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# BEAVER

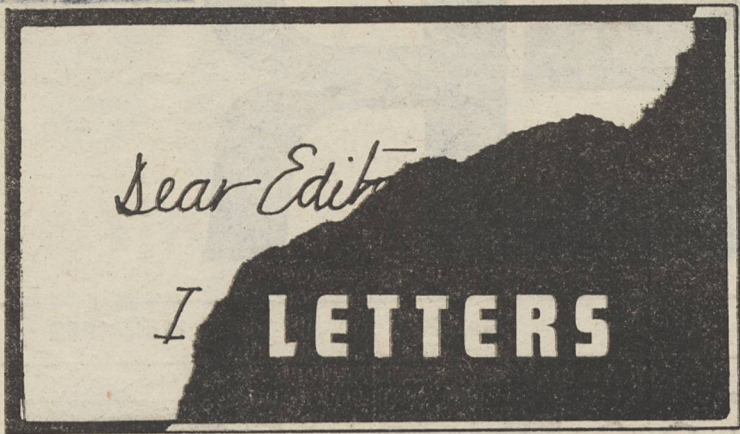
NEWSPAPER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS' UNION

No. 208

MAY 11th, 1982



'Another blunder by the politicians - roll on the new generation!'



## Pound's hypocrisy...

LOOKING back at my own letter of 4th February, I found Steve Pound's reply surprising. The main tenet of my argument was that the Union should have to justify its activities to the whole student body. Rather than answer this point the General Secretary burst into a series of attacks on myself, the army, the Conservative Party, the Law Lords, and the conservatives at LSE.

Firstly I must say that I found Steve Pound's comparison between myself and the Nazis quite disgusting. I should also point out that the Prime Minister bears no responsibility for my letter and that it is possible to be a conservative without being a so-called Thatcherite.

Instead of explaining why he disagreed with me, the General Secretary went on to make some rather irrelevant accusations. I cannot accept responsibility for the Law Lords' decision on Fares Fair. But it is an example of Steve Pound's hypocrisy that he should rejoice when a decision works in favour of councillors from his own party and call it undemocratic when one works against them.

In light of the fact that the extension of the Union Meeting of 4th February was contrary to the spirit of democracy, as Steve Pound himself later conceded, the rather desperate attempt by a number of students to make the meeting inquorate was not totally unreasonable. It was an exceptional circumstance and was certainly more reasonable than the violence of some students at a charity chess tournament.

My letter was supposed to invite argument about what we can do to improve participation. Before he was elected Steve Pound said that this was one of his main concerns. In reality he has not done very much. The cynics would say that it is because low participation works in the Labour Club's favour. Can Steve Pound, Tony Donaldson and the Labour Club prove them wrong?

Yours etc.,  
**PAUL GARDNER**

## ...and more of the same

I READ with astonishment and surprise Mr Steve Pound's letter "Thatcherite Arrogance" published in the last edition of Beaver. His remarks were almost without exception, both malicious and ill-founded.

In his first paragraph he links Toryism to Nazism, which is disgusting and an ill-founded connection, especially as Conservatives have been at the front in the fight against Fascism for decades. How would Mr Pound like to be linked with Stalinism?

Mr Pound goes on to slander the army—doesn't he realize that the army offers a good career and excellent opportunities to many adventurous men and women and provides a service to the community as a whole? The army may break strikes, but it does so rarely and only to protect other civilians who are harmed by the strikes. This was the case with the firemen's strike. The irresponsible actions of the firemen put the lives of many innocent people at risk, and it was the DUTY of those in the army to protect these people and reduce the risk.

Mr Pound claims that Tories have a warped sense of democracy. To suggest that the Tory party

has the "Judges in its pocket" is ridiculous. The independence of the judiciary is well known and well proved. Perhaps by the time Mr Pound is an octogenarian he will be a good deal wiser than he is now.

I applaud Mr Pound's decision to resubmit his motion on the army, but that would never have been necessary if he had thought about what he was doing at the time.

His snide comment about sneaking "round to daddy's chums at the treasury solicitor's office" shows that Mr Pound has little respect for the law. The reality is that the law is above everyone and that includes the LSE, UGM and the GLO. No electorate has the power to change the law, except through democratic election to Westminster.

The letter shows that Mr Pound has a fear of entering a world where Conservatives are in power. A world where responsibility and hard cool thinking are the order of the day and the regime a success. A world where empty rhetoric, malicious comment and hot air of which Mr Pound has proved himself in his letter and in the Union meetings to be an undisputed master, will get him absolutely nowhere.

Yours etc.  
**ANDREW HARVEY**

## Falklands dilemma: The final solution

MUCH play has been made on the question of liberty and democracy in the current Falklands crisis — that Britain is not just defending the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands, but also those of such territories as Belize and Guyana. It is argued that to allow the Argentine dictatorship to be successful in their operation would be to invite such countries as Venezuela and Guatemala to invade territories which they dispute. The argument is totally false. If Britain cared about the question of liberty and democracy, she would not be supplying arms and ammunition to such regimes as the Argentine which help to bolster the military government. And it is not enough to say that other countries would supply the arms if we did not, and that we should make the best of a bad system in the circumstances. Just as Mrs Thatcher believes now, a principle is involved — we should not supply weapons to fascist juntas. Perhaps one of the most necessary enquiries after this crisis is resolved will be a review of the countries we sell arms to.

As regards the Government's handling of the crisis, one continually returns to the question of what we do after we retake the Islands? A 3,000 strong garrison? For 1,800 people? The idea is absurd. In the long term the Islands will always be vulnerable to attack from the Argentine, and we

cannot expect that such an attack will not occur. Were Britain to retake the Islands, it is possible that Galtieri would fall, and even if he did not, he would eventually be replaced by another general. And once he experiences problems at home, he will divert attention once more by invading the Falkland Islands. It might happen in two months, two years or twenty years; whatever, the Falkland Islanders cannot in their present situation be guaranteed liberty and security.

And then come the dangers involved in actually attacking the Islands. The Government enjoys tremendous support at the moment for its handling. But if people begin to die, not just the servicemen but Islanders, as well, the British people will have to ask themselves if it is really all worth it, for 1,800 people. And the answer to this is no—at all times, the long-term security of the people must be borne in mind. So in answer to those who wish to know what the peace-mongers would do, this is my proposal.

—Sovereignty of the Falkland Islands to be conceded to the Argentine, with South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands remaining British. At this point the Argentine would be satisfied. From here, the British Government could draw concessions from the Argentine.

—The Falklands to be leased back to Britain for a period of say 30/50 years. During this time, negotiations would be held between Britain and the Argentine to see what the Argentine wants to do with the Islands (they are of no military value and very few Argentine nationals have expressed a desire to live there). Pending these negotiations, the Islanders would decide whether they wished to stay or leave, those leaving being compensated by the Argentine and British Governments.

—The Falklands to be a demilitarised zone.

—The Argentine to share oil exploration rights in the waters off the Falkland Islands.

The Argentine might not agree to leaseback; they might even, under increasing world-wide pressure, withdraw from the Falkland Islands, to invade again at a later date. Whatever happens, the long-term security of the Falkland Islanders must be paramount (not necessarily their wishes) and we in Britain must be realistic and humble enough, even if reluctantly, to realise that the Malvinas are here to stay.

Yours sincerely,  
**MALACHY HARGADON**

## South African dilemma: Slow road to democracy

I HOPE you will carry this letter to help restore some of the imbalance that I fear has been imparted to the events surrounding the Nunn debacle.

I understand the case in point to be the fact that John Nunn committed the heinous crime of playing chess in South Africa, that much vilified nation whose very name arouses the ire of all who are supposed lovers of freedom and democracy.

It seems an automatic assumption of those thinkers who have observed at first hand the representative process of government as practised in the West that democracy is the correct course to righteousness that all states should pursue. They pay scant heed to those countries once within the British Empire upon which we tried to impose a Westminster-style democracy that appear now to have followed the maxim "One man one vote".

The difficulty one faces in attempting to impress upon one's contemporaries that forcing policy-makers in Pretoria to change their tune by dint of sanctions,

whether commercial or sporting, is neither practicable nor favourable is that one is branded an apartheid supporter. I should refute that charge were it levelled at me and, though perhaps laying myself open to a charge of fence-sitting, would aver that a policy of slow—but not too slow—and peaceful change will yield as its prize a freely-governed and stable South Africa.

Finally, I find it incomprehensible that those who railed so vehemently at Mr John Nunn on his return to the LSE should not continue their action across the River, one mile distant from this college, where the same man is currently playing in a tournament under the sponsorship of one of the arch-fiends of our capitalist system, the stockbrokers Phillips and Drew. Cynics might suggest that their absence is explained by the venue being County Hall—and the acquiescence of the Leader of those who rule from that place in permitting such a demon to compete within such hallowed portals.

Ian Draude

## CALLING ALL SELF-FINANCING STUDENTS!

Interviews for the Students' Union Hardship Fund for financial help towards fees are currently in progress and may continue until 12th May,  
If you wish to apply, please call at Welfare Office (Room E.294, East Building) immediately.

## Exams in Camden

MEASURES are now being considered by the School to avoid a repetition following the disruption caused to some exams last year due to bomb hoaxes. Final arrangements will be communicated to students in due course but measures under consideration include spreading exams over more sites to lessen the disruptive effects. Procedures are being drawn up for the event of an examination actually being disrupted.

Announcing the measures being considered to a meeting of the School's General Purposes Committee, the Director emphasised that there was "no way of our not clearing the building if there is a bomb alarm". It was agreed that there was no way of preventing the hoaxes taking place. The plans aimed to minimise the effects of such disruptions.

Other premises to be used for examinations include halls in Camden and Victoria, and the School is trying to the best of its ability to ensure that students will not have to travel

undue distances between two exams on the same day.

Plans currently being considered are based on the following:—

If an exam is interrupted, with more than two hours of a three hour paper completed, the examination will be deemed to have ended. If less than two hours has passed, candidates will return if possible after 45 minutes to complete the paper. An extra 15 minutes will be allowed to settle down again. If it proves impossible to resume the examination within 45 minutes, the exam will be deemed to have finished but the Examination Board will be consulted on further action.

When the final decisions are made, students will be informed, and in addition, a copy of the measures will be placed on every examination desk. The actual location of each exam will be posted on the examination noticeboards in the foyer of the St Clement's—and Old Buildings as soon as the arrangements have been finalised.

COLIN BATES

## Fees to rise again

FOLLOWING the announcement by the University Grants Committee of the minimum level of fees for students for the forthcoming educational year, the School is considering the amount it will charge new students for the opportunity to study at LSE.

For home and EEC students there is not much change. At undergraduate level, fees charged by the School actually drop from £900 to £480 but this will be compensated for by an increase in money received directly from the UGC. Post-graduates will have to pay £1,413, an increase of £93.

Controversy is likely to arise though over the levels for overseas students. Last year the School decided to charge new students £2,700 per annum, £200 more than the UGC minimum for that year. This year the UGC minimum has been raised to £2,700, and though no decision has yet been made, it is very likely that the School will again add an extra £200 to this figure. The Director has indicated that he would like to keep existing high-fee students

at the £2,700 level this year, while overseas students beginning before September 1980 should expect to pay £1,485 (u/g) or £1,929 (p/g).

The Director defended the proposal to add the extra £200 again this year as necessary to provide the School with an income in order to maintain present staffing levels.

Applications to the postgraduate school by high fee students for the forthcoming year are apparently slightly up on last year, with an overall target of 800. In the undergraduate section, high-fee applications are down 14 per cent, in line with national trends. This has prompted a student proposal not to add the extra £200 to undergraduate fees, combined with an advertising campaign, to maintain numbers in this area.

A final decision on the fee levels will be made later in the summer term after consideration by the relevant School Committees.

COLIN BATES

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### S.U. Financing

ATTEMPTS to ensure that student union financing on a per capita basis have been thrown out. Such a system, in this time of falling student numbers, could have meant a fairly drastic cut in the Student Union budget. Senior Treasurer Keir Hopley expressed his pleasure that this idea had been rejected, but warned that a lot of hard negotiating remained before S.U. financing would be fully secure.

### Pauline Newmark

Pauline Newmark, the Welfare Assistant, will be leaving on May 15th. She hopes to be taking up a new job as a care officer at an Aldershot hospital. She has been here for just over a year and the S.U. is sorry to lose her, but wishes her well in her new job. She will be replaced on a temporary basis in the meantime.

### Florries

The financial situation in Florries is looking increasingly bad. It looks as though it will make another whopping loss and there are strong rumours that it will be forced to close or be drastically re-arranged. Provision of hot meals at lunch time has already been stopped to save money. Suggestions that the F.C.S. may buy Florries and set it up as a private venture have not yet come to anything.

### Financial Motion

Notice has been given by Jon Hall and Rick Spencer of a financial motion, which will require the S.U. to pay the legal costs of the students involved in the John Nunn affair. When asked, the Senior Treasurer preferred not to comment in detail, but indicated that the motion would probably be ultra vires. He was reprimanded over his previous comments on the affair.

### To join Task Force

General Secretary Steve Pound is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve. He is currently awaiting a call to the colours. We will be very sorry to lose Steve if he has to go, but realise that he is very anxious to do his duty.

### Police raid 3 Tuns?

The 3 Tuns has had an unexpected visit. Apparently local hostellers, concerned that the Tuns was breaking licensing laws by opening at 5.00 p.m., rather than 5.30 p.m. and perhaps taking their custom, reported the matter to the police. However, the matter was soon sorted out when bar manager Chas Holmes pointed out to the detective constable that the Tuns had a club, rather than a normal pub licence and that the opening time was perfectly in order.

### Ents in stitches

Observers of the Union Corridor in recent days may have noticed a large swelling over the eye of Social Secretary Nic Newman. The plaster hides a manly total of four stitches in a cut caused by a fall while intoxicated. It is believed to be an attempt to outdo erstwhile disco manager Dave Beermug, who only had two stitches when attacked by an unknown motorist while quietly out shopping for hamburgers over Easter.

### Trotting along

News of another Nick, this time Fernyhough, FCS supremo. Was he really seen shoulder-by-shoulder with trots and other disreputable proles in a disruptive walkout at the Easter NUS Conference? The public has a right to know, but break it gently to Dominic lest he assembles a lynch mob.

DAVID GIBSON.

## IN MEMORIAM

FRANCES LUCY CHAPLIN  
2nd Yr. B.Sc.(Econ.) Student  
at this College  
DIED 1982

She will always be missed by her many  
friends at L.S.E.

## Tories in letter row

By our Special Correspondent

A PERSONAL letter to a member of the LSC FCS, purporting to come from a high ranking official in the South African Embassy, has been handed to Beaver. In the letter J. H. de Klerk a Counsellor in the Embassy, commends the success of the efforts of the FCS to prevent the donation of £100 to SWAPO and the ANC school by the Students' Union.

The letter describes SWAPO and the ANC as 'terrorist movements who do not hesitate to maim and kill innocent civilians' who are funded by 'communist countries or communist inspired organisations.'

The letter was addressed to Mathew Collings, apparently in reply to previous correspondence. Collings is vice-Chairman of the London FCS and a former member of the executive of the LSE Conservative Society — he has in the light of this affair tendered his resignation which has been accepted by his colleagues.

When approached by Beaver, Collings said he had no comment, only that he questioned the authenticity of the letter.

LSE Conservatives claim that they did not sanction any correspondence and that they had only recently acquired knowledge of the letter's existence. They are reported to be acutely embarrassed by the incident.

This is the last edition of "Beaver" to appear this term, due to the pressure of exams and the absence of newsworthy events and interested students!

Next term "Beaver" will be printed on a fortnightly basis, and it will include a "What's On" column which will hopefully be of use to everyone as it will report in advance on the many activities going on within the twenty-four walls of the L.S.E. It would be a great help if those people organising events (Presidents of societies, etc.) could inform us in advance of those events that they wish to advertise through "Beaver."

The next issue will be available on Tuesday, 12th October.

"Beaver" will also include a personal column and classified ads. column, where personal items will be able to be bought and sold, and accommodation will be advertised.

### BEAVER

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Editors: Chris Collett, Penny Marshall, Matthew Price.

With thanks to: Margaret Cameron-Waller, Colin Bates, Jeremy Rosenblatt, Joel Levy, Tim Judah, Dina Rabinovitch, Nick Newman, Doreen Angus, David Gibson, Andrew Crabbe, Simon Garfield, Nigel Racine-Jaques, Mickey Mouse, Terry and the lads, and all those who have helped over the past year.

Cartoons: Dave Bull.

BEAVER wishes all its readers good fortune in their exams and happy holidays. We'll be back in October.

# SPOTLIGHT

## Cyprus—A case of human tragedy

THE history of Cyprus runs as far back as the beginning of the 6th millennium BC. Early in the 2nd millennium BC the Achaean Greeks established city kingdoms in the island on the Mycenaean model and introduced the Greek language, the Greek religion and the Greek way of life.

The institution survived in Cyprus until the time of the Romans. Later, on the partition of the Empire of Alexander the Great who finally liberated the island from the Persians, Cyprus became one of the most significant parts of the Empire of Ptolemies of Egypt.

In 58BC it once again came under the dominion of the Romans. On division of the Roman Empire in 330AD, it became a province of the Byzantine Empire. From then on, Cyprus was to share the fortunes of the Greek orthodox world. Thus, during the crusading period, it was conquered by Richard the Lionheart of England on his way to the Holy Land.

Richard passed the island on to the Knights Templar and they, in their turn, to the Lusignans from France, who established a Kingdom on the Western feudal model (1192-1489).

The last Lusignan queen was forced to pass her rights on to the Republic of Venice, which ruled the island until 1571, when it was conquered by the Turks. The Turkish period lasted until 1878 when the expansionist policy of Tsarist Russia led the Turks to cede Cyprus to Britain, which promised to help Turkey in the event of an attack by Russia on certain bordering provinces.

### independent

British rule lasted until August 1960 when, after a four year liberation struggle by the Greeks of Cyprus, the island became independent and was proclaimed a Republic.

So, up to July 1974, Cyprus was an independent non-aligned and fast developing country, a member of the United Nations, enjoying the highest standard of living in the Eastern Mediterranean. With a thriving tourist trade and sound economy and a 650,000 population though mixed ethnically, slowly drawing closer as financial advantages became apparent, Cyprus was the envy of Turkey, who has failed lamentably in these same fields.

On July 20, 1974, Turkey, a nation of 36 million people using as a pretext an unsuccessful coup d'etat in Cyprus engineered by the Greek military junta then ruling Greece, invaded the island purportedly acting under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960.

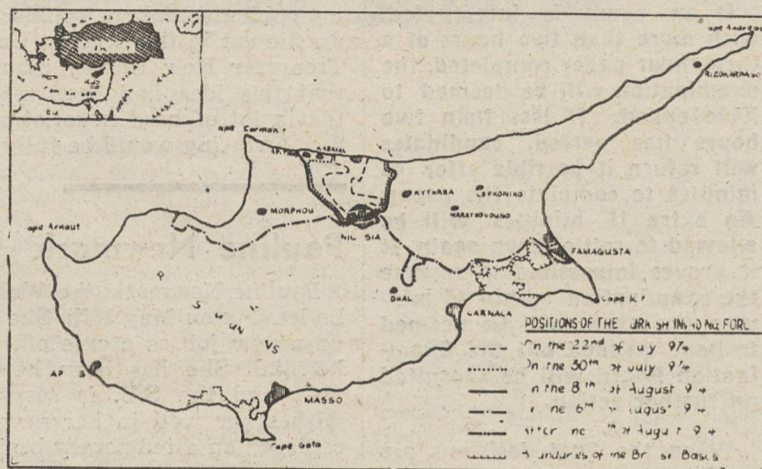
It was obvious that the very nature and conduct of this military operation in Cyprus has been indirect violation of the declared purposes of the Treaty. For instead of protect-

ing, as a guarantor power, the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, she has been destroying both.

### refugees

As a result of the Turkish invasion, Cyprus has been turned into a place of ruins, tears and death. The Turkish invasion forces have occupied almost 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus and have uprooted from their homes 200,000 people constituting one-third of the population of the country, who, having been forced to abandon their homes, were turned into refugees living in appalling conditions. The few thousands of Greek Cypriots who remained in their homes after the completion of the invasion were gradually forced through intimidation methods to leave their homes and move to the South. In addition to that, some 2,500 people (including children and women) were arrested by the invading forces. Many of those were last seen alive or heard of in the occupied areas of the island after the invasion. Unfortunately, the Turkish government refuses to accept any investigation by an international committee on this tragic and purely humanitarian problem of the missing Cypriots.

For examples of invasion with similar acts of brutality, one has to go back to the 5th century AD, to the time of



Attila, whose name has been aptly given to this invading operation by the aggressor himself.

Festivities and demonstrations were organised in Turkey to celebrate the victory of the Turkish forces against Cyprus and decoration medals have been distributed to the chiefs of Air Force and the Navy for their victory against a small and defenceless island. Victory it is indeed. But a victory against the international legal order and against every norm of decency on a civilised society.

The attitude of Turkey as well as the continuing violation of the fundamental human rights of the people of Cyprus have been condemned by inter-demographic and historic char-

national bodies, such as the UN General Assembly, the Non-Aligned movement, the Commonwealth and the Council of Europe. The recently declassified report of the latter's Commission of Human Rights is very revealing of the atrocities committed by the Turkish forces of occupation while the UN resolutions urge for the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish forces and consider that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety.

### partition

Several rounds of intercommunal talks between the island's two main communities (Greeks and Turks) have not resulted in any positive development due to the Turkish side's intransigence and continuing effort to partition the

island by means of changing its character through the implantation of colonisers from the Turkish mainland and creating a separate Turkish economy.

Should the fate, however, and the very existence of small countries be decided by gunboat diplomacy, by the use of force, by destruction, by uprooting people from their ancestral homes without the UN being in a position to act? What is needed at this critical moment is courage and determination—for not only does the future of the United Nations as guarantor of peace hinge upon a solution of the Cyprus problem, but the international order in general is also at stake.

It is inconceivable that after the massacre of two world wars the whole world should watch as a mere spectator the drama and the destruction of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a small non-aligned and unarmed state by the military forces of a strong neighbour. It is stigma for our civilisation and a shame for the whole world that more than 200,000 Cypriot refugees should have been driven from their homes and compelled to live in the open with winter knocking at the door. The whole world must move swiftly to put an end to this aggression that sets civilised mankind several centuries back.

C. MAVRANTONIS

## That was the election that was

THE gaunt, fortress-like LSE seemed slumped in sleep. One room, however, was brightly lit. If the school was the darkened backcloth then here was the stage. And here was being played out the last act of this year's production of the Theatre of Naked Ambition. Here was hope, hatred and heatbreak. Here was where the votes were being counted in this year's sabbatical elections.

With fingers flying over calculator the thin monkish figure of Keir Hopley dominated the room. His faithful acolyte Mitchell Sandler, the Sorcerer's Apprentice, mumbled at the great man's side. The fate of student entertainments hung in the balance as the Social Secretary's position was contested.

Of the five candidates Dave Bearman had no reason to doubt that he had won his well earned victory and few could have been found to disagree with him. Steve Virgin seemed to have dished himself by withdrawing and re-entering within twenty four hours. Mick Coleby had faith in the magic of Springsteen but was cautiously pessimistic. Alan Charlton was running on his personality and intelligence so was pretty much out of it before the counting started. Gerald James, the Ornithologist's Own, had no doubts. He was in and Dominic Freely was down to inaugurate next year's Ents, by starring in a public flogging. Cheered on by flocks of supporters Gerald James was seen to be win-

ning ground. His campaign, which many thought had laid an egg, seemed close to hatching a win. Alas! The strain was too much and he fell. Eliminated after Coleby and Charlton young James took defeat like a bird. Brushing a tear from his eye he swore revenge. Steve Virgin appeared, supported by a rapidly emptying bottle of Pills, to hear that he had defied logic and the prophets and was sentenced to 12 months fiddling the fruit machines and hanging around an empty Haldane Room waiting for a few paying punters.

Attention switched to the race for the Senior Treasurership. Melanie Nazareth had fought hard to overcome the handicap of appearing in the Beaver Election Guide wearing a beard and Ricardo Young had struggled under the even greater burden of knowing that he had won two weeks ago. Late contender and much fancied lightweight Jon O'Neil had promised non-party affiliation and stated his determination "not to sit on some podium drinking in the Beaver's Retreat." Every podium at LSE was grateful but was this enough to gain victory for the Acoustic Ace?

In a victory speech delivered from a desk that was as stable as Union finances Rick shook and swayed for long enough to say that, although tradition demanded he thank the Returning Officer at this stage, he was damned if he would as that functionary had tried to disqualify him last week. Attention was turned to the combatants limbering up for the final bout. Moderate weight Danny

Finkelstein smiled wanly as the awful truth emerged. Six months campaigning in areas unexplored by hacks since the dawn of time had not guaranteed victory. He had touched the untouchable, spoken to the unspeakable and even canvassed the Americans. Danny had bravely gone where no man had gone before but now he was going down and he knew it. Mick Coleby reappeared as a Popular Front. James Fraser Ross Stewart searched in vain for tartan chaviness. James Alexander pointed the way to Libertarian Utopia: the voters pointed him to the exit. Chris Armero, however much he might savour the surrealism of the occasion, was no joke candidate. Mightily impressive at the hustings and backed by the limitless wealth of the film community he could well do to LSE what Ronald Reagan did to America. Nick Fernyehough was absent at the FSC Disguise-your-Handwriting School, but Dominic Freely was standing in for his Tory chum. Katy Davies, whose six day campaigning was so different from Danny's six month one, was also missing. Surely the Belle of the Balcony, the verbal abuse champion of UGM, wasn't shy? But although she wasn't there her votes were and they grew ominously higher.

Tony Donaldson had turned from the neat clean Dr Jekyll of the hustings into the more familiar sockless unshaven Mr Hyde of the count. The elegant Inderjeet Parmar reeled under the shock as he received shoals of Tory transfers in honour of his conservative origins. If he won by courtesy of the

class enemies would he refuse office? We were not to know. Elimination reduced the field to Danny and Tony. Each had reckoned the contest won when the other was selected. Danny had delved deep into Beaver back issues to list all Debating Society Presidents who then rose to sabbatical heights. Tony knew that even if he couldn't do it on policies alone then the Davies Intervention had split the moderates enough to give him a chance.

A hush settled over the city. In Fleet Street the presses lay in silence. In fashionable SW1 Her Majesty nervously chewed a Corgi. The country held its breath until the booming tones of Big Ben heralded the news that Donaldson had Done It. The streets filled with cheering members of the lumpenproletariat. The FT Shares Index fell by fifty points. In Buckingham Palace suitcases were hastily packed and over at Westminster the House of Lords knew that its time had finally come.

One part was still unplayed in this drama.

Unnoticed and in silence an elderly, balding figure distinguished by a vast moustache in the Polish style slipped from the room. Yesterday's man.

He found himself stuck at Acton Town waiting for the last train with Dominic Freely.

Somehow it seemed a fitting end to the evening.

A. KERENSKY

# SAND, SCANDAL AND SCOTSMEN

TEXT & PHOTO: COLIN BATES

This Easter's NUS Conference at Blackpool may well turn out to have been a watershed in the progress of the student movement. A complete change in the leadership could promise a new approach externally and a shake-up inside the organisation. COLIN BATES reports on the events at Blackpool and their implications . . .

Initial impressions of the Blackpool conference were either of refreshing change or despondency, depending on what side of the political divisions one stood. The most visible aspect of this change was in the election of new sabbatical officers; Neil Stewart succeeding the retiring David Aaronovitch as President, and a new support team. To provide some sense of continuity Alan Watson stays on for a second term as National Treasurer. Despondency came from the well-beaten Left Alliance.

## democracy

Aside from this, the first evening was spent on a series of important constitutional reforms and improvements in internal democracy. Most important of these is the requirement that all delegates attending the conference should be chosen by cross-campus ballots. While as a progressive institution, this has no effect on the LSE, many other colleges will now have to change their selection methods. The far-left were none too happy with this move, which will have the predicted effect of cutting their support at conferences. Amendments were put forward to elect delegates from union general meetings — "real democracy," as a SWSO speaker put it — but these were dismissed by outgoing President David Aaronovitch as "making dishonesty into an art-form" and defeated.

After the protests against the (Conservative) Mayor of Blackpool addressing the previous conference as host, this item has now been guaranteed a place on the agenda in future by being enshrined in the Standing Orders: "Now we can be left and nice" commented Aaronovitch.

## uproar

The problem of what to do about Anti-NUS candidates standing in NUS elections was tackled by requiring all candidates standing for posts to sign a declaration expressing their support for the aims and purposes of NUS as specified in the constitution. Last year such candidates caused uproar at conference but this time there was not even a chance to put the new rule into effect — this was all overshadowed by The Big Forgery Scandal.

Banner headlines on the special conference editions of *National Student* proclaimed "Tories forge ahead" as signatures on the nomination forms of five right-wing Conservative candidates standing on an anti-NUS platform were revealed to have been forged. The Federation of Conservative Students leadership, while not officially backing the five were heavily implicated, up to Chairman level. It appears that incompetence, rather than serious criminal intent, lay at the root of the matter; all those whose signatures were forged (15 union offices throughout the country) would have signed the forms anyway but were apparently not contacted before the closing deadline.

In order to get the completed nominations in on time it is alleged that the FCS Chairman Tim Linacre and Student Affairs Committee Chairman Nick Gibb forged the remaining signatures. The five candidates withdrew after being confronted with these disclosures by the NUS Elections Committee.

The matter is being considered by the NUS Executive Committee and the latest reports say that they have now decided to refer the matter to the police. This is the first instance of electoral fraud in the history of NUS, and if convicted on charges of forgery and conspiracy Linacre and Gibb could face prison sentences of two years apiece.

## housing

As for the main business, comprehensive motions on Student Union financing, Housing, Women and Violence and Overseas Students were passed. LSE made a contribution to the text of the housing motion, which for the first time, clearly identifies student accommodation as a housing problem and not an educational one. In addition to these motions a document was presented to conference outlining a new strategy on grants and financial incentives for all forms of further education. This presents a co-ordinated system of awarding grants to all levels of study and involves a "credit transfer" system making transfers of awards much easier. Abolition of means-testing and harmonizing of discretionary awards are still planks of the policy and a better deal for post-graduates is demanded. The discussion document makes a pertinent point that loans are now being introduced by stealth as more and more students now have to rely on bank overdrafts to see them through their degrees.

The main bone of contention at Blackpool this year was the election for the delegation to attend the European Students Union meeting, to be held this year in Moscow. A campaign was set up to urge a boycott of the meeting since the Polish students would be represented by the State Student Union while the independent union NZS, was being repressed. Earlier in the conference a guest speaker from NZS was given an ovation for a stirring speech asking for support for his organization. The Executive line was that the delegation should attend the meeting, but a slate of boycotting candidates stood in the election.

A mass walkout resulted when Aaronovitch announced that even if the boycott candidates were elected, they would have been deemed to have resigned if they refused to go. Despite this the election went ahead and a delegation will be sent.

After Blackpool NUS has the opportunity for real change and progress but it will depend on what sort of a job the new executive make of their tasks and what support they are given all down the line, and that rests with us.



The new NUS team for 1982-83: Top, Neil Stewart (President), left to right, Tommy Sheppard (V-P, Education), Sarah Veale (V-P Welfare), Jane Taylor (National Secretary), Alan Watson (Treasurer).

## NOLS CALL THE SHOTS

"STUDENTS pick Mr Nice Guy" said small headlines hidden in the middle of the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express" when Neil Stewart's victory in the presidential elections was announced. The general impression gained by the popular Press was that this was a swing to moderation. After all, the outgoing president, David Aaronovitch, was a Communist, one of the groups that make up the Left Alliance (LA) along with the Liberals and others, and so was this year's defeated LA candidate, Dougie Herd. Aaronovitch was hardly radical, and Stewart will be no more conservative. As a member of the National Organisation of Labour Students (NOLS), he is a socialist and will be campaigning on many left causes. All one expects to see is a change of styles; more organised lobbying and demonstrations rather than direct action within colleges,

Stewart, 26, is a graduate of Aberdeen University and last year was NUS Scottish Chairperson. With

a solid block of support he easily beat his closest rival Dougie Herd, another bearded Scotsman and LA candidate, by 347 votes to 193, after the third count. He joins Treasurer Alan Watson, also of NOLS, re-elected with an even bigger majority against weak opposition.

The post of National Secretary went to Jane Taylor (LA) with no NOLS candidate standing, while Tommy Sheppard (NOLS) took Vice-President (Education). NOLS fielded no candidate for Vice-President (Welfare) but urged their supporters to vote for the LA candidate, Trevor Gill. They didn't, preferring Sarah Veale of the Socialist Student Alliance, who was elected with a comfortable majority.

The NOLS victories give them a dominant position on the Executive and could promise a break from the stagnating LA approach over the last few years. Whatever, it has certainly provided a shake-up, and with the emergence nationally of the SDP the future of the Left Alliance now seems to be in doubt.

<p>Information Centre</p> <p>Notice to students interested in the GDR trip</p> <p>Those who have applied are urgently requested to return their booking forms, plus a deposit of £15, to the Information Centre.</p>	<p><b>GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC</b></p> <p><b>G D R</b></p> <p>Are you interested?</p> <p>On <b>MONDAY, 17th MAY, 1982</b></p> <p>THERE WILL BE A</p> <p><b>GERMAN EVENING</b></p> <p>AT</p> <p><b>BEROLINA TRAVEL</b></p> <p>20 CONDUIT STREET, W1 (just off Regent Street)</p> <p>FOOD &amp; DRINK, A TALK AND A FILMSHOW WILL BE PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE</p> <p>From 5.30 pm to 6.30 pm</p> <p>Anyone interested in going to the GDR this summer and/or the German Evening should contact the Information Office of the LSE STUDENTS' UNION.</p> <p><b>LSE STUDENTS' UNION</b></p>
<p><b>ENDSLEIGH INSURANCE</b></p> <p>Policies available on site every Monday from 12 to 2 pm in Florries Common Room.</p>	

# SOUTH AFRICA

## God's race & people

**SOWETO — 16 June 1976 —** Police open fire on unarmed schoolchildren staging a peaceful demonstration against an education system based on Apartheid. Over the next six months, amidst widespread school boycotts, hundreds of students and protestors are shot dead by the police. Thousands of students are forced to flee the country during the severe security clampdown by the authorities.

South Africa's regime is bent on justifying and maintaining white superiority. It therefore enforces Apartheid, an institutionalised system of racial segregation, a policy of divide and rule keeping white, Indian, coloured and Black apart by racial laws.

The whites enjoy the privileges, whilst the Black suffers most of all. Unable to vote, the Black has no legal means of bringing about change. Blacks are prohibited from owning property, their trade unions are harassed and persecuted: Apartheid aims to make the Black

defenceless, and dependent on the white-man.

### SEGREGATION—GROUP AREAS ACT

Whites and Blacks are forced to live in separate areas. Many public services are segregated, including education and health services. Blacks have to use inferior facilities, such as beaches, ambulances, schools etc. In each case the whites enjoy the higher standard of service.

In Great Britain the education system is largely taken for granted. The climate for the blacks in South Africa is a bleak one. Statistics released bear out the sharp divide between black and white education opportunities.

Education expenditure, per person per racial group:

WHITE .....	R654
ASIAN .....	R220
COLOURED .....	R158
AFRICAN .....	R 48

Education for the whites is both free and compulsory. Blacks have to pay school fees

and buy their own text-books, even though they are the poorest section of the community.

### BANTU EDUCATION

The education system is used to indoctrinate children from an

early age. The Blacks have a separate education system called Bantu Education. This ensures that all schools are strictly segregated on tribal lines, irrespective of the parents' wishes. Tribal identity is reinforced by the emphasis on past inter-tribal strife. Tribalism is used to divide and weaken the Blacks.

The white children are subjected to "Christian National Education". They are taught of the "treachery of the Blacks", of the glorious Great Trek of the white Afrikaners. In special "Guidance" classes the "communist threat" is exposed, and liberalism is revealed as decadence and moral bankruptcy, actively fostered by communist Russia. White children are taught that they are intellectually and morally superior. The white's duty is slowly to guide the black towards civilisation. The Afrikaners are presented as God's chosen people, God's chosen race.

### LABOUR

Sitting next to a coloured person on a bus would horrify a white child indoctrinated by such beliefs. The Veterinary Science Department at Pretoria University recently allowed a black to enrol, but he was barred from using the same mini-bus as his fellow white students. But this is small wonder when a former South African prime minister said: "there is no place for the black in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour."

Inequality extends from education to the work-place. Whites reserve, both officially and unofficially, the skilled and well-paid jobs for themselves. Blacks have to occupy the menial jobs, jobs their education has fitted them for. The wages are also determined on a racial basis.

### WAGES

	per month
White coal miner .....	£557
Black coal miner .....	£88
White surface apprentice .....	£195
Black surface apprentice .....	£39

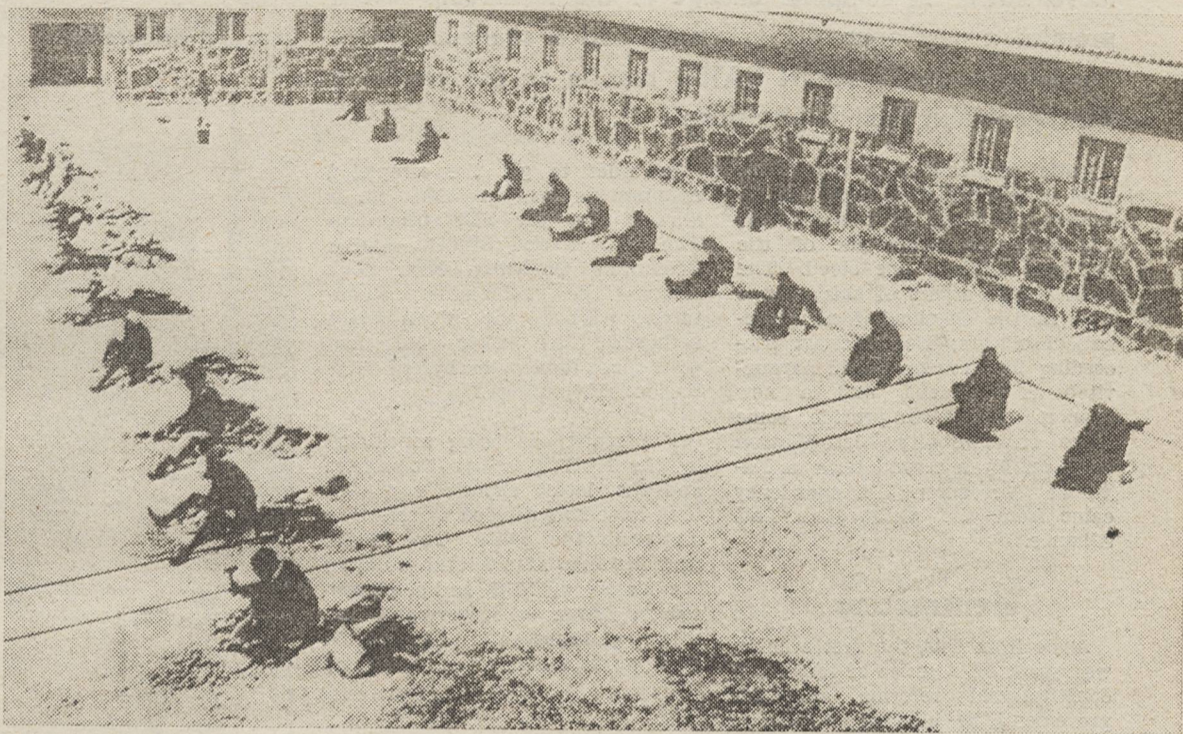
In the pursuit of excessive profits multi-national companies ignore basic safety regulations and provide extremely poor working conditions. Workers have to mine blue asbestos with the bare minimum of protection. From 1936 to 1966 19,000 miners died in the gold-mines. This is an average of three deaths per shift.

Until recently all black trade unions were illegal. Mounting black resistance has forced the government to recognise trade unions, but these have to be "registered" by the state. Trade unionists are being increasingly persecuted, at least 620 having been detained without trial in 1981. In February 1981 Dr Neill Aggett died in Security Police detention, ostensibly by committing suicide. When charged under the Terrorism Act the onus is on the accused to prove his innocence. If found guilty, the minimum sentence is five years' imprisonment. The system allows no flexibility, a black youth recently being sentenced to five years for reading an "inflammatory poem". The individual in South Africa is at the mercy of an entire bureaucracy intoxicated with the spirit of white supremacy.

### HOMELANDS

The workers are the "fortunate" Black Africans. Those not needed by the "white" economy (unemployed, activists, widows, children, the old) are deported and dumped in the Bantustans. "Superfluous appendages" according to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs in 1969.

About one-third of the African population are now forced to live in the Bantustans, which



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The bl adequate income, population tion and place. T led to ch in South Health fa rudimenta The Worl has estim babies in die before five.

### PASS-LAW

Whites movement are confin areas. Th ate enough areas" nee ture of the them to re the white



# In recognition of the inauguration of the School and SA Scholarship Fund, Beaver provides a pictorial feature on the black struggle



comprise 13 per cent of South Africa. Due to massive deportation operations, these have become overcrowded and barren, with soil erosion rampant due to the overcrowding. Maliciously the whites then point to the erosion as evidence of the laziness and irresponsibility of the blacks.

The blacks cannot produce adequate food due to lack of income, land shortage and population pressure. Malnutrition and disease are common place. These conditions have led to cholera, unknown before in South Africa, breaking out. Health facilities are extremely rudimentary or non-existent. The World Health Organisation has estimated that half the babies in a typical Bantustan die before they reach the age of five.

#### PASS-LAWS

Whites have freedom of movement, whereas the blacks are confined to their "tribal" areas. Those that are fortunate enough to work in "white areas" need to obtain the signature of their employer, to allow them to remain for a period in the white area. The passbook

has to be carried on the person at all times. Failure to produce the book on demand leads to immediate arrest, the daily average being over a thousand arrests. The "Bantu-court" has the power to deport the prisoner to a Bantustan.

The pass-laws enforce the separation of families for most of the year: husbands from wives, parents from children who, by law, are not allowed to live where their loved-ones have to work.

#### PROTEST

Protest is inevitably met by repression. Despite the hardship and the intimidation the struggle for equality continues. Soweto: 1976 was but one chapter in the struggle.

The Soweto shootings led to a thousand deaths in six months. Thousands more were injured and maimed by police bullets. In 1946 the African Mineworkers' Union called a strike and 75,000 miners responded demanding a ten shillings a day wage. Strikes by Black Africans had been declared illegal in 1942 and brutal police action broke the strike.

On May Day 1950 police fired

on strikers in Transvaal townships, killing eighteen and deaths resulted from the Sharpeville massacre in 1969. A state of emergency was declared and legislation enabling the government to detain people indefinitely was passed. The African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress were banned. Torture of detainees became widespread, and continues today. Forty-eight detainees have died in police custody, including Steve Biko.

Despite this appalling record, the people will never allow Apartheid to rest. South Africans are tired of a system based on racial bigotry, on oppression and exploitation.

The very first article of faith in the ANC Freedom Charter reads: "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white."

It continues:

"Only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their birthrights without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief."

**NICO DE BEER**

#### NELSON MANDELA - ANC

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to the struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

**NELSON MANDELA**



## The LSE Students Union South African Scholarship Fund

IN 1976 the black students of Soweto and South Africa protested against their inferior education, especially against being forced to be taught in Afrikaans, the oppressor's language. Their protests were ruthlessly suppressed, leaving over a thousand dead. The severe repression that followed forced thousands of school-children and students to flee to neighbouring countries. These countries cannot adequately educate these large numbers of refugees. The Liberation Movements have set-up schools to alleviate the problem, but university education remains a major need.

The universities within South Africa (most of which are segregated on a colour basis) have produced a number of black leaders such as Steve Biko, Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe. The state has therefore increased its tight control of all university activity, resulting in many hundreds of students being forced to leave. Apartheid sees education as a tool for indoctrination and control, a privilege granted to its

supporters.

The political and educational refugees face severe hardships. By manipulating "Bantu Education", the Apartheid regime tries to maintain its myth of black inferiority.

For these reasons, and in accordance with its esteem and role in the Third World, the LSE and the Students' Union have decided to set-up a scholarship for such refugees. The School will assist with fees and fund-raising. The majority of the maintenance fund will however have to be raised from and by the students.

We therefore appeal to you to support the scholarship by giving a donation. The cost of the scholarship will be about £8.50 a day, a cost well worth paying. All individuals or groups who would like to make a contribution should please hand these in at the LSE Students' Union Information Centre on the second floor of the East Building. Receipts will be issued.

**WE APPEAL TO ALL TO ASSIST THOSE PERSECUTED BY APARTHEID.**



# THE LONDON ARTS

## TINA BROWN

THE ROSENBLATT INTERVIEW

TINA BROWN is one of those people who at times suffers from a bad press. Most people resent success at any age and so the reason probably lies there. Her marriage to the ex-editor of the Times, Sir Harold Evans, caused a slight stir in the society scene but Miss Brown assured me she doesn't care what people might find to say about her. Her friends who know her best are all that are important to her.

A graduate of Oxford, Tina Brown acquired much praise for a play she wrote as a student which won the student drama award of 1973.

**"I never intended becoming what I am"**

"A friend of mine asked me to do some work for Isis and that is how it all began. Really, I owe it to luck because I never intended becoming what I am."

Now in her late twenties, her success is all the more stunning because of her relatively young age. She is editor of Tatler, a "classy" magazine that provides the rich kids of England with gossip and news. Miss Brown has increased its sales threefold since she took over the job.

What do you say to the critics of Tatler?

"People must accept that the

rich exist and I am providing them with something that they want. There are left-wing magazines catering for those kind of people. I'm merely providing a service. The mere fact that I sell so many copies shows that it isn't just the aristocracy who buy it."

As a successful woman how do you view this male orientated society?

"I think it quite ridiculous that there are not enough women in responsible positions. When Americans that I know come over, they can't believe it. I enjoy and even prefer working in the company of women. But I don't necessarily see it as my job to lead other women!

Tina Brown's first article she wrote professionally was a send-up of a literary luncheon that she attended. It courted much amusement.

What are your feelings about fame, etc.?

"First of all I don't consider myself as famous. But if you insist I suppose I can say that restrictions exist but I don't mind it that much. I lead a quiet life. I rarely go out and I rarely get seen that much. The parties and functions that Tatler reports I never go to. They are not my kind of fun."

Your views on marriage?

"Well I have realised that by living with someone you are taking risks and other people take it upon themselves to approve or disapprove. I can't understand why living together is not supported but there it is. You would have thought that by now people would have got used to the idea but conventionality still has an immense hold."

Do you feel as other journalists at times do that being in



*I'm fascinated by people who seek glamour*

the journalistic field as opposed to the book world is a lesser profession, in that you are relying on other people to give you information and things are therefore secondhand?

"I would disagree with that. There is a great deal of skill needed in being a journalist. I think there is a great amount of responsibility and anyway I would prefer being an excellent first-class reporter than becoming a second-rate novelist."

Tina Brown's only book, "Loose Talk," is a collection of her more interesting articles that have appeared in various journals. There are interviews

with personalities including Bianca Jagger among others and various clever pieces of writing. Incidentally, she has been asked by her publisher to put together another such book.

"I'm fascinated by people who seek glamour and money, why they must have wealth and fame and how it affects their varying egos. I can't really understand why people think it is going to make them any happier."

How do you view your not too distant future?

"I know I have been reported as wanting to write my first novel before I'm 30 but I don't

think I'll do it by then nor can I comment whether I will or not. I think I'll continue being Tatler's editor. I certainly won't do another Film 82 since I disliked screening it immensely. I'll probably just go on aware that there will be a time for me to step down. I do want to be able to recognise that there will come a time when I have to step down, when I have reached my limitations and must leave Tatler."

So spoke Tina Brown, preparing for her business trip to New York that afternoon as soon as I left.

Tatler is a monthly magazine, price £1.20.

## LIZ TAYLOR ETCETERA . . . . .

ANYONE wanting glamour and partial excitement from West End theatre ought to see 'Little Foxes' which stars Elizabeth Taylor, Lillian Hellman's 1940's play is all about the in-fighting of an American family with Miss Taylor playing the central character and dominating the whole show. To be fair she provides her devoted and badly behaved audience with every capability expected of a super star. The National Theatre's production of 'Guys and Dolls' is a brilliant evening of immense fun and entertainment. Perhaps a little shaky to begin with, the company prove their acting and singing abilities with great ease. The sets are incredible, the music rousing, making anyone with a heart

want to get up and dance too. All credit must go to Julia Mackenzie who undoubtedly steals the show what with her zest and comedy which she introduces into the song. 'A poison can develop a cold.' At the Palace theatre Andrew Lloyd Webber's 'Song and Dance' opened over Easter. Marti Webb sings charmingly from the album 'Tell Me On a Sunday. Don Black's lyrics that kindly send up American society here and there are very clever. Wayne Sleep provides the 'dance' which is called 'Variations,' scored by Lloyd Webber. The choreography is swift and startling in its rapidity. And the audience stand at the end so well have they been entertained. At the Queen's Theatre "Another Country" is the

best play currently showing in London. It concerns the horrors of the English public school, hence the title, and centres around the activity of Guy Bennet, played brilliantly by Rupert Everett, who suffers under the rule of prefects, subprefects, CCF lieutenants etc. Indulging in his homosexuality almost as a means of escape, you begin to glean the corruption of the place. It is also a reminder of the Burgess/Maclean story and perhaps goes to show how the establishment is inevitably riddled with hypocrites. Bennet eventually becomes the victim of his own sexual desires and of the whole place. His friend who is played by Kenneth Branagh, is the token Communist and the most sensible

person around. His Marxist idealism, quite misconstrued, in fact shields him from the iniquities all around.

C. P. Taylor's 'Good' is all about man's inherent weakness. A prize winning play admittedly and very clever too it is nevertheless slow and rather dull. The liberal-minded German doesn't want to become a Nazi but alas, he does. And although he has a Jewish friend, and likes him, he sort of can't help becoming a member of an establishment that he knows is pretty odious. Boy, is man depressing. And there is a limit to that philosophical rubbish. Finally at the Lyric, Glenda Jackson and Georgina Hale, a star cast too, play

out the roles of the mistresses of Hitler and Mussolini respectively. It is a very bad play indeed because absolutely nothing happens. While their lovers are attending the 'Summit Conference,' title of the play, there's nothing much for the playwright to tell you what they do; except for the odd bitch about one another and the occasional complaint. In the second Act they become so bored that they decide to seduce the waiter who has served them their tea. Finding that he is 'clip clip' (circumcised) they begin to terrorise him and accuse him of the obvious. This was probably the climax of the evening as Miss Jackson's over-acting became unbearable as did the script. Better things might have followed. But I couldn't say. I walked out.

JEREMY ROSENBLATT



# PETER TATCHELL—OUTSIDE LEFT?

INTERVIEW BY JOEL LEVY

LATE last year, Bob Mellish, sitting MP for Bermondsey, announced that he was going to retire. To replace him the local Labour Party selected Peter Tatchell, but the Party's National Executive refused to endorse his candidature on account of his outspoken views on extra-parliamentary action.

Peter Tatchell came to Britain from Australia in 1971. Australian and American involvement in Vietnam, the denial of aboriginal land rights and conscription all helped to bring him to this country. More importantly, these issues helped to radicalise his politics and led him to believe that liberal democracy was a sham. Through the Labour Party and other organisations, Peter Tatchell is busily working for the realisation of socialist ideals—from the bottom up.

What is your reaction to the NEC decision to not endorse your candidature and Michael Foot's public support of its decision?

It was a very unfair and unjust decision because neither myself nor the officers of the local Bermondsey party were ever able to go before the NEC and state our case and reply to the allegations. Indeed to this day we don't know what the allegations were; we don't know the actual reasons why I wasn't endorsed. When we wrote to the NEC and asked them for the reasons why they refused to endorse my candidature they didn't even bother to reply to the letter. Like everybody else I read the accounts of the NEC meeting and the possible reasons in the Press. The Labour Party talks

about justice and equality for all citizens, it's about time that it extended it to its own members.

I think what I was saying was very much in the mainstream of the Labour Party's traditional view of socialism. I find it astonishing that I should be rejected. What this really implies is the imposition, in a very authoritarian way, of a centralist line. If extra-parliamentary action is the bone of contention what they have done is say that certain ideas are legitimate and reasonable in the Labour Party and others are not. They have decided, without any recourse to conference, that my ideas are beyond the pale and in a completely arbitrary way they have vetoed my candidature. This is the antithesis of a free and democratic party where there should be free and open debate.

Michael Foot, writing in the 'Observer' earlier this year, seemed to argue that extra-parliamentary action was justified prior to the granting of the universal suffrage—for example the Levellers, the Chartists and the Suffragettes. It was justifiable because those people did not have the vote. Since the granting of the vote, he seems to imply, that not only is extra-parliamentary action unnecessary but, indeed, illegitimate. But, since the granting of the vote many of most significant working class and socialist struggles in this country have been extra-parliamentary actions.

Obviously, extra-parliamentary action will inevitably involve breaking the existing law. Do you consciously set yourself limits to just how far you will go?

M. Foot earlier this year also wrote a number of articles extolling

Tom Paine. I find that somewhat ironic, because Tom Paine was, of course, a great advocate of the idea that citizens had the right to rebel against unjust laws and oppressive governments. I don't believe that just because a government is elected by universal franchise that that therefore gives them automatic moral authority and, indeed, a carte blanche for every action they take.

I think that when governments exceed their mandate, when they are no longer accountable to the electorate and they enact draconian and oppressive laws they should be opposed. Indeed, they always have been by the labour movement. The fact that a government has been elected by universal franchise doesn't make oppressive laws any less oppressive. I would say that my limits are to supporting peaceful extra-parliamentary action.

I am prepared to defy the law, but I'm also prepared to take the consequences.

Extra-parliamentary action has been a major feature in the history of the labour movement. Taken on its own the issue is not really contentious. The real issue is whether or not the parliamentary process maintains supremacy over extra-parliamentary action. M. Foot maintains that you believe the parliamentary process is secondary in the fight to achieve social and political change—he goes as far as to say that you are actually an anti-parliamentarian. Is this true?

No. Michael Foot has misinterpreted what I wrote and subsequently said. What I was seeking to stress in the original article in 'London Labour Briefing' is that we have to re-establish a mass membership Labour Party and a campaigning role for the Labour



Photo: Gary Highfield

Party; we need to re-establish the party's roots in the work places, on the housing estates, in the local communities. For too long we have been obsessed with electoral politics to the neglect of the preliminary task of convincing and persuading people that not only should they vote Labour, but that they should actually be involved with the Labour Party and the broader Labour movement in between elections.

Would it be true to interpret the main thrust of your argument for more extra parliamentary action as being the task of increasing mass active participation in politics and a greater and more informed say for those outside parliament and the established political parties expressed forcibly but peaceably.

Yes. As an example the campaign led by Martin Luther King to win black civil rights in the United States. It was a clear example of non-violent, peaceful protests to try and put right injustice. What I sought to do was to re-emphasise the importance of not only working within parliament, but also working outside it as well. I'm talking about establishing a mass membership Labour Party, establishing stronger links with local tenants' associations, trade unions, women's groups, ethnic groups and churches to make the Labour party a true broad church so that it does become truly representative and, indeed the voice of the British people. Unless we do that we're never going to get elected in the first place and once we do get elected we're never going to be able to carry through radical laws and social reforms.

Do you believe socialism can be achieved through parliament?

Yes.

It is asserted by some members of the Labour Party that your statements have damaged the chances of a Labour victory at the next general election. Further, that you are playing into the hands of the other parties, particularly the SDP. Do you think this is true?

Frank Field, in an article criticising what I have written in 'London Labour Briefing' said that my kind of ideas could only lead to disillusionment with parliament and democracy. Sadly, I think, many people are already disillusioned with parliament and democracy because successive Labour governments have been elected, they've often not carried through their election manifestoes, they've not brought about the fundamental redistribution of wealth and power, they've not brought true social justice and equality. As a result people often say politicians are all the same—out for themselves. If we can actually get a Labour Party which goes to the electorate with a clear manifesto and it is actually implemented when we get to power that's the way we can restore people's confidence in the political system.

If Mellish steps down before the next general election will you seek nomination and if you did obtain the candidature do you think the NEC would endorse it?

It's quite possible that Mellish will be resigning very shortly. The NEC will then be faced with a very difficult decision: either they will endorse me or they will have to impose a candidate. I do not believe the Bermondsey party will accept this. However, so long as I maintain the confidence and support of local members I will be fighting and seeking to be the candidate. Many local people regard me as the candidate.

## Victims of religious persecution

# THE BAHÁ'IS OF IRAN

AS the Iran-Iraqi war approaches its conclusion another war inside Iran continues unabated. It is, however, an undeclared war in which there is only one belligerent side. The other side maintains no malevolent intent and is defenceless. These are the Baha'is of Iran. The belligerents are members of the Iranian ruling clergy, the war cry is "Recant or die".

Baha'is is a religion which originated in Persia in the middle of the 19th century and has since spread around the world. Since the slaughter of 3,000 early Babis (original followers of the faith) in 1948-50 Baha'is have suffered persecution from Iran's Shi'a Muslim majority with varying intensity. This persecution stems from the general belief held in Iran that Baha'is is not a religion and that Baha'is are heretical Muslims. Today they are also charged with being agents of Zionism and western imperialism, working for the overthrow of the Iranian government and Islam. The validity of these charges has never been proven and the Iranian authorities have never produced credible evidence to justify their claims. In most cases the authorities are willing to "reconsider" the charges if the Baha'is prisoner will renounce his faith. The Baha'is strenuously deny the charges. Tenets of their religion prohibit Baha'is from taking part in politics and require them to observe civil obedience.

It is estimated that in Iran since the Islamic revolution more than a hundred Baha'is have been killed—either executed or stoned by mobs—over one hundred and fifty languish in gaol and many more have disappeared, including in August 1980 the en-

tire membership of the faith's supreme national level administrative body, the National Spiritual Assembly. A resolution passed by the UN Commission on Human Rights last March expressing "deep concern" about the plight of the Baha'is in Iran was rejected by the Iranian representative, Mr Ali Sabzalian.

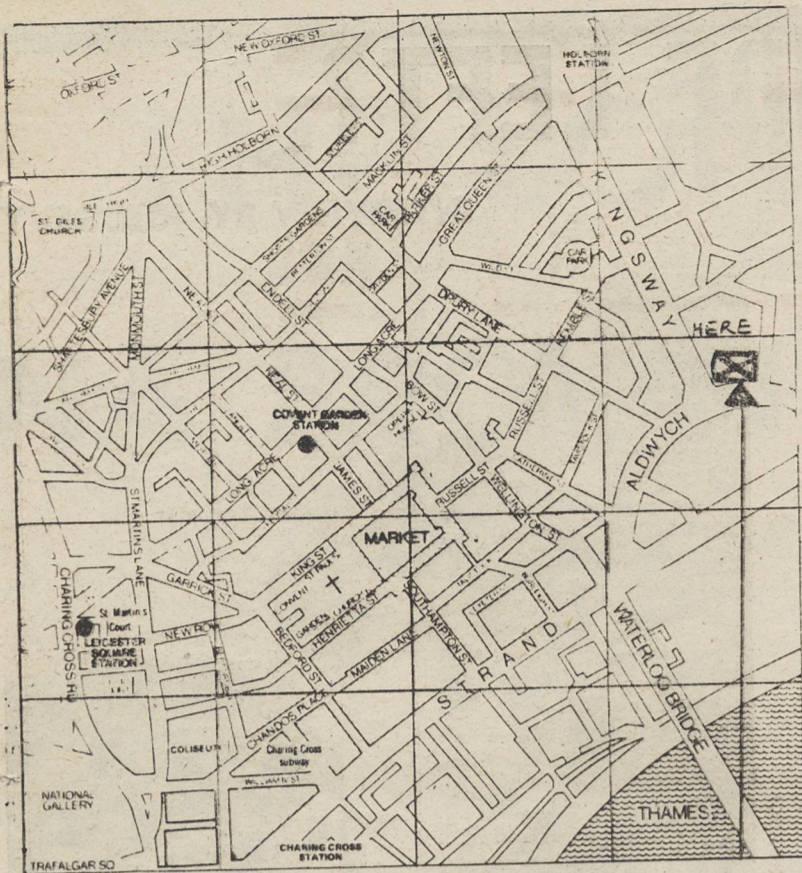
The Iranian Constitution is based on Islamic law, which recognises the rights of religious minorities such as Jews and Christians. Baha'is, a community of 300,000 and the largest religious minority in Iran, receive no such guarantee of their rights as Baha'is is considered *Din nist*—It is not a religion". Since 1978 evidence suggests that the authorities have condoned and encouraged the persecution of Baha'is. Baha'is marriages are not recognised, leading to women being branded prostitutes (a crime punishable by death) and children illegitimate, Baha'is children are expelled from schools on the grounds of their religion and employment in government agencies is prohibited to Baha'is.

Since 1979 the cost of the theft, destruction and confiscation of property belonging to Baha'is is estimated to amount to tens of millions of pounds. The human cost is immeasurable.

So long as the Baha'is remain in the eyes of many Shi'as in Iran as infidels and thus *mahdur al-damm* (those whose blood may be shed with impunity), their fate looks bleak.

Gerrard Folini, a student at the LSE and a Baha'is, views the persecution of the Baha'is as similar to the policy of genocide that was pursued in Nazi Germany. Folini asks, "Why do we sit back and let the exact situation repeat itself on 350,000 Baha'is—a God-loving people who only want to practise their faith and are being shot for doing so?"

Joel Levy



## 'WHERE IT'S AT!'

### EIGLSE

Friday, 14th May: The Skank Orchestra plus Ultra Vires plus Disco. Garr Saunders Hall. Already with a successful appearance behind them this year when they headlined at the LSE Rag Ball. The Skank Orchestra provide a lively brand of dance music. 8 pm. Tickets £1.00 on the door. Bar till late.

Saturday, 15 May: Reggae Roller '82. Haldane Room — Icarus plus Black Roots plus Talisman plus Carnastean plus Jimmy Ruffins in "Harder They Come" (Film). The best four up and coming British Reggae acts on one bill for the first time ever . . . 7.30-2.00 am. Tickets now £2.75 — On the door £3.00.

Tuesday, 25 May: 1966 World Cup (in conjunction with the Film Society). The story of the build up, qualifying games and the epic final: England v W. Germany. I won't tell you the score, if like me you were too young to remember it!

Tuesday, 25 May: The King's Swingers. Three Tuns. The return of . . . "by popular request" A '40's-'50's Jazz quartet.

### LAW SOCIETY

Wednesday, 12 May: In conjunction with The Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers. Councillor Paul Boateng talks on "Police Accountability".

Thursday, 13 May: Suzanna Adler of Bedford College will present a talk on 'Rape and Criminal Law'. A612 at 5.30. All welcome to both the above.

### NATIONAL DEBATING COMPETITION

Organised by the LSE with teams coming from all over Britain to take part (hopefully). Begins Wednesday, 12 May for a week.

### GRIMSHAW CLUB

AGM Dinner. Guest Speaker, Anthony Kershaw. Monday, May 17 at 7.30.

### LONDON MUSIC

. . . as heard by Corno Di Bassetto with Pete Barker as GBS and music performed by members of the school's staff and friends. Tickets £7.50 inc refreshments. See Dr Celia Philips, S204, Wednesday, 12 May. 7.30 pm.

### LECTURES/TALKS

"On Canadian Criminal Justice in the Far North among Indian and Inuit People." Her Honour Judge Sandra Oxna. Thursday, May 13th. 5.30. Board Room; "Individual Action and Social Change". Raymond Boudon, Prof at the Sorbonne; "Finnish Foreign Policy after Kekkonen". Jukka Nevali, PHD Prof of Political History, Helsinki. Tuesday, 11 May. 5 pm. Board Room.

### DRAMA AUDITIONS

Anyone interested? — "Look Back in Anger", to be directed by Mike Gill and put on here at the end of next term. Tuesday, 18 May—4.00-6.00; Wednesday, 19 May—2.00-5.00. In the TV room about Florries.

### DRAMA COMMITTEE MEETING

DRAMA COMMITTEE MEETING: elections and open discussion about the future of the society. Anyone with ideas welcome. TV room 19 May. 12.00.

### SACRED ARTS

Festival of . . . An Exhibition, Recitals and Worship (with the Archbishop of Canterbury on Ascension Day!). Watch out for further details—17-22 May. University Church—Gordon Square.

### COMING SOON . . .

#### ALL DAY BEER FESTIVAL

Three Tuns Bar plus Quadrangle. Open air entertainment from Pookiesnackburger plus The Stargazers. 19 June (provisional).

#### INJURY TIME

The return of this BEC show with Griff Rhys Jones, Emma Thompson, Robin Bathurst, Jimmy Mulville plus Rory McGrath . . . highly entertaining and hilarious revue programme.

#### INFORMATION CENTRE

• The Information Centre (E296), is now selling Irish Travel Stamps. Price £4.00. Offers 50% Discount. B & I Ferries, Southern Irish Railways, Northern Ireland Railways, Coach Tickets.

# IN THE IMAGE OF INDIA

TO most people Indian culture begins and ends with the gastronomic achievements of that sub-continent. This is a grave misconception, because India, apart from being a gourmet's paradise, is a land with a rich and immemorial past.

The Festival of India is a comprehensive and ambitious effort to broadcast to the world India's past and present cultural achievements. For eight months, from March 22nd, Britain is going to be overwhelmed by a cultural phenomenon the like of which it has never seen before. Indian sculpture and music and dance; gurus, pandits, ustads will add up to a spectacular Indian summer.

The scope and duration of the Festival makes it the most important joint celebration ever organised by India and Britain. The underlying purpose is to give a deeper awareness of the Indian heritage and to add a new dimension to the links between the two coun-

tries. Moreover it gives an opportunity to reflect upon common ground which provides the foundation of a stable multi-cultural society.

The festival is more than just a cultural event—although India's great civilisation is a central theme of the many exhibitions and presentations which are to take place in major museums. They include "The Indian Heritage" at the Victoria and Albert Museum and "In the Image of Man" at the Hayward Gallery.

In addition to the extensive range of arts and crafts which will be displayed at these institutions there are to be numerous performances of the music, dance and drama of India, presented by artists of the highest calibre. To give just one example, Alarmel Valli, the world's leading exponent in Indian classical dance, will be performing at the Commonwealth Institute.

There will also be opportunities to see Indian films. To a public brought up on American, British

and French films, the Indian cinema is a rare and exotic bird whose habitat is the avant-garde cinema. It is to be hoped that the festival will change all that. The National Film Theatre will be showing a programme of Indian films which will enable everyone who visits the cinema in Britain to enjoy a new experience in cinema-going.

As the festival chairman, Mr Stanley Hodgson has said: "This is no ordinary festival with just one exhibition. It is a total expression of India's culture and heritage displayed through a great galaxy of exhibitions and other events spanning the whole fantastic depth and spread of the Indian civilisation from the Stone Age right through to the dynamic Space Age."

Hopefully the wealth of activity, ranging from classical to popular, will make people aware that India's culture is even richer than its food.

SUIRDER BHAKAR

## 'Red Folie'

ALTHOUGH well filmed, acted and scored this is a dreadful film. It is a true 'folie de grandeur' on the part of Warren Beatty and lasts for no less than three and a half hours. This is the tale of an apparently romantic-revolutionary-communist-poet-journalist called John Reed, who wrote 'Ten Days That Shook the World', his account of the Russian Revolution, which he witnessed.

The first two hours of this picture are a totally unmemorable love story yarn concerning Reed,

Diane Keaton and their irrelevant affair. The monotony of this is broken by a ten-minute respite in which we witness the Russian Revolution taking place in comic opera style to the rousing strains of the Internationale.

Thereafter a modicum of interest is aroused as the inspired Reed sets up the fractious Communist Labor Party of America and then goes to Moscow to seek the hallowed Comintern's recognition for it. Once in the Soviet Union Reed is effectively 'kidnapped' by the

Party and used for its own propagandist aims. As the end of the film finally draws near we hear a touching denunciation of the 'betrayal of the revolution' from the veteran exiled anarchist Emma Goldman, the equally touching reunion of Beatty and Keaton and his subsequent death.

Curiously enough the real John Reed is buried in the Kremlin wall. Maybe this crushingly boring, over-long film should join him.

TIMOTHY JUDAH

## CIRCLE OF DECEIT FAILS

LASCHEN, a German reporter (Bruno Ganz), goes to Beirut to escape 'living a lie'. There he rather casually goes about his business, becomes involved with the attractive Mrs Nassar (Hanna Schygulla) and, wallowing in currently fashionable German 'angst' disintegrates. His fellow journalists leave for Damascus, but he elects to stay. The shelling continues and in the blind panic of an attack on a crowded cellar where he has taken refuge the climax comes: he stabs to death an old man who has fallen on top of him. The ensuing sequences are an oblique but powerful visual reference to Macbeth:

'Will all Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather The multitudinous seas incarnadine, Making the green one red.'

Images flicker past of terror-stricken Laschen's attempt to wash under the hotel shower and of Beirut's autumn grey-green waves turning to red.

Fleeing once more he returns to Germany and the personal conflicts he originally sought to escape.

Despite Volker Schlöndorff's careful filming on location in Beirut and his brave attempt to create an all-embracing composite picture, 'Circle of Deceit' ultimately fails. It hesitates between documentary and traveller's tale and ends up by being drowned under the imagery of gratuitous violence. It pays lip-service to social comment, ('These photos are no good—they are non-political corpses') and succumbs to the temptation of filming too many burning cars, corpses and cold-blooded murders to the detriment of the story—which is shallow enough as it stands.

TIMOTHY JUDAH

WHAT a shame it is that when something really good comes to the L.S.E. it is poorly advertised. Despite this, however, the Old Theatre was packed full on Sunday night by those who'd come to hear the recording of the radio show 'Injury Time' and to see the famous Griff Rhys Jones—who is rumoured to be £10 cheaper than Mel Smith.

Apart from the obvious excitement provided by the presence of the BBC ushers and the recording equipment, the comics made the audience feel very welcome, and more importantly, laugh a great deal.

The humour was pretty much apolitical in tone, with only one joke included at the expense of the Argentines. The object of most of the jokes was the Northern working class beer drinker, and the jokes were obviously written to make arty intellectuals—of the sort found in Hampstead—laugh. There were plenty of Hampstead

trendies sitting in the Old Theatre on Sunday, making the LSE glitter and shine and her students cringe; maybe because they're jealous.

The evening was certainly a success and the show will be broadcast on 6th July on Radio 4 at 10.30

PENNY MARSHALL

## 'INJURYTIME' ATTRACTS TRENDIES TO LSE

# ENTS INTERVIEW

## With LSE's biggest rock stars since Mick Jagger

### THIS WEEK RESCUE—THE BAND ON THE UP



### "Twits with zits"

**LINE UP**  
SIMON 'Beez' Beesley — Rhythm Guitar, Beezeman Kicks—Athletico Beez '82 — cuteness — vocals.

George 'makes Bill Wyman look alive' Johnston — Bass Guitar — stage act, Magpies fan and tattoo fetishist.

Chris Nineham — The Drummer.  
Joe Wallis — Zits, off-key vocals, machiavellian manipulator.

Phil Wilson—Lead Guitar, vocals, useful haircut, sex symbol, wimp.

**BAND BIOG**  
Formed 4th February.

Play London Social Secretaries Band Talent Contest the following day (Carr Saunders).

The band have a rehearsal.

Win semi-final at King's College where they are spotted by John Reed of the Venue.

Runners-up in final at ULU ceremoniously smash 2nd prize (Trimmer & Jenkins LP) on stage — London Student described them as 'much more vital and entertaining than the winning band'.

April 15th—Played to a packed house at the Venue supporting The Higsons and King Trigger. Record Mirror describing them as:

"Good, young, off key, passionate, urgent, tuneful, and boast a couple of good hooks not to mention at least two useful haircuts. Their set climaxed with an annihilation of the Monkees "I'm a believer" and something called "Everything's gonna get better" — I'm sure it will."

Forced to change their name to RESCUE due to legal pressures from another band called International Rescue.

Rescue headline the Rock Garden on Tuesday, May 18th, and go onto the Studio on May 24th & 25th.

The Band managed to find time amidst a hectic schedule of hassling agents, record companies, generally being pop stars and drinking in the Three Tuns Bar, to give an exclusive interview to BEAVER.

Q. You've never really had much of a master plan have you? I mean you originally formed just for the Band Talent Contest.

P. Yeah it was just chance really. We only did it for a laugh and cos we were living together basically. When we got it together it just got better.

Q. How much luck do you think you have had?

J. A phenomenal amount. We just impressed the right people at the right time if you like. Like John Reed of the Venue.

Q. How did you feel about playing the Venue?

G. Scared shitless.

B. Well, yeah it was nice to play a place like that.

P. I think it was good for us to support the Higsons and King Trigger.

Q. Would you consider they are on the way down?

P. Certainly yeah, they are on the way down, we're on the way up.

J. Yeah a bit like two elevators passing in the night.

G. Well maybe three elevators.

J. Well no, they were all crowded into one.

G. No it was a big one.

J. Well I don't know we got a better review than them.

Q. How did you actually feel when you went on stage?

P. Well I had an erection.

B. I had a bleeding foot all through the set.

J. Myself, I was rather nervous.

C. The most terrifying ordeal ever in life really.

J. I've done worse.

P. I've done worse things.

Q. How did you feel you were received?

P. I thought they were pretty cool actually. They could have cheered more.

B. There was one mad bloke dancing at the front.

J. A lovely man. A wonderful human being. I'd love to know who he was.

you can put some sort of message across as well without making it sound too inaccessible like the Fall or too obvious like the Jam.

C. Yeah, its important that you don't churn it all out like everyone else does and I'd be really pissed off if that happened I'd leave if that happened.

P. I'd like to get across to someone . . . to make somebody think, to inspire someone just to pick up a guitar themselves. I think the music itself speaks for the fact that we don't want to be nicely accessible. WE WANT TO SAY SOMETHING !!!

J. To make people think. Personal politics is where its at. We want to entertain people but perhaps inspire them as well. It's like in the Band Talent Contest the band who won were musically

brilliant but Jesus there is no way Joe Punter could look up and think I'd like to do that because they'd taken 15 years to train. People enjoy watching us because they imagine that in six months time they could do that if they wanted to—AND THEY COULD!!!

As well as that the simplistic nature of the music . . . and it is simplistic. It's easy to play and easy to listen to. It's going back to the punk ethic, that people can do it if they want to. The Jazz funk thing is OK to listen to but you're talking about blokes who have played for years and are really practiced—know their art. Going back to '74 '75 when people were getting into these intensely long musical pieces is just silly.

P. I think the Mekons will be better than Emerson Lake & Palmer for ever.

Q. So you never want to rise above your audience and become come objects of mass adulation?

J. Why? I don't think we could.

P. Look at us. We're just tossers like everyone else. Except perhaps we think a little.

Q. Would you rather be a successful band making lots of money and saying nothing or meaning something even if only a few people get the message?

P. I'd like to have fun and be entertaining without being mindless. You can be serious without being totally convoluted or turning in on yourself like Joy Division or the Fall.

J. Yeah Joy Division are gloomy. The idea is to have a good tune — you know, pop and afterwards maybe people think about what they've heard cos it's stuck in their head; so that a miner can whistle on his way to work and then halfway down the shaft he thinks (hysterical laughter), I've gorrit man. I know where they are coming from!!

Like people wander off singing oh eh baby (Radio Hearts) a brainless pop song if ever you find one unless you actually listen to the lyrics.

C. No one will ever get the irony of that.

J. They will one day.

C. No they won't.

B. What is the irony of Radio Hearts?

J. Well it goes on about how the world is a pretty shit place and then the Radio is turned on and it goes Oh Eh Baby everything is wild again — but its NOT !!! and thats what's sad.

P. O.K. making a living out of music would be nice but I wouldn't want to do it just playing bland crap.

B. Yeah.

J. I'd like to make something out of it. Not bags of money or anything. There is not as much money as there was in music. As well as that I wanna save my degree from this place.

C. Chances of us making a living out of this band are pretty minimal.

P. I don't think so.

J. I enjoy the adulation.

Q. Would you say, Jes, you're in it for the groupies really?

J. Well Nurgh

P. I'm in it for the groupies but I don't get any.

Q. Would you say sex is involved in your songs?

J. Well in the love songs yeah.

P. The songs is about the only place it seems to surface really.

Q. What do you consider to be your medical influences? — Joy Division . . . Velvet Underground . . . Cure—definitely, The Undertones, The Monkees . . . The Ramones . . . The Beatles . . . Louis Jordan . . . Cuddly Toy . . . Cabaret Voltaire . . . Sliding Doors . . . Winemaking Kit . . . Wire . . . The Saints . . . The Clash . . . The Pistols . . . Conveyor Belt . . . Smoke.

J. We all listen to loads of different sorts of music. We're sort of like musical fascism . . . we're eclectic . . .

Q. So are you basically just cribbing other peoples ideas?

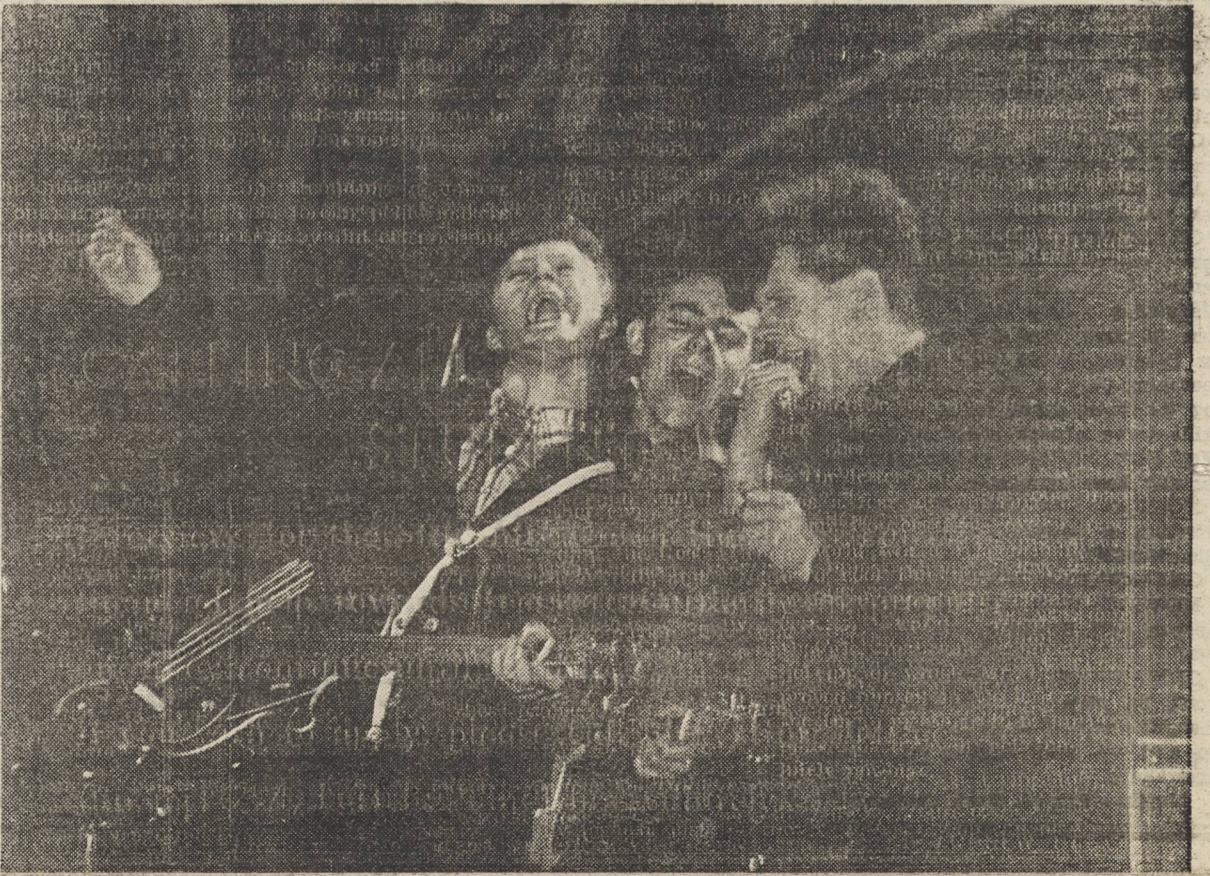
P. Any popular music has got certain influences in it and you can detect it in ours as much as in other peoples.

J. Someday all bands will be made this way.

RESCUE WERE TALKING TO KEIR HOPLEY'S DICTAPHONE.

Rescue play the Rock Garden Tuesday May 18th. If you would like FREE tickets they are available from the Union Shop, Three Tuns Bar and the Ents Office. YyOrPo

### "Some day all bands will be made this way . . ."





# THE END OF AN ERA

THE dreaded summer term is upon us, and no longer do we play the glorious game on the hallowed turf of New Malden. All that is left is the trivia of examinations which everyone hopes will be past and passed. For alternative recreation Mad Willy Jock, Big Tom Denyer and club-captain-elect Mark Roberts have taken to risking death on the terraces at Highbury. Ceri's having more haircuts, I'm eating more Mars Bars, but no one has yet joined the Navy.

However, this is not an obituary, but rather a celebration of a season that ended in glory for the Football Club as our premier side achieved the ultimate success, no the first team did not invade the Malvinas (or Falklands as they used to call them) they won the League title.

The crucial result came against the formidable Queen Mary College, victors over the firsts twice this season, at their notoriously difficult ground. This time we trounced them 4-0 in a triumph marred only by the screaming hysterics of the odious Roberts as he scored his first ever goal for the club. But even this could not up-

set the pleasure of snatching the title from under the noses of poor old U.C. We won it with a goal difference.

In retrospect the outstanding performances from the side must be given their due credit. Mike Hussey's commanding leadership, Mike Wilson, the flawless full-back, the fancy footwork of John Pittallis and the dainty dallying of Duncan Smith.

Up front there was Paul Mackintosh's lionhearted (and one-legged) efforts and the goal-scoring flair of the Boy Coles. But the popular choice as player of the year was the man they jokingly call the Monster — Paul David — son, centre-half extraordinaire. He alone has destroyed the myth that blindness on the football field has to be restricted to the referee.

## Scrapped

In recounting the rest of the football club's news one must report something which has long been predicted on this page—the disastrous failure of our second team this season. As I mentioned before, the reserve league is now being scrapped with the top half of the first reserve division going

to make a new second division. LSE Thirds finished in the top half of the division; LSE Seconds did not.

The feats of the Thirds and the complete ineptitude of the Seconds has been well documented throughout the season, but the highlight of the campaign, and the killer for the Seconds, came in a classic encounter between the two sides, a game high in drama, thrills and utter farce. The Thirds started with nine men, mustered their numbers to ten and were victim to a brilliant own goal by Steve Phillips. But the Seconds still could not win and supplied their own glorious own-goal courtesy of Billy Blundell's cultured left boot. They dropped a valuable point when the thirds equalised in the last minute. Final score: Three each.

Then came the football club dinner, where the first momentous achievement was celebrated to predictable excess, but without the subsequent demolition of Saunders, characteristic of previous years. In the 'awards ceremony', Mackintosh's distinguished service earned him a new leg and Brian the groundsman, some grass seed. ("Thanks a lot, Brian, best pitches in London," we all cry.) But most awards were restricted to the conventional with some popular choices being made and some moving words spoken in response: Jim Mahon was fifth team player of the year, simply by virtue of the fact that he has witnessed some of the highest scoring matches in the history of the game. The best fourth team player award went to Wise Old Brendan Gillen: "Thanks a lot for this magnificent trophy . . . that has just come apart in my hands". Followed by the Big Daddy of them all, Chris Kynaston: "It's a great honour for a third team player to receive the third team player of the year award."

As for the second team well, no one deserved the accolade of best player after this season's catastrophes, so they gave the award to someone who spent half the season in the firsts—Lee Henry, the man who makes Cyrille Regis look like the sugar plum fairy.

## Punk

This season's player of the year for the whole club went to our very own punk accountant, Dave Borthwick, that soft-spoken mild-mannered hatchet man who has run and hurried his way from the lower reaches of the club to the first team. A sympathetic word should be said for Mr Pittallis, however, who had missed out on the honours despite being a central figure in the first team for three years. This service was recognised when in the very last game, he was made captain for the day. But the wretched London Hospital did not turn up. Oh well, John, some things were never meant to be.

The season is now over and with it ends an era. The football club has experienced unprecedented success in the last three years and now some of the most important players instrumental in that success are leaving — Pittallis, Mackintosh, Davidson, Borthwick, Kynaston, Kennedy, Downie, even old Davis. In the LSE Hall of Fame, these names will not be forgotten.

And how will they replace the masterly literary offerings of this resident correspondent, let alone his majestic midfield play for the firsts? Ah well, I have enjoyed it anyway.

Sing us out Frank . . . "And now the end is near . . ."

## TENNIS CLUB NEWS

L.S.E. tennis has once again qualified for the A.U. University knock-out stage. With one match to play they are assured of the top of the table positions. The team, comprising a large number of foreign students, defeated Surrey 9-0, and last Wednesday they struggled against Kent eventually defeating them 5-4. This was an outstanding performance considering Kent reached the semi-finals last year. Alec Anderson and Pete Savage won three, Scott Gaber and Keith Simpson, Mahun Mehra and Tom Gibbons both won one a-piece. With one player still in reserve the L.S.E. first team has a good chance of going all the way through. The strength of the club is also shown by the way in which the second team are hot favourites to qualify through from the second team tournament. All bodes well at the moment but certain Americans will have to learn how to play on wet grass.

## WIND IN THEIR SALES

THIS term sailing will take place on Wednesday and Saturdays by arrangement. For Wednesdays sign up on the notice board outside the A.U. office and meet at 1 pm in the main foyer, Old Building, otherwise see notice board. All welcome including beginners, tuition possible, just turn up with a change of clothes.

A.G.M. 15th May at 1 pm in E195.

## CRICKET CLUB REPORT

L.S.E.C.C. had a fine start to the new season. The initial game resulted in a victory for the first team by 100 runs. S. Waterton (75) and R. Cresswell (88) sharing an opening partnership of 160. The seconds also had a convincing win. Both of these victories were against Essex University.

On Sunday both the L.S.E. teams fielded weaker teams but still managed to run Reading University to a close match. Reading eventually emerged as the victors. A. Harvey scored an exhilarating 49 for the seconds. R. Cresswell (35) and B. Houlden (19) once again providing a solid opening.

The first U.A.U. game was going according to plan: City University being 72-8 before recovering to 146 all out. Of the L.S.E. batsmen only P. Mackintosh, R. Newall and H. Patel offered any prolonged resistance. D. Smith attacked the bowling and proffered a faint hope of victory which later subsided.



## Greenwood dilemma on fans selection

BEAVER'S latest exclusive interview with England manager Ron Greenwood on the eve of the World Cup.

MOTSON: Well, Ron, you must be very pleased about the draw. England seem to have been very lucky.

GREENWOOD: Yes, John, but I'm really worried about Kuwait.

MOTSON: Surely not Ron, I mean after all this is a side made up of amateur, half-trained part-timers, hardly up to Fourth Division standards.

GREENWOOD: Exactly, this is just the sort of team that tears England's defence apart and causes havoc in the team.

MOTSON: But Ron, don't you think England have a good chance due to their seeding position?

GREENWOOD: Yes, it was a stroke of luck that half the seeding committee had been asleep since 1966.

**"It was a stroke of luck half the seeding committee had been asleep since 1966."**

MOTSON: Let me ask you, Ron, whether you think the outbreak of hostilities will affect England's chances.

GREENWOOD: You mean the England fans have arrived already?

MOTSON: No Ron, I mean supposing the situation deteriorates into all-out war?

GREENWOOD: Well hopefully we won't meet Scotland.

MOTSON: Yes—er—well let me ask you about selection.

GREENWOOD: Well, I've seen some stunning performances recently, I was in Annerlecht last Wednesday where the Villa fans were in great form and at Arsenal on Saturday there was very encouraging play by West Ham, playing the open game, using all the skills we've always encouraged at West Ham, but there's a place open for any keen youngster.

MOTSON: No Ron, I meant selection of players. What about Glen Hoddle?

GREENWOOD: Who?

MOTSON: Well—ere—what about Keegan and Brooking, our deadly duo?

GREENWOOD: Ah well, they won't be playing. Brooking, we thought was past it, so he was laid up and we sold Keegan to the Australians.

Matthew Price & Mark Thomson



Haven't we been on this page before?

# AU OPEN DAY

SATURDAY, JUNE 12th

All welcome

FIVE-A-SIDE FOOTBALL

NETBALL COMPETITION

RUGBY v ECONOMICALS

FOOTBALL v. ECONOMICALS

and lots lots more