tory role but more a conscientious, intelligent, socialistic role. Fourthly, if you want to see any real improvement in student facilities and union administration here keep the Broad Left, IS and IMG out of the positions of authority within the union, as they are dangerous and destructive. Fifthly, please don't believe the crap they come out with. Thank you.

RICHARD SALES

## Union in action over overseas students

AFTER one of the largest demonstrations by overseas students held on November 20, 1975, the ILEA proposed plan to immediately reduce the number of overseas students was "put on ice" temporarily. This action was only possible through the co-ordinated actions of CCOSO, ATT and NUS.

Overseas students, of whom more than 60 per cent come from developing countries, suffer many forms of discrimination. Not only are they increasingly harassed by the ever-stricter interpretation of the racist 1971 Immigration Act, which encourages the increased surveillance of foreign students, the arbitrary acceptance or rejection for admission into the country according to the custom officials' assessment of the person's knowledge of the course he or she is about to pursue, the denial of the right to seek employment during the vacation, etc. etc. but they are also subject to discriminatory fees. Thus the DES announced a proposed increase of 30 per cent in tuition fees, making self-financing home students' fees up to £182 and those of foreign students up to £416 from £320.

Only Britain, Ireland and Austria operate discriminatory fees in Western Europe. So frequently do we hear the call for the need to give aid to developing countries — what more valuable contribution could Britain make? Canada explicitly recognises these obligations and charges no fees to overseas students studying there.

The £500 million cut in educational expenditure jeopardises not only the livelihood of hundreds of employees in education institutes, but the very existence of many of

these institutes. Indeed, our own language department is being shut down. Increasingly the gains made by the policy of education expansion are being undermined if not totally set back. The staff/student ratio is increasing, and access to education is increasingly becoming the privilege of a select elite.

Without the 95,000 overseas students (only two per cent more of the total student population than in 1961—so where's the invasion then?)—the continuance of some courses, and therefore the variety of courses available to home students, would be threatened. Most of them take technical and engineering courses. More than 60 per cent of foreign students are self-financing. Many families save for years to ensure that at least one of their children gets an education. They are not all oil millionaires, as Mr Boyson and Dr Hampson (Tory ed. spokesman) would have us believe. The call by the latter, and several other vociferous "experts" for the increase of fees to treble their present level, reflects their view of education as a saleable commodity on the market.

It is vital that our Grants Action Committee actively campaigns for the end of discriminatory fees and against the attacks being made against overseas students. Overseas students comprise 45 per cent of the student population at LSE and they are urged to participate in the grants and cuts campaign. The Grants Action Committee meets on Mondays at 1 pm in the T.U. Room. Make sure you're there! The campaign is your campaign.

TM

## Broad Left goals

"AGEING bores", "reformist hacks", "irrelevant extremists", "just a bureaucratic election machine" are four of the accusations most frequently levelled at the Broad Left, both within LSE and nationally within NUS. Whilst the Broad Left has never claimed to have a monopoly on young, witty, original and germane rank-and-file revolutionaries, it is certainly the case that it has not sufficiently sought to explain itself and its actions publicly. This has been due partly to the fact that, until recently, the Broad Left was afflicted nationally with complacency.

When the Broad Left lost important policy positions or elections at local level, this was too often seen as being an unfortunate but undoubtedly temporary aberration which could probably be explained in terms of the Right-wing having "packed" a particular meeting or because the "ultra-Left" adopted absurd political positions and divisive tactics in an election.

In certain colleges the masses did not return the Broad Left "to its rightful place", and we are now seeing the emergence of the Right wing (Tories, Liberals and Labour "moderates" of the Prentice-Jenkins ilk), hence the Broad Left is having to re-examine its methods of relating to that now more elusive "mass of students". It is still not too late.

So what is the Broad Left and what does it see as its goals?

Fundamentally, the Broad Left is simply a forum for discussing issues which students are confronted with or are interested in and a forum for agreeing upon means by which students can give expression to the conclusions reached. Thus the Broad Left is in no sense a mem-

bership organisation or a political party. There is no "line" which people disobey at the peril of expulsion. The Broad Left is not an ideologically unified group like the democratic centralist parties. It is a political alliance which will vary in strength and size depending upon the amount of agreement existing around any given issue.

The political centre of gravity of the Broad Left is located somewhere around the National Organisation of Labour Students and the Communist Party—the two organised groupings within the Broad Left which have maintained a permanent presence. But the majority of people who regularly attend LSE Broad Left meetings and national Broad Left conferences are not members of either and have interests in a wide range of areas.

The Broad Left therefore regards itself as part of the overall movement for socialism in this country. Many consistent supporters see the Broad Left as but one mechanism for winning people to socialist politics.

With poorly-attended Union Meetings, what everyone should be examining is exactly how the mass of students relate to the Union and perceive its importance and place in their essentially academic life.

If the mass of students do not relate to the Union in the way that the Left would prefer, then the Left must examine its own practice and find out if it is in any way to blame. It must be clear that the Left is partly to blame. "The grand issues" have too frequently been opted for at the expense of very real questions (just as political) concerning courses, options, books, library facilities, teacher-student ratios and so on.

Politics are where you find them — not where you would like them to be.

BROAD LEFT

# ALL YOU WANT TO KNOW

## And to cap it all

## NSU isn't them

This article is written to help prepare men for their eventual decision about what method of contraception would best suit them. It is a projection of what could be the available alternatives based on part-conjecture, part fact.

### The Male Pill

This will probably appeal to the greatest number because of its relative "neatness". The pill would probably have to be taken every day and if missed might still be effective if taken not more than 12 hours later; but this will depend on the contents of each particular brand. Some men may be advised to abstain from sex until at least two weeks into their new cycle (of the new package). It would be wise to take the pill at the same time every day. Do not be put off by some of the side-effects but be forewarned that there may be some hormone imbalance which could possibly affect nipples, skin complexion, weight, body odour and perhaps hair growth in obvious and somewhat less obvious places (inner ears etc). Naturally the unusual always makes the newspapers, so men should be wary of the odd horror story where fatality is linked to taking an oral contraceptive.

No promises are ever made during the experimental stages of new drugs about eventual causal links to

cancer, but there is no way of knowing if **someone** isn't willing to take some chances. Men on the pill may be encouraged to stop smoking for fear of thrombosis or other blood clotting. Since diabetes and other diseases can also affect such side effects, it must be strongly encouraged that you obtain the pill only on prescription following a medical examination.

A last word of caution to the gentleman who decides to take his pills before going to sleep at night—always keep your packet with you since you might not always get home when these are most needed, and to be careful if after a heavy drinking bout you find yourself vomiting before you have totally digested your pill. This last warning also goes for when a stomach illness might result in diarrhoea. Be safe, be careful.

### IPD

The intra-penal device will soon be on the market and needs greater explanation due to its novelty. Shaped like a small inverted umbrella, it can only be inserted by a doctor or nurse. It will be slightly painful during insertion but the pain should subside once the body ceases to try to reject any strange objects. The IPD will probably be about 90 per cent effective, especially if used in conjunction with a penis jelly—not to be put off by

the messiness involved, if one's safety is at stake.

There is also a chance of infection, but only if the IPD is not inserted under totally hygienic conditions. Lastly, as with the female IUD, it is not totally certain just how the IPD works, so, when taking anti-biotics, the IPD may be totally negated. Whether or not the IPD can cause eventual sterilisation will not be known unless men are willing to have their fertility tested both before and after using such a device.

### The Day before Pill

An obvious twist of the females' morning-after pill. The day-before pill will contain a very heavy dosage of spermicide (as in "homicide") which might affect children born of the same gentleman much later on. Since the day-before pill is least known, it could be assumed that, if it fails, the foetus conceived would be seriously at risk.

### Gamic teat

This device is a little bit difficult to explain; it consists basically of a short thin rubber stem with a teat. This is inserted before intercourse into the penis and taken out afterwards and given a good wash and a dust with powder and put away until next time. This is presumably rather like the diaphragm for women.

WHAT have the charge of the Light Brigade, Napoleon and Edward VII have in common. Yes you guessed it—VD! When Lord Cardigan led the charge of the Light Brigade, his mind was more than likely concentrated on the terrible pain in his inflamed balls as a result of gonorrhoea. Napoleon didn't spend all his time standing with one hand thrust into his coat; he was frequently to be seen leaning sadly against a tree desperately trying to urinate. He had picked up gonorrhoea as a young man whilst dallying in the garden of the Tuileries. Queen Alexandra, wife of Edward VII had a limp copied by many fashionable ladies, what they probably didn't know was the Queen's limp was almost certainly caused by bone-pain in her heel, the result of Reiter's syndrome, a condition linked with NSU (non-specific urethritis.)

Britain is in the middle of a devastating epidemic of VD. More people in this country are catching venereal disease than at any time in our postwar history; it is as common as the measles or flu.

Can you avoid catching it?

You can never be completely sure that you won't catch anything, unless the male is wearing a con-

don. However if the woman is using a diaphragm with the contraceptive cream, her chances of catching VD are low.

There are however a few precautions everyone can take:

1. Before sex both people should have a good wash. Ideally, wash the penis to make sure there are no sores or inflammations. (Easy way round first prearrange to have a bath together!)
2. If you don't have any condoms, use a diaphragm or contraceptive vaseline jelly or any other irritant skin cream will act as a partial barrier.
3. Immediately AFTER SEX partners should go to the toilet and flush out VD organisms. The acidity of the urine will make it harder for the gonorrhoea organisms to survive and multiply.
4. Again have a good wash if a woman is wearing a diaphragm she should not wash as this will have the effect of washing the contraceptive cream used as a diaphragm.

Surprisingly enough there are antibiotics which act as a barrier to these through a doctor.

antibiotics which act as a barrier to these through a doctor.

## Everyone's guide to contraception

METHOD	WHAT IS IT?	HOW IT IS USED	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	AVAILABILITY
Pill	contains oestrogen/progestogen	taken daily for most or all the month; prevents release and implantation of egg not effective for first 14 days of course	very reliable easy to use	needs a prescription; sometimes side effects; need to remember to take it!	from the FPA or doctor
Condom or Sheath	rubber sheath fitted over erect penis	sperms prevented from entering woman	reliable when used with a spermicide; some protection against VD	can slip off; certain lack of spontaneity	most chemists, barbers, by mail order, FPA; 60p-£1 for 12
Cap or Diaphragm	rubber dome-shaped device placed over entrance to womb	prevents sperm entering womb; used with spermicide	doesn't interfere with periods, or produce chemical change in the womb	must be inserted before intercourse	initial fitting by Dr generally lasts 6 mts; check for holes!
Coil or Loop or IUD	small flexible coil or loop inserted into the womb	probably stops fertilised egg implanting in wall of womb	reliable; effective immediately; once inserted can be forgotten until yearly check by Dr.	not advised before pregnancy; some discomfort can be experienced; can be expelled	FPA Clinic, doctor
Spermicides	various types; aerosols, C film, creams, jellies, pastes, soluble tablets, pessaries	chemical barrier formed preventing sperms passing it or kills them in the vagina		must be used before intercourse, messy should only be used with cap or sheath	chemists, family planning clinic
Rhythm Method or 'Safe' Period	abstinence from intercourse at times when conception most likely	temperature charts predict times when this is so	approved by Roman Catholic Church	unreliable; difficult for women with irregular	thermometer/temperature charts from FPA & Chemists
Withdrawal	removal of penis before release of sperms		None	not effective or satisfying	
Sterilisation	in men, the tube that carries the sperm is cut (Vasectomy)  in women, the tube that the eggs pass through is cut		a simple operation; most effective permanent method of birth control; does not interfere with sex life	not normally reversible; may not be available; sometimes forced on women as accompaniment to abortion	advice from GP

### What's available here

STUDENTS coming to LSE may not realise that contraception is readily available, simply through making an appointment with Dr Little, the college gynaecologist. She is in LSE on Wednesdays and Fridays, and, to quote a student who saw her recently, "is very sympathetic and understanding, not at all

moralising." Unlike dealing with a family doctor, there is no problem of magnanimous promises of silence towards parents, or of being treated like a child.

Alternatively, if you are registered with the School's Health Service you can see Dr Clarke; and to make an appoint-

ment with either doctor, just ask at the reception desk on the 8th floor of Connaught House. Contraception can be obtained on a National Health Service prescription, and, although you may have to wait about a month for an appointment with Dr Little, emergency supplies can be obtained from Dr Clarke.

## NEVER UNDER-RATE A SPERM

CONTRACEPTION sometimes fails. Unfortunate, but true. However, there are plenty of facilities where you can find out if you are pregnant should you have reason to suspect you could be.

The earliest you can have a test is two weeks after your first missed period. All you have to do is take a jar with a small sample of early morning urine (at its most concentrated then) which will be tested by the laboratory. A positive test is reliable—if it indicates that you are pregnant, then you are pregnant. However, you can get a negative result and still be preg-

nant, so if you miss a period it is probably a good idea to be re-tested.

In London, pregnancy tests can be carried out in a number of places: the Pregnancy Advisory Service, the Family Planning Association, and the LSE Advisory Service, but all charge. For LSE students, though, there is probably more convenient and cheaper (since they are free) to go to the nurse in the Health Service on the eighth floor of Connaught House which did heavy pre-tests for me. Any LSE student can use the Health Service for a consultation, even if you are not registered there, and it is not necessary for any reason to have your test to go down on your general medical record if you don't wish it to.

Outside of London, the LSE Pregnancy Service has branches in Liverpool, Birmingham and Bristol and will do tests free—until recently—may have to charge now. All these places will give you advice as to what options are open to you if you are pregnant, if you request it. The people who work there are generally friendly and sympathetic, and it is well worth taking the plunge if you are in any doubt. The earlier you do the more time you will have to make decisions about what you want to do if you find you are pregnant, and if you are not, you will take the worry off your mind.



# KNOW ABOUT SEX, BUT...

## The same as NUS

...man is wear... if all that advice doesn't... the contra... or it is too late there are... nces of catch... to identify the symptoms of

...a few sensib... gonorrhoea is the commonest... can take... males and females in Britain... every ten... (that's one every ten... people should... Incubation period of the... ideally, but... is from two to five days... be easy, have... Symptoms in the male are... to make sure... of the urethral tube... inflammation... the penis, and a discharge. The... t precaution... identifiable symptom is a... (ether!)

...any condom... the problem is that... eptive cream... women there are no symptoms... other non... the early stages but eventually... will act as... they may develop discharges... cesses and painful inflammation... ch can result in sterility or the... tion of children in the womb.

...ER SEX both... to the toilet... help dislodge... organisms but... will make... gonorrhoea... and multiply...

...od wash but... a diaphragm... as this will... washing away... m used with...

...there are... as a VD pre... to obtain... r.

...S.U. (non specific urethritis)... charge usually appears from a... days to a few weeks after inter... se.

...R-... M... ss another... a good idea

...ancy tests... a number... ancy Advis... mly Plan... d the Book... t all charge... ough, it is... enient and... e free) to... the Health... th floor of... ch did the... SE student... Service for... you are not... d it is also... y record of... n on your... ord if you

...a, the Bri... ce has clin... Birmingham... ll do test... -may have... hese place... as to what... you if you... request it... k there are... nd sympa... worth tak... are in any... you do this... will have to... t what you... nd you are... are not, it... y off your

The VD clinics nowadays are made as pleasant as possible and are even decorated differently than the rest of the hospital. You do not have to go through any long interrogation about why and how you think you have caught something. You are given a number and a card so that the next time you go you just show your card. It must be emphasised that even if the doctor says you are clear you must go back to get the result of your urine and blood test.

Often you are told you have NUS, (sorry NSU), which means that the doctor doesn't know yet what you have; anti-biotics are prescribed and you are told not to have sex or drink. No sex seems obvious, the reason you can't drink is that alcohol hinders the effectiveness of the antibiotic.

Another thing I forgot to mention is that when you first go to the clinic they will ask you to hand anyone you have had sex with (no names!) a little white slip of paper so that they can go and be checked up. A rather amusing incident happened at the LSE a few years ago with these little tell-tale white slips. All sorts of interesting liaisons were discovered as people compared pills and brands of orange juice; one male student was seen to actually distribute white slips as if advertising a meeting!

This article was in no way meant to offend and will, it is hoped, dispel many of the myths and taboos surrounding venereal diseases.

P.S. Crabs do not only live on the seashore, you can also catch these little lice in your pubic hair. There was a particularly contagious breed of crabs at the Isle of Wight Pop Festival. Cure? Go to your doctor or Student Health Service at the LSE and they will give you some lotion which kills off the little buggers.

## A SENSIBLE SOLUTION

JUST before Christmas 1975, I was due for a pregnancy panic. This time it had foundation in reality. My period was late, but as I was using the coil and have always been irregular that was not too alarming. The biggest danger signal was my suspicion that my nipples smelt of milk. I pulled my paranoia together and went to the sister with my bottle of urine, no questions asked—and I didn't even have to give my name. Next day I was told the test was negative.

But over Christmas my nagging doubt grew as relations kept remarking how 'healthy' I looked, and I kept jumping up to check on my smelly nipples. Soon it was back to the sister and this time my fears were confirmed. In fact that was a relief as I had already convinced myself, and the Student Health Service now moved quickly and sympathetically.

I knew that abortion was the only realistic alternative for me and the doctors made no attempt to force me any other way. They agreed that the decision was mine. I had grounds for NHS abortion under a liberal interpretation of the restrictive 1967 act as my "career" prospects were in jeopardy. The fact that pregnancy was a result of the failure of a 98 per cent safe contraceptive also helped. Within a few days I saw a gynaecologist at UCH

and was in hospital two days later.

At no point up to this time was I made to feel irresponsible or 'promiscuous,' although I had been asked, and didn't know, who the father was. The procedure included an interview with the hospital social worker, but she was willing to accept that friends and women's groups would provide the support I needed.

They decided that I'd need a whole day of acclimatisation in hospital. The other women in the ward all had far more serious gynaecological complaints which highlighted my privileged situation, and the ease of the liberal college channels I'd travelled through. The only other woman who was having an abortion was also being unwillingly sterilised as it was her second time.

I was first down on the morning of the operation, and the anaesthetist hadn't even turned up so I agreed to have a local anaesthetic. I couldn't see what was happening as my legs were strapped up and covered with a blanket, but they explained everything as they went along. I could feel what was going on—the only thing that hurt was the insertion of the clips that opened my cervix a little, but even that was less painful than having a coil removed.

I could also hear the slurp of

the machine and feel it sucking me back to normal. Within ten minutes it was over and I felt fine.

Looking back it just seems like a new experience—the degree to which my body reacted to pregnancy, even at such early stages, and the ease of the actual operation. I am totally convinced that the hassle and expense to the State of a stay in hospital is unnecessary, far better to provide facilities for outpatient abortions. But I know that my experience bears little relation to the reactionary and bureaucratic blockades which confront most women who need abortions. I had access to sympathetic doctors and to information and support. But even these advantages are not going to count for much if restrictions to abortion rights continue to be slipped through. And don't kid yourselves that efficiency can eliminate the risk: I have never fucked without using contraception. It can happen to you—make sure the chances I had are still there when it does.

**THESE articles originated from a discussion in the LSE NAC group to encourage people to relate personally and NOT purely academically to contraception, abortion and parenthood. It is hoped that no-one is offended by using the vehicle of humour to convey something most serious.**

# PALESTINE: the forgotten nation

FOR thousands of years the Palestinian Arabs have lived in Palestine. Their right to the land has been sealed by the countless generations which have been buried in its soil, the uncountable drops of Palestinian blood and sweat which have been shed over the land. In 1917 only eight per cent of the population were Jewish and they owned only 2.5 per cent of the land. Yet within half a century an exclusive Jewish State had been established and the Palestinians had been disinherited, a forgotten and countryless race.

Since the 1917 Balfour Declaration, when Palestine was termed the "national home for the Jewish people" the Palestinians have been finding that a national home is a most impermanent place. In 1947 the UN divided Palestine into two countries, one Jewish and one Palestinian. The Jewish State was allocated 57 per cent of the land. In 1948 a war between the two countries (with the Jews aided by the Western powers) left the Palestinians with only 22 per cent of Palestine.

The 1948 war forced over a million Palestinians to flee from their homes. They had to find temporary accommodation in

refugee camps in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Syria and the Lebanon. The claim of the Zionists was that these people left voluntarily and so their lands were confiscated and they were banned from returning to the country their fore-fathers had occupied for thousands of years.



The Zionists have continued along the long road towards the destruction of the Palestinian Nation. Since 1949 the Zionists have destroyed 385 villages and towns and they have blown up 20,000 Arab houses since 1967. Attempts have also been made to destroy the independent economies of the Gaza and the West Bank.

However, from the squalor

and poverty of the refugee camps sprang a determined resistance, a desire to regain their natural heritage. The Palestinian people have remained poised to regain their natural rights. From within their refugee camps they have educated themselves, trained themselves and armed themselves for the fight.

The Palestinians could have filtered away and dispersed to become just another lost nation. Instead they endure their privations inspired by desire to regain their homeland. Under the aegis of the P.L.O. their heroic struggle will continue until eventually they achieve their secular, democratic state of Palestine, a land for both Jews and Palestinians.

Perhaps the final analysis belongs to a Jew—Nathan Chofshi: "these are the bare facts which strike our eyes, here was a people who lived on its own land for 1,300 years. We came and turned the native Arabs into tragic refugees. And still we dare to slander and malign them, to besmirch their name, instead of being deeply ashamed of what we did and of trying to undo some of the evil we have committed."

**SAMIR YOUSIF.**

## Motherhood problems

IGNORANCE about the situation of young mothers is a symptom of the isolation of childbirth and child-care from the rest of society, so that few men know fully what to expect until they themselves have children. The world is full of contradictions; while women in hospital are treated as patients and overemotional, and childbirth and its after-effects considered a natural process, women are then left to manage on their own once out of hospital. This contrast is particularly marked where staff shortages, or lack of technical equipment and back-up facilities, often local health visitors and social workers struggle under the pressure to provide some support for isolated and frustrated mothers who cannot, or have not been taught to cope. A woman with a young child has to face the realities of being a full-time housewife and mother, the further dilemma of staying at home in a lonely, unstimulating environment, or of continuing work or study with an accompanied burden of guilt. Society never lets a woman forget that she is a mother.

If a woman hopes to work or study there are problems of finding child-care facilities. In London the main source of assistance is provided by 'baby-minders', legal or illegal, and are often inadequate and expensive. Licensed minders are registered with local authorities, but are very limited in number. It is worth getting in touch with a potential minder well before the baby arrives rather than relying on one of the few nursery places available. These are either expensive or involve waiting; LSE places with CES nursery are all filled at present, so you should join the waiting-list in advance.

Accommodation is a major problem for parents with children. LSE provides a few post-graduate flats for married couples with children, but you fight hard enough you might get one as a single parent. There is college accommodation for undergraduate parents. Local authority flats are only open to people who have been resident for a certain period, although homeless families with children might find some temporary accommodation.

Money is another fundamental problem. There are child allowances for double and single parents get additional help for such things as nursery

This is not meant to be a pessimistic and depressing account of parenthood — if it gives that impression it is because our society, despite the progress still seems to be endeavouring to make parenthood one of the most difficult experiences, or motherhood to really be 'A Woman's Right to Choose', it is necessary to fight for one's rights and facilities.

# Down your market

DO you live near Camden Lock? If not, there's still no excuse not to visit the market at Dingwall's because it's right near Chalk Farm tube (a little south on the main road); and a 68 bus from outside the Aldwych Theatre will take you there too. Unlike the street market in Inverness Street (outside Camden tube), this is not a weekday market but is open on Saturdays and Sundays only. Also, unlike the aforementioned, you will not find fruit and veg. and fishmongers' stalls here. Instead you are invited to purchase the delightful fruits of the labours of the freaky-art-crafty-intellectual Camdeners' at amazingly low cost.

This is the place to buy clothes, most stalls having notices—"Nothing over £1.50"; and you won't find any chain-store muck here either—if it isn't out of a Victorian attic (but renovated!) it's newly hand-made. One gifted lady sits at her stall knitting away, surrounded by millions of babies' and toddlers' clothes in beautiful, bold colours and every row is straight and even! If you're into furs, you can get full-length second-hand coats of all kinds for

£12, and when I went I bought a cape-length cloth coat for £1.50—practically new.

Accessories also are cheap—real leather and crocodile clutch bags £1-£2, all manner of woolly gloves, scarves, necklaces, and then there are the antiques—cow creamers, cake stands, pipe racks, even C17 spectacles (tinted if you like). Or are you feeling ethnic—how about original and beautiful Mexican crafts (pottery, earrings etc.) or a pair of lace-up clogs "like they used to wear down't mill."

Fresh homemade food is everywhere—pizza, super sausages, lentils and all kinds of macrobiotic fare. You can also have furniture made to order, or buy it antique/junk shop style. Or maybe you just want the male clairvoyant to read your palm? Finally, fancy buying a flowering cactus—or does your push-bike need repairing? Well, this is the place. And apart from the records, candles and incense, there is nothing really mass-produced on sale, nor any off-putting selling tactics from the friendly stall-holders.

M. DODD

## Chapel Market, Angel, Islington N1

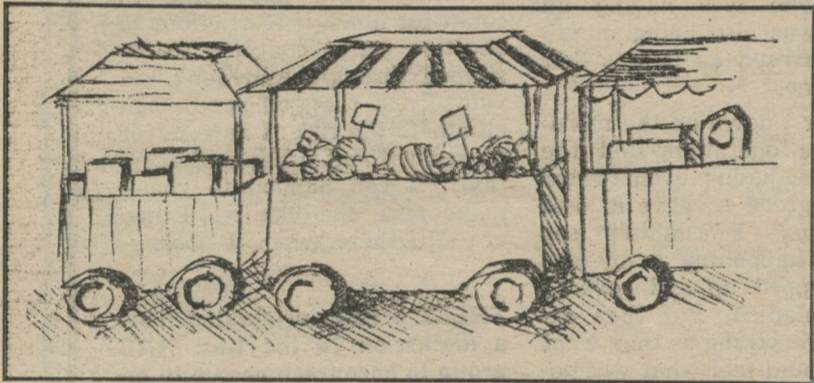
CHAPEL MARKET is one of the most convenient markets for those living in Central London, being on a number of bus-routes, and open daily 8 am to 6 pm, half-days Thursday and Sunday. As London markets go this one is small but hence has the advantages that one can go from end to end comparing prices without ending up too bruised and shattered.

Most of the stalls sell fruit and vegetables of a very good quality, but not as cheap as some markets out of the centre of town. There are also a couple of excellent fish stalls, selling delicacies such as squid and octopus. The fishmongers tend to wrap the fish up before one can ask for them to be filleted, so get the request in quickly.

Most of the clothes sold here are cheap—and look it—but along the edge of the market several boutiques sell slightly imperfect garments with "Top Shop" and "Stirling Cooper" labels inside, for pounds off the normal price.

Another advantage is that, when bored with being trampled in Chapel Market you can cross the road and recover in the relative peace of Camden Passage antique and junk stalls. This place is now extremely trendy, and consequently everything is overpriced, so do not expect to get any bargains. It is still fun to look around though, if just to see how much money people will pay for junk!

D. WOODS



# COMING SOON

## AT LSE FILM SOC . . . . .

**"DUCK SOUP"/ "HORSEFEATHERS"**  
TUESDAY 3rd FEB

Starring the Marx Brothers

If you don't know who the Marx Brothers are, you are obviously a person who never watches TV, reads books or goes to the cinema. However, for the majority of people in the LSE who are Marx Brothers fans, we are presenting a special double helping of unique Marx humour.

**"THE LAST DETAIL"**  
THURSDAY 5th FEB

Starring Jack Nicholson, Randy Quaid, directed by Hal Ashby

A poignant depiction of a naïve sailor's (naval) initiation into the ways of life during his transference to a naval detention centre.

Bawdy with plenty of sex and violence, but humane and with humour.

**"DON'T LOOK NOW"**  
TUESDAY 10th FEB

Starring Julie Christie, Donald Sutherland

Numb with grief following the death of her daughter, Laura Baxter accompanies her husband, John to Venice where he is restoring a church. There they meet two strange women who tell Laura that they have seen the ghost of their child. Laura becomes obsessed that her daughter is still alive, and becomes involved with the powers of evil. The police and local bishop are unable to help.

Daphne du Maurier's shattering psychic blood-and-guts thriller is not recommended for those of a nervous disposition.

**"SOYLENT GREEN"**  
THURSDAY 12th FEB

Very recent and horrific picture of a future Britain in which the old and infirm are turned into human food, Soylent Green, and consumed by the population.

# Cheap 'n tasty

This week, to celebrate the arrival of herbs and spices in the union shop, I present a Daily Mirror-style 'cut out and keep' herb chart. The essentials for making cheap grub edible are marked with an asterisk. Happy mixing!

NAME	DESCRIPTION	USES
BASIL	Aromatic, spicy scent, pungent leaves and stems.	With shellfish, salads, tomatoes, tomato soups/sauces, spaghetti, goes well with olive oil.
BAY LEAVES*	Mildly aromatic, slightly bitter taste.	Stocks, stews, pates.
BORAGE	Tastes of cucumber.	Mixed with fresh cream cheese.
BOUQUET GARNI**	A bunch of herbs, essentials for a bouquet are: parsley, thyme, bay leaf — others may be added.	Meat dishes, soups, stews and stocks.
CELERY	Leaves and stems.	Soups, stocks, stews.
CHERVIL	Like parsley only more delicate.	Soups, stews, grilled fish, egg dishes, salads, sauce hollandaise.
CHIVES*	Onion family, delicate flavour.	Garnish for: new potatoes, carrots, courgettes, salads, cream soups, makes savoury herb butter.
CORIANDER	Bitter, orange peel scent.	Used in Arabian, South American especially Mexican, cookery. Pork, lamb, chutney, cream cheese, braised celery, celery soup, buns, biscuits, cakes, apple pie, stewed fruit.
DILL	Faint caraway-like taste.	Fish, vegetables, salads, cucumbers, new potatoes.
FENNEL	Aromatic, sweet, anise-flavoured.	As a bed for grilling and flaming, in sauces, in salads.
FINES HERBES	Mixture of parsley, chervil, chives and tarragon.	Omelettes, grilled fish, chicken and herb butter for grilled meat and roasts.
GARLIC***	Strong, aromatic bulb (a bulb can usually be divided into about four cloves).	Can be used in anything savoury, especially, French, Italian dishes, wine cooked stews, soups, stocks, pates, grilled/roast meats, in butter, salad dressing, vinaigrette, etc.
MINT*	Menthol, slightly sweet taste.	On peas, new potatoes, tomato salads, cream cheese, buttered carrots, stewed mushrooms, mint butter, mint sauce, with cucumber, in pea soup.

## 'BEST FILM... BEST DIRECTOR'

-NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

## 'FILM OF THE YEAR'

-Alexander Walker, EVENING STANDARD

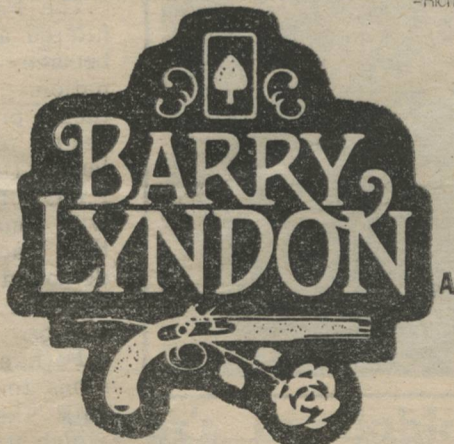
**"MARVELLOUS... ONE OF THE MOST ASTONISHINGLY BEAUTIFUL FILMS I HAVE EVER SEEN... A RARE EXPERIENCE."**

-Kenneth Robinson, THE SPECTATOR

**"RAVISHING... OVERWHELMING..."**

**KUBRICK ASSERTS A CLAIM TO GREATNESS TIME ALONE CAN-AND PROBABLY WILL-CONFIRM."**

-Richard Schickel, TIME MAGAZINE



a film by STANLEY KUBRICK

starring RYAN O'NEAL and MARISA BERENSON

from Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company Soundtrack album available on Warner Bros. Records

SEPARATE PERFORMANCES - SEATS BOOKABLE  
**WARNER 2 WEST END 2** 2.15, 7.30, Suns 2.15, 7.30 Late Show Fri & Sat 11.20  
**ABC SHAFTESBURY AVE** 2.30, 8.00, Suns 2.30, 8.00 Late Show Sat 11.40  
**ABC FULHAM RD** 2.30, 7.30, Suns 3.35, 7.35 **ABC BAYSWATER** 2.30, 7.30, Suns 7.30 Late Show Sat 11.15  
**SHAFTESBURY AVE.** 836 8861  
**FULHAM RD.** 370 2636  
**BAYSWATER** 229 4149

Next week, spices. For more information about herbs and spices, see "Cooking with spices and herbs", Mayflower purse books, 10p. MICHELLE DODD

# Reviews

## ENTSNEWS

### STRANGE DAYS

Feb. 6th: Lunchtime  
in the Theatre

DON'T fail to be in the Old Theatre between 1pm and 2pm this Friday, because we are probably going to have one of the finest lunchtime concerts for a long time. By no means total strangers to the LSE stage, they are a band full of youthful dynamism, skill and potential—one of the supergroups of future years. Following in the footsteps of English heroes, such as Genesis, Jethro Tull and Procul Harum, Strange Days have the capacity to fill the void left by the effective departure of Genesis. They create a deep, rich, melodic sound, dramatic but not corny, mystic but not weird. All four members are very competent musicians, especially Eddie Spence on keyboards.

Lunchtime concerts have been poorly attended of late. This is a shame because it is very disheartening for a promising band to play to a half empty hall when the concert is free, and also because a lot of people are missing good, free music and entertainment.

### ANGE

Saturday, Feb. 7th,  
7.45 pm., 90p

A FIVE piece French band from a small town near the Swiss border ANGE emerged around 1969 when France rather belatedly began developing its own rock culture. Since then they have recorded 3 albums; "Caricatures", "Le Cimmitere des Harlequins" and "Au Dela . . . du Delire" of which only the first was released in this country. Despite this handicap of not having their albums released here they have still toured Britain many times and made a huge impact at the Reading Festival in 1973. February 1976 sees another visit by the band to this

country, when it should consolidate its already substantial UK following; drawing large crowds wherever they play and raising the question yet again — why no album releases in this country?

Whilst absorbing the influences of Anglo American rock, ANGE have managed to produce something both their own and characteristically French. Their concept is broadly medieval with their songs often about madness, the fantastic and even possession. Christian Deschamps writes most of the material, plays organ and acts out the lyrics of the songs. His brother Francois is the second Keyboard player and onstage is decked out in a black habit with a stocking over his face playing "Death". ANGE seem to be striving for something grandiose, something more lasting than a short single. They are creating something new by building on the traditions of their own culture and fusing them with imported traditions relating to French culture.

Live ANGE are possibly one of the most arresting bands one can see; the power of the music is almost overwhelming and they are intensely visual. The two keyboards create vast expanses of sound, often building up eerie feelings. Their final number "Live" is usually about

an epic struggle between life and death. They have often been described as the "French Genesis" which is unfair as they are very different. However to the layman this is possibly the most apt description.

### SNAFU

Wed., Feb. 11th,  
7.30 p.m.

(Not yet confirmed)

THIS gig, in aid of charity (the Grays Inn Road Play Centre) sees the return to LSE of old favourites. SNAFU are one of the tightest, liveliest, funkiest bands around and sadly they have not received all the recognition they deserve. If you haven't already seen them, give them a look; if you have seen them and enjoyed them, go again.

Dave Stewart (ex Egg, Hatfield and the North).

Phil Miller (ex Hatfield).

Mont Campbell (ex Egg).

Amanda Parsons (a Northette!)

Alan Gowen (ex Gilgamesh).



Christian Deschamps of "Ange."

### LENNY (Cert X)

THIS film is the story of one man: his rise to fame, his tribulations, and his final tragedy. A powerful and emotionally draining film, it's the vehicle for a stupendous mind-blowing performance by Dustin Hoffman.

Lenny is an American comic who by dint of his obscene (?) language becomes the top comedian in the U.S. However, he uses obscenity for purposes of social satire, for example he ridicules society's silence on V.D. which made the disease an epidemic, and he wonders why the phrase "fuck you" should be a term

of abuse; surely, logically, it should be a term of endearment.

As well as being a masterful one-man performance, the film is a work of cinematic excellence. The technique of using interspaced post-mortem interviews brings in a complete dimension of bitterness, sheer indifference and heartlessness.

Perhaps the final irony of this film is its "X" certificate and censorship. Lenny fought for a more open and honest society. Obscenity/sex is only rebarbative when it is the victim of attempts at cover-

testing and verification, but this is presented as an extremely tentative beginning to the problem, the most fruitful, certainly the most absorbing essay in this section is the study by Professors McClosky and Zecher of the gold standard 1880-1913. This essay could radically change our understanding of how the gold standard worked in its heyday, and is significant in demonstrating how the Monetary approach could be extended from the single country to the system as a whole.

This kind of book is not everyone's idea of bedside reading. Yet I did find the subject matter absorbing, and the arguments generally well written and well thought out. Although not having the same impact as Keynes' "General Theory," it does represent a milestone in the development of Monetary theory.

T.G.D.

### Knut Hamsun, Hunger, Picador. 75p

HAMSUN, a Norwegian, died in 1952 after (allegedly) revolutionising the novel. What he brought to this medium was a directness never before used in any literature. Henry Miller, Herman Hesse and Arthur Koestler are just some of the writers from a very broad spectrum who acknowledge a debt to Hamsun.

Unfortunately, Hamsun breathed this good sense into writing before you were born and there have since been so many imitators (in fact precision has become almost the norm for respectable writers) that he is unlikely to impress readers today. This is something of a pity because Hamsun did not achieve much recognition in his lifetime. He was ahead of his time and the acclaim that should have come posthumously has been given to his imitators.

It was the style rather than the content that made "Hunger" and, without being able to appreciate that with a fresh mind, the book becomes rather boring. It con-

cerns a writer who wanders the streets penniless, dreaming of becoming a successful writer. He doesn't eat much and, obviously, this affects his mind. So, on one level it is an account of insanity from the threshold. But then, almost any account of insanity written with clarity yet understated would rival it quite easily.

So introverted and so sparse is the writing that not a great deal of the time and place of the novel is imparted. It would therefore interest only that minority who see themselves as starving, struggling writers. Following the immense build up Hamsun has had I could not resist reading this book. Having done so my only recommendation is: don't bother. I read it at three sittings, in various states of mind. But after reading it for a while the end result was always the same: gloom and puzzlement over the fact that anyone should inflict such suffering on themselves.

JULIAN BRUTUS

### 'YOGA WEEK BY WEEK'

by Selvarajan Yesudian

FOLLOWING on from Yesudian's previous publication "Yoga and Health", this book develops the ideas and exercises set out there. It is divided into two basic parts: one on yoga exercises, the rest devoted to poems, drawings and quotations from various Yoga masters and philosophers, including a considerable amount of his own work. The exercises are clearly explained, illustrated, and then arranged in tables (one for each week of the year), giving a graded course, though the first week hardly lets the unpracticed in gently! Furthermore, the exact purpose of

each exercise is also described, and time included for meditation. Presumably to assist in the latter, Yesudian has collected together various sayings, quotations, and so on, that seem to him to echo the spirit of Yoga, from St. Matthew to the Upanishad.

Altogether the book is both practical and well-presented, the only deterrent is its price £4.50—perhaps not much to pay for spiritual salvation, but it might be worth waiting until, as seems likely, a paperback edition is produced.

NT

### Whose City? by Pahl (Penguin £1.25)

THROUGH a variety of essays, Pahl asks the question "Whose City?" The answers he suggests are that the capitalists and inflation have insured that the property developers have not gone hungry whilst the central business district has altered from the symbol of a modern successful society to the "unacceptable face of capitalism".

Pahl claims that British cities have provided "enormous capital gains to property developers and financial entrepreneurs, and smaller, but appreciable gains to homeowners." The planners have been good at negative controls but have neglected to give a positive stimulus to create a good environment. The "gatekeepers" distribute the scarce urban resources by being managers of the urban system and they strive to maintain and advance their own social group (the middle classes).

In his study of Hertfordshire commuter villages he shows how the middle classes break up the communities they are in search of by the process of polarisation of the resident working classes.

The solution to our problems does not lie in the overthrow of capitalism as suggested by writers such as Harvey, and its replacement with socialism or Maoism, but with the ending of the modern big city which breeds conflict and amelioration.

The injustice and unfairness of the city will not be found in his piecemeal remedies, for the ending of big modern cities is unlikely to be followed in Britain as long as planners try to make everyone into a good, clean-living, middle-class person.

ROBIN COOPER

### The Monetary Approach to the Balance of Payments

Edited by J. A. Frenkel and H. G. Johnson

THE contributors to this book are all associated with the Monetarist School, the birthplace of which was the economics faculty of the University of Chicago.

In the introductory essay Professors Frenkel and Johnson summarise the essential concepts and historical origins of a Monetarist approach to international trade. This is followed by an article by Johnson generalising the Meade and Alexander approaches to a basically Monetary theory, although I think that this tends to suffer from being squeezed into a post-Keynesian analytical framework. Professor Mundell then deals with the extension of the international distribution of money in a growing economy, an analysis that was central to Hume's price-specie-flow theory. Here Mundell provides an interesting framework that links inflation, interest rates, money, stocks, rates of credit and the balance of payments.

The second part of the book deals with empirical

### The Man on Horseback

by E. E. Finer (Penguin £3)

THIS book, first written in 1962, has already established itself as the definitive study of the role of the military in politics. This new Peregrine edition has given Finer a chance to bring his research up to date and to reconsider the arguments he put forward 14 years ago.

Recent evidence seems to bear out his view that military intervention in politics is frequent, enduring and, in areas such as Latin America, the Middle East and South East Asia, endemic. Indeed, after examination of the position of the military in society, the author concludes that it is surprising that more military coups do not take place than is actually the case. The military have the power to become the dominant force in any society because they possess a marked superiority in organisation and a sense of cohesion based on the *esprit de corps* mentality. Yet they are held back, in Finer's view, by certain political weaknesses, such as technical inadequacy and the problem of "legitimacy" which forces them to seek a right to govern often resulting in a civilianising of the régime.

This is a welcome revision of a text which has been a useful standard text for generations of students of politics.

S.D.

# Nurse matron arrives

THE new nursery matron, Davina Stewart, comes to LSE with a great deal of varied experience behind her. She has spent the past five years in the Lebanon, during the last three of which she ran a nursery (hopefully the LSE will provide a more settled environment for her to work in). Before that she worked in nurseries in Glasgow.

She is an enthusiastic exponent of nurseries, arguing that it is ideal for both mothers and children to spend some time away from each other, particularly when the child is over two. In her view children are not disturbed by such separations, and the argument that children in nurseries are invariably disturbed, can easily be explained away by the fact that the children who generally find places in local authority nurseries come from disturbed backgrounds.

The LSE nursery, she believes, is not bad to start with, and although the fees are high, she realises that the nursery must be a viable concept. The fees, for those of you who don't know, are on three levels: five places will be available for children of families with a total income of less than £1,500 p.a., at

a fee of £5 per week; five places for children of families with a total income of less than £2,250 p.a., at a fee of £8 per week, and five places for children at a fee of £13.50 per week. A fee of 20p will also have to be charged for a mid-day meal, which at the moment is to be provided by the refectory. Nevertheless a hardship fund has been set up and, although there is only £240 in it at present, Davina hopes that this will be one area in which the students can be invaluable, for instance by arranging fund-raising activities.

A management committee is to be established and Davina hopes that student parents will be able to sit on it. This should be able to devote itself to problems such as the slack period during the summer holidays. One suggestion has already been made: that the nursery should be open to children of tourists during this period.

In the future she would be very happy to see babies (under two) in the nursery, but appreciates the problems caused by the fire regulations which require that there should be a nursery assistant to every baby. It is estimated that

there are seven babies who require places at the present time.

Davina herself has written:—

"You will be glad to know that we hope the nursery will be open mid-February. I'm keeping my fingers crossed that all (or most) of the necessary equipment will be delivered in time. Application forms can be obtained from the Welfare Office or the Student Health Service, or, as soon as the painters and other workmen are finished, from the nursery itself. Even if you have already written to me, please come and fill in an application form so that I have full details of sessions required etc.

"If any of you have any toys in good condition which you would like to donate (that is, if you are sure you've quite finished playing with them!) please don't hesitate to bring them to the nursery. We would also be glad of empty yoghurt containers, empty cheese boxes etc—in fact, anything which a child can transform with some paint, paste and imagination. I am looking forward to having your children in the nursery and hope they will be very happy there. Please give us your full support."

SD

# Abortion Campaign

JAMES WHITE'S Bill has fallen in name only. In actual fact the situation is now worse than it was in June 1975 when 25,000 people publicly demonstrated their opposition to his Abortion (Amendment) Bill! Under the guise of more sophisticated language to "deal with abuses", women's rights to safe, legal abortions have already deteriorated. Since October, when Barbara Castle accepted the restrictive recommendations of the predominantly anti-abortionist Select Committee there are now:

- ★ Quotas on the numbers of foreign women using the private sector
- ★ Restrictions on terminations after 20 weeks

★ Only formal—rather than informal and accessible—referral agencies

★ Disciplinary procedures against doctors.

The Select Committee now wishes to focus its attack on eliminating the social grounds for terminations. This will effectively disqualify two-thirds of the women who benefited from the 1967 Act. Whether or not the Select Committee continues in its pernicious work depends on the outcome of the free vote in Parliament now set for MONDAY, 9 FEBRUARY between 7-9 pm.

Further restrictions mean greater back-street danger. It is vital that people do more now than they ever did before to halt the pressure of

the compulsory motherhood lobby. They are vocal. They are active. Have you even written or sent a telegram to your M.P. telling him to vote against reconstituting this committee? Your silence cannot be heard.

The National Abortion Campaign are organising a meeting near parliament during this debate, followed by publicity-catching activity. Watch notices for details of time and location for Monday, 9 February. Without your active support, it will never be a woman's right to choose, but that of the anti-abortionists! Keep Monday, 9 February free and tell your friends or don't be surprised at the outcome.

# Library plans emerge, slowly

THIS week, for the first time, the haze of mystery which has been hanging over the new LSE Library has begun to lift, as the plans were revealed to the library staff whose enthusiasm has waxed accordingly.

When the Webbs founded LSE, they made a new appeal to found a National Library for the Social Sciences, to form a new laboratory for social research. They believed that if you were going to govern the country properly you could only make the right decisions if you knew the facts and figures. The British Library of Political and Economic Science was set up independently of the School, to act as a central source of information. Although it has been run and paid for by the School for a long time now, it is still a separate body, and takes very seriously its responsibility to people outside the School. Last year, 6,000 people from outside the School used the library, about half, from all over Britain, Europe and America, were engaged on research projects.

The new premises for the library were bought in December 1973 from W. H. Smith, who still occupy them. The Government's condition that they should pay half the cost of the premises if the School paid the other half was complied with after national and international appeals for funds. However, it was only following their recent disclosure of an approximation of the proposed sum that plans could be positively drawn up—although not with the flourish anticipated, due to the current restrictions on Government spending, with which we are all familiar. We have, however, received a large slice of the univer-

sity building budget, enough to provide adequate facilities, if not luxurious ones.

A proof was drawn up for the architects, showing what kind of library was needed, and subsequently approved by the library committee and building committee of the School. A representative from each department of the library is at present negotiating with the architects, which should lead to a better understanding of the workings of the library, with a view to eventual improvements; the library staff are anticipating an invitation to survey the premises in the near future.

When W. H. Smith vacate the premises on March 31st, the engineers and builders will be able to move in, but it will take two years to complete. During the summer of '78 the big move of the library's 2½ million pieces of information, including 660,000 bound volumes and a multitude of Government publications, will hopefully take place. The Strand House building with its huge area and floors of a strength equivalent to two feet of reinforced concrete is ideal. In it, 920,000 volumes and 1,564 readers can be accommodated.

At the moment 50,000 books are in store in Finsbury and 20,000 are in Egham, Surrey, from where they can be summoned via a daily van service. The present library accommodates 943 readers, with additional seats for 150 in the Teaching Library. So not only will the seating capacity be increased by 50 per cent but 33 per cent will be added to the size of the School by the vacation of the main building. The future of this 33 per cent is a source of increasing curiosity.

Mr Clarke, the Librarian, outlines his ambitions in terms of the services. Through an increased use of computers, new reference services should be available to library users, including the compilation of bibliographies on all subjects for research students. "The London Bibliography of the Social Sciences" will be produced directly from the catalogue cards, due to the acquisition of additional flexowriters.

The top floors of Strand House will be lit from a central dome. On each of the six floors will be books on open access arranged in subject order, together with reading areas for the relevant subject and hopefully a member of the library staff to advise. On the ground floor will be a large cloakroom, the teaching library and access to all information and catalogues. Current periodicals will be more advantageously displayed than at present, as will the statistics currently to be found in Room S; there will be a special reading-room for Government publications, a large area for rare books and manuscripts on the third floor, and on the sixth floor a large readers' lounge, possibly with some form of catering. It could be argued that the latter was a necessity, in view of the volume of readers and staff. Another extra will be the carrels—small rooms where research students can do long-term projects and keep papers overnight.

Your opinions on any aspect of the library, from arrangement of books to catering or ventilation for which arrangements seem undecided, can be voiced when the Undergraduate Studies Sub-Committee meets.

MS

# Language Dept. faces closure

By VICKI LEONARD  
a member of the Language Department.

THE language department is facing closure, a fact not known by the students of the department themselves until two weeks ago. The decision was taken by the standing sub-committee of the appointments committee, a body seemingly in possession of scant information regarding the nature or importance of the department. Admissions have confirmed that there are no language studies degrees involving Russian, Spanish, German or linguistics being offered next session.

The French studies degree is being retained, but as a degree course of the Centre for International Studies. There will, therefore be no language department within three years at the most.

There is considerable doubt as to whether there will be sufficient staff to teach existing students in the department. For example, the linguistics depart-

ment, already understaffed due to education cuts implemented last year, consists of three full-time lecturers, two of whom hold temporary contracts. In a letter from the Pro-Director they were informed that their reappointment was uncertain. If their contracts are not renewed, there will be only one full-time lecturer for the three remaining years of students, a situation that is obviously unacceptable to the existing students. The academic standard of the department has hitherto been exceptionally high, yet the administration seems prepared to deprive existing students of a good degree.

Inter-collegiate teaching is carried out by the language department at LSE; it is the only college at London University to offer options with a slant on the Social Sciences. The implications of the threatened closure of the language department are also very serious for the other small departments at LSE.

# NUS FILMS

THE NUS film festival is being held at the Thames Polytechnic from 11th to 21st February. The films will be predominantly contemporary American, and the programme includes short talks by various directors.

The Films: A sprinkling of commercial successes worth considering include:

Saturday 14th—The Night Porter followed by Dog Day Afternoon (starting 2 p.m.).

Sunday 15th—Chinatown (12 a.m.), Return of the Pink Panther (8 p.m.), The Candidate (12 p.m.).

Monday 16th—Night Moves (10 p.m.).

Tuesday 17th—Romeo and Juliet (10 a.m.) and Gunfight (12 a.m.).

The Cost: 50p a day; £2.50 for full 10 days.

How to Get There: Main Line train from Charing Cross to Woolwich Arsenal. 2 mins. walk from station.

Further Information: See Beaver Daily News for programme changes or ring Thames Poly—854 2030. Details of films on February 18th-21st in next issue.

# Classified

THE Overseas Student Support Group is beginning on Friday, 6th February, to take place between 4 and 5. Any student wishing to discuss with others why London and the LSE did not meet their expectations should contact either Penny Rockley (Student Health Service) or Elana Ehrlich (Welfare Office).

THERE will be a playgroup from Monday 23rd Feb to 27th Feb, under the supervision of a trained ILEA teacher. Assistants will still be needed, so please volunteer any free hours.—See Elana (S.100).

LITERATURE available in the Welfare Office: (a) British Rail Passenger Timetable for Great Britain and international travel (May 1975-76); (b) Sex and VD.

NEWS has penetrated the "Beaver" Office that some students would like to see an "Exchange and Mart" column on the back page of each issue. Always happy to oblige, so if you want to buy/sell/exchange anything—books, records, accommodation, you name it!—please leave your ad in the "Beaver" Office, S116. All for FREE!

# Film Soc mis-report

THIS year has been an excellent one for the film society. Our films have been exceptionally well-attended and the choice of films has been praised throughout the school for the showing of progressive, thought-provoking films (such as Death Wish).

Financially we have enjoyed a most resounding year. By keeping our fees higher than needed, we have done more than break-even. Our assets of (estimated) £2,000 have been preserved and we can continue to build on these. (We might even be able to invest in local Government stock). It has been suggested by some 'hacks' that we might like to redistribute our profits, for instance give the money to the nursery. This to us is totally repugnant, we have nothing to do with the S.U. And these Anarchists typically, totally fail to understand that it is investment from societies like ours which keep this country going.

Under the erstwhile chairmanship of the super-capitalist, non-political ("hang the hacks!") Paul Brown we shall continue our expansion and the market could even take a 50 per cent. increase in our membership fees thereby boosting growth.



This Beaver was produced by Sheree Dodd, Nikki Tait, Richard Blackett, Peacock, Michael Cleary, Anton Chapman, Mary Sewell, Deborah Wood, with help from Mary Butterworth, Mungo Deans, Michelle Dodd, Acmed and Paul Brown.

All opinions expressed are those of the writers.

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