

BEAVER



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'Four Floors of Non-Stop Raving' Ready for Friday



Agit Pop . . Here Today

Photo : Barry Rolfe



Jack Dupre . . Here Tomorrow

Tonight Agit Pop launches a freak-out, tomorrow LSE's vaunted all-niter begins

"FOUR FLOORS OF non-stop raving." This is Social VP' Shaun Robinson's promise for tomorrow's All-Niter.

And for those who can't stand the pace there will be camp-beds and inflatable life rafts provided in the Shaw Library.

Starting at ten-thirty, going through till half-past six Saturday morning, the All-Niter is taking over the whole of the Main Building in a massive attempt to beat last year's total of over £200. Like last time, too, all profits are going to charity — Anti-Apartheid and the fund for Mrs. Poole, widow of the porter who died at LSE in January.

Following a publicity campaign throughout London Colleges and "select clubs" Shaun is confident that the event will be a sell-out. "We're allowed eight hundred legally," he said this week, "And I don't see why we should have any trouble selling that many tickets."

"Costs are lower this year, too, and we should hit the

three hundred pound mark." What's on? The Shaw Library has Monty Sunshine and his Jazz Band, Champion Jack Dupree, and "Psychedelic freak-out effects."

The Refectory has a continuous pop show with the John Mayalls Bluesbreakers, the Savoy Browns Blues Band, the Five Proud Walkers, and The Select.

The Old Theatre carries a non-stop film-show, all colour, including Whatever Happened to Baby Jane and a Man from UNCLE movie. A revue "sometime during the night" is also scheduled.

Making up the four floor total, the fourth floor will have a bar open until three in the morning, with soft drinks and snacks till six, and breakfast from four-thirty onwards.

There will be a number of folk groups scattered about, and says Shaun "There's any number of last minute happenings that we're keeping secret."

And the cost, just ten shillings. . .

MONDAY VERDICT?

On Monday morning the Board of Discipline will announce its verdict on the six students tried last week for their part in the events of January 31st.

If any of the six are found guilty the Board will then hear pleas for mitigation by the defence. Exactly when the sentences will be announced depends on how long this will take. Any students found guilty will be able to call their tutors to testify for them. Mr. Alcock, the Registrar, who is acting as Secretary to the Board, told Beaver: "I think it's very unlikely that the case should go on after Tuesday."

On Monday lunch-time the deputation elected at the Union Meeting on Friday met to discuss policy. They wanted to see all four members of the Board, but were able to see only the two academic members — Professors Wheatcroft and Donnison.

According to Professor Wheatcroft there are several reasons why the Board hasn't yet given its decision: the physical difficulty of getting the Board together, of getting the 300 pages of transcript typed and distributed to the Board, then the sheer time involved in reading the transcript.

Fairness

He emphasised that the Board were determined to be fair, and that this involved

kets sat rather disconsolately in the rain outside Parish Hall with placards reading "Students Support the Six", and "You know they are Not to Blame". In the evening about a hundred students gathered outside the Hall planning to protest against the disciplinary hearing. The rain had already dampened their enthusiasm, when they were told that the hearing would not adjourn for another half hour they left. Returning half an hour later they found that the Board had disappeared.

On Monday the hearing went on with a diminished number of pickets outside. Feeling amongst the majority of students was disinterested; the activist Left had been alienated by what they regarded as Union Councils refusal to take a strong enough line. Thus the only supporters were the 'moderates' who seemed weak in both enthusiasm and numbers.

Inflammatory

Twelve students that night wrote a leaflet attacking the Board of Discipline which the defence lawyers regarded as 'inflammatory' — they requested that the students sign an apology to the Board. But the students stood firm in their belief that the leaflet told the truth. They did, however, agree to sign a statement which clari-

fied the point that the student observers and the students on trial had not participated in the writing of the pamphlet.

Nevertheless some students, highly suspicious of the Board, have formed a Student Action Committee which will be prepared to rigorously oppose any 'indiscriminate' action taken.

A sense of anti-climax pervaded the Union meeting last Friday following the inability of the Disciplinary Board to come to a decision.

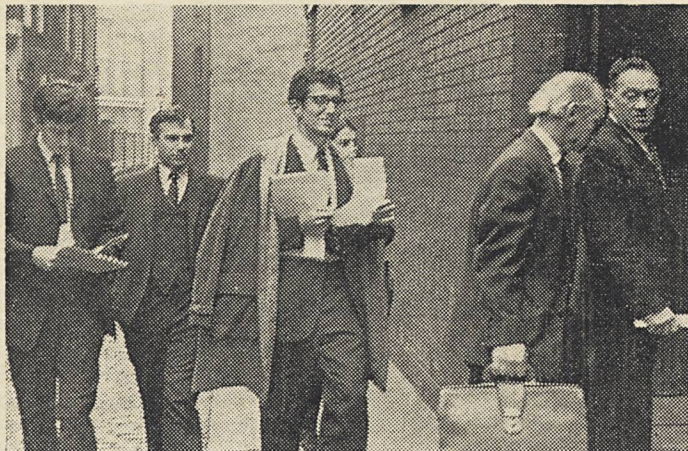
Reporting on the proceedings to Union, Marshal Bloom explained the reason given for the "no verdict" — that the Board needed time to come to a decision.

A different note was struck by the two motions which followed with pleas for urgency: Bill Hanley proposed "That this house disaffiliate from the human race" while Laurie Flynn asked the House to declare that the School Secretary was a s--- faced b-----d" — neither received the necessary urgency!

Deputation

Joan Freedman's resolution calling for the unification of Union in opposing the delay of the Board's decision was overwhelmingly passed with an amendment electing a deputation of Union to convey to the Board Union's sense of dismay.

The meeting was adjourned until Monday when 'The poor attendance' belied the importance of the resolutions



Adams Seen

DR. ADAMS RECENTLY arrived in Europe by boat from South Africa. His present whereabouts are uncertain, since he is either in England or on holiday from Trieste.

When in England he will be looking for a house in which to stay until October when he officially takes over from Sir Sydney Caine.

careful consideration of all the points raised during the hearing. He added that one reason why the sentence had been delayed was because of the length of the defence speeches, and might be delayed further if mitigation pleas took up more time.

Afterwards the deputation were satisfied as to the genuineness of these reasons, but felt that because of the urgency somebody could have dealt with the production of the transcript earlier.

Wet Pickets

The hearing itself took place on Friday February 24th. During the day six pic-

LSE Stays in NUS

calling for LSE's disaffiliation from the NUS.

Alun Evans

The proposer decried the voting system of NUS, the fact that LSE would be pay-

Beaver thanks the School, particularly the porters, the Evening Dean and Mr. Collings, for their help in allowing Beaver Staff to work late

This copy contains two advertising inserts . . . If you have no use for them, please put them in the waste paper bins, NOT on the floor.

Inside is a special supplement on Student Rights. We welcome as many as possible opinions and comments for the next issue.

ing £970 of its £6,000 grant to NUS and its associations with the International Student Conference which in turn, received funds from the CIA. Alun Evans, opposing the motion felt this would be an undemocratic move and that "LSE would be acting very selfishly in disaffiliating". The motion was defeated by 105 to 88.

Open Meeting

Motions for an Open Meeting on Friday 10th March to discuss "The Role of the Student in the University" with outside speakers and one calling for the total abolition of Regulation One, were overwhelmingly accepted.

UNSA's MGA

"THE FRUIT OF eighteen months organisation," is chairman of UNSA committee Peter Lane's description of the Model General Assembly arranged for March 29th to last four days.

Representing 122 countries it will be held at Church House, Westminster and observers are welcome.

comment

ELECTION ISSUES

Today's presidential election is probably the most important in the history of the Union. Widespread changes are planned or under discussion in both the Union and the School which will affect us all. The President will be at the heart of them.

Therefore this is no time for joke candidates and joke votes. Although we can't state which candidate we prefer, there are certain issues that all students should be aware of.

Firstly, the Union needs reform. The idea of a 'Union Clique' is a naïve conspiracy theory that is getting more attention than it deserves. Yet democracy must not only be done, it must be seen to be done; drastic changes are needed to bring this into being.

Secondly, the School should treat students rather more seriously than they do at the moment. We are human beings; if they mean what they say about encouraging free speech and criticism it would be nice if they actually did so, it would be encouraging if we were allowed to participate in the running of the School, it would be encouraging if we were allowed to express our opinions on the people those in authority set over us.

Thirdly, the School is far too complacent about the teaching standards here. Both subjects and methods are limited; for example, tutorials are infrequent, lectures too big, classes too dry; no left wing economics of any consequence, and little Marxist sociology. Furthermore some staff would agree that LSE needs some arts courses.

Also relevant here is the political control of LSE by a Board of Governors that has over 250 directorships between them—hardly the type of authority to encourage harsh criticism of the present capitalistic structure of society, however much integrity these men as individuals may have.

Students at LSE are getting a bad deal at the moment. The new President will have his work cut out for him.

UNION SHERRY BOUT

Surely it was ridiculous than on Tuesday an hour and three quarters should be spent discussing whether or not to discuss something, and that the meeting should then adjourn.

In this particular case the fault lies with the behaviour of some Union members. To bring democracy into disrepute all you need to do is to abuse it; particularly those members of Conservative Society who trooped into the Old Theatre for the vote, voted the way their leaders had decided they should, and trooped out again (to be fair, many members of Con Soc are equally disgusted). Messrs. Kreppel, Kershaw and Co. might learn that Union debates are not yet as pre-determined as those of the House of Commons, and voting in Union is not yet to be done in between bouts of sheery and cheese.

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letters to the editor

GLC REPORT CONDEMNED

Dear Sir,

As someone who had the misfortune to work at the GLC for several months, I was very interested to see the article on that great establishment in your last issue. I feel it my duty to try and dispel some of the erroneous ideas that might have entered readers' minds on reading it.

The idea that the GLC does not abound in red tape is not true. Anyone who has ever tried to telephone the GLC will realise that there is enough red tape to wind round all eight miles of corridors of County Hall. Most graduates that I met were bored and dissatisfied. As for the idea that administrative officers move from department to department, this is true, but the reason very often is that these graduates cannot stand the monotony of one job for very long.

Yours, etc.,
RON WEIDBERG

HANLEY HITS

Dear Sir,

Almost 100 people accorded me their first preference votes in the recent NUS Delegate elections. Certainly their support and the resultant victory shows [sic] what a secret ballot can do.

Once elected some of my opponents started a campaign to disaffiliate from NUS. If I get a degree, they would probably urge LSE to disaffiliate from London University!

However, the electorate have spoken and as my opponents close in with gags for the faltering lips of democracy, I close this letter with a simple, but heartfelt THANK YOU.

Yours,
BILL HANLEY

HANLEY HIT

Dear Sir,

My name was used on Bill Hanley's election propaganda as one who was voting for him. I did vote for him—simply because he is the sort of delegate NUS deserves if we must remain affiliated to that odious body. Opposing NUS and voting for Hanley are both results of the same attitude.

Sincerely,
ALAN GILLIE

SEXY JEANS?

Dear Editor,

As a former fashion page feature writer for Beaver in the dim and murky past of 1963, I can't help feeling that your present girl undergrad writer has no idea of student economics.

Recently, dresses have been featured at prices around ten guineas. Ten guineas! As a research assistant I still cannot afford to pay that much for clothes. For an undergraduate, grants do not allow more than £3 of £4 for the average outfit, and £5 for a "best occasion."

This week (Feb 23) you have inflicted the most extravagant exhortations on LSE men. Trousers for nearly £8, a jacket for £16! Shopping around will produce better value for money; shops such as 'Cue' (Austin Reed) are intended for much

higher income brackets.

Finally, I thought the so-called "tramp" looked by far the most attractive of the four men you featured; the two models looked more like Soho ponces. And who would deny that jeans are both sexy and by far the most suitable men's wear at college?

Ex-contributor to Beaver.

NO PART 1 SCORE YET

Dear Sir,

I find myself totally unable to answer section 5 of the questionnaire issued to second year B.Sc (Econ) students as information on my Part 1 results has never been given me. The withholding of such information I regard as reprehensible in itself, quite apart from the disadvantage it puts me in in trying to answer such questions.

When such information is supplied to me, I shall be happy to comply with the request.

Faithfully,
NEVILLE TOWNSEND

DOUBLE BUBBLE TOIL

Dear Sir,

There has been an aptness about the presence of clouds of soap bubbles at the Union meetings. Bubbles, like so many items of Union business, sail forth with youthful exuberance and expectancy. Then—POP—they vanish before the next lot arrive on a breath of hot air.

Yours faithfully,
A. D. POYSER

Another Case for Union Reform

IT SEEMS THAT, if we look at the functions of union and then determine the appropriate organisational forms, rather than the other way round, the following would be the most appropriate structure:

1. We need someone to chair union meetings, sign letters and do the routine non-political jobs now shared by the president and general secretary. We therefore need an officer who would be most appropriately called the union convenor.

He would arrange and chair union meetings and communicate its decisions where necessary. He should have no political function at all in union during his period of office, which should be short (say a term). He should be elected from a meeting of union.

2. We need a treasurer, elected from union, who would serve for a year, preparing provisional budgets in conjunction with the societies and other spenders of union money and giving financial advice where necessary to union meetings.

3. All other functions of union officers should be carried out by open committees of interested individuals who would decide among them-

AIESEC AGAIN GSA ACTION

Dear Editor,

With reference to your recent article and letter on the position of AIESEC may I be allowed to clarify a number of points and correct one or two inaccuracies:

1. When External Affairs VP I carried out an inquiry into the operations of AIESEC in response to rumours of mal-administration and corruption on the part of officers of that organization. I then submitted a report to Union Council which was accepted, and which definitively stated that there was no evidence of any kind to substantiate the allegations made by Mr Clinton and others.

2. The ghost seems to have appeared again in the form of accusations and counter-accusations which can do nothing to further the interests of the Union in AIESEC. Would those involved please note:

(a) Union Council and the External Affairs Dept reduced the AIESEC grant by £20 to cover an unpaid bill left over from a previous year, the School had become involved in requests for payment made by a hotel, used by AIESEC for receptions.

(b) References by Mr Clinton to an "interview" he held with me on October 5th are misleading in the extreme. His powers of comprehension of the structure of AIESEC would seem to be as marginal as his ability to take note of the inquiry conducted.

(c) AIESEC might note that the considerations involved in doing the excellent work they do should not blind them to any possibility of improving their administrative techniques or their relation to Union as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
DAVE KERSHAW

Dear Sir,

I could not believe the report of the GSA meeting of February 7 carried in last week's Beaver.

The whole tone of the meeting implied criticism of Bloom's actions on Tuesday, January 31st and in the days preceding, and that the GSA passed a motion restricting the freedom of action of the GSA council in the future. In an effort to look to the future rather than the past, the no-confidence motion was defeated. But the GSA made it clear that it will not back Bloom in the course of action he has been pursuing.

Sincerely yours,
RANDY THOMSEN

TORY STORY

Dear Sir,

The fact is, some people are born to rule. Their fathers nowadays normally have a few directorships and a prominent place in the local Conservative Association. They usually go to one of the better schools, and one of the better universities—perhaps gaining a prominent place in the University Conservative Association.

No doubt they will then make a more or less serious attempt to become a moderate and responsible student leader, and then, after having met the top people through their father, school-friends, and student politics contacts, they will head back home, take a safe Tory seat into the Commons, and help in the task of keeping down the masses. It is your privilege, usually, to help him on his way.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN GILLIE



Colin Crouch (above), Peter Lane, and Chris Brown put forward the case for direct democracy in Union. What they want is "An end to Union bureaucracy."

How to divide up their labour and appoint spokesmen. Whenever a committee wanted to act in union's name or spend union money, it would come to a general meeting of union and make its request.

If a group of students wanted to initiate some new action, they would first get themselves organised and, when necessary, come to a union meeting to seek support and/or finance. Again the work would be done by open

committees. Any committee wishing to be recognised as a union committee would have its list of members submitted to a union meeting for ratification. A two-thirds majority would be required to remove a person from the committee.

4. For some posts — eg, editor of Beaver—only one person is required. Selection should be by election at a union meeting.

5. Union would continue to meet as at present, agendas being prepared by the convenor. The agenda would comprise reports from and questions to various committees and policy proposals from individual students. Policy will in all cases be implemented by those individuals who have shown an interest in doing so. The full agenda would be prominently posted at least two days before each meeting.

It has been impossible in this short article to argue in full the case for the reforms we are advocating and the benefits they would bring. But perhaps this will stimulate discussion that can be continued in more detail when the structure committee sets to work.

(We apologise to authors for drastic cuts. Ed.)

Today and Tomorrow Polling Takes Place for the Presidential Election outside the Old Theatre, here are the candidates



ISMAIL AYOB

Ismail Ayob is twenty five, South African born and a third year LL.B. student. As observant poster watchers will have noticed, Mr. Ayob prefers to remain an anonymous pair of eyes behind a wall. Whether he will jump over this wall or just stand balancing on top we cannot tell: he wants to be President "because it is tremendously important that Union is reformed, this year's President can play a very important part in this reform."

He sees the President as the "link" between the students and the staff, administration and Director. As he says, "If I am elected the President's door will always be open—I want all students to come and tell me their troubles."

His manifesto commits him to abolishing current regulations ("the recent troubles at LSE can be seen to have a root-cause in the obscure nature of the present regulations") and implementing any new ones by agreement with Union and the School.

Increasing library space is also a priority: "some staff have offered to temporarily share rooms to make more library space. We ought to press this."

For Ismail another vital reform needed is better amenities for students. "Drama, Jazz and Film Societies particularly need more money and facilities. Also I would like to see seats and a cigarette machine outside the library, and generally LSE a more pleasant place, although how practical this will be as yet I don't know."

Urged to define the qualities needed in a President, Ismail was characteristically unprepared to proclaim himself God's gift to LSE. He felt others were in a better position to praise (or criticize).

His first reforms would be to move Union Council off the stage in Union meetings ("they should sit on the floor with everybody else") and have an independent chairman.

It should perhaps be made quite clear that the statement in Sennet about Ismail was totally untrue. The statement referred to Ismail's "opposition to Adams at all costs". Though he is very uneasy about the Adams' appointment he is not willing to oppose it "at all costs"—significantly Sennet have subsequently apologised.

His reticence to reveal personal details he explains simply. "These elections are very important—it is my policy not my life that matters."

TED PARKER

Ted Parker comes from Folkestone "Where everyone is a bloody Tory." He left school at 15, joined the RAF, signing on until his 30th birthday. He then wrote to Peace News calling for a Forces Group in C.N.D. because "I felt that my moral and political convictions had changed so much that I could no longer not oppose a nuclear deterrent."

As a result, he spent four months in Shepton Mallet military prison and was then discharged from the services as "no longer required." A spell with Campaign Caravan Worship, a mobile branch of C.N.D., then two years doing T.V. repairs, was followed by a fling at studying for "A" levels. Ted landed up at LSE as a Sociology student "to gain a background for political activity and action."

Now a non-party Revolutionary Socialist, before he was a member of Labour Party until 1964, and the Communist Party until 1966.

Perhaps one of the most unusual candidates LSE presidential contests have ever seen, Ted Parker has three aims to democratise Union, to democratise the School, and to use student strength to democratise society.

He wants to have Open Committee meetings instead of the present Council Meetings, to create confidence in the Union so that student solidarity is maintained.

He thinks that "the Board of Governors has outlived its usefulness. Because they control over 200 directorships between them they are unlikely to sanction any questioning of bourgeois society."

To create a questioning university the control of the school should be wrested from the Governors and put in the hands of staff and students," he declares adding "Students should play a part in wider society. They should help the assault needed on the carefully preserved power and privileges of the upper classes to put the means of production into the control of the working class, not by idle and functionless shareholders, nor by a centralized and bureaucratic state."

Ted Parker has a publicity campaign to back up what might be considered casual intentions. "Smash Capitalism" and "Smash the Board of Governors" exclaim his posters.

He feels that the elections afford the individual a unique opportunity to air his views, and wants to offer an alternative to those members of Union who cannot accept "wishy-washiness".

DEREK THOMAS

Eighteen year old Derek Thomas of Sunderland, a first year BSc (Econ) hoping to specialise in Economic History, is labelled as the candidate with "no political or other affiliations, would be representative of the majority of students here—as a President should be."

"LSE is badly in need of a more reasoned and sensible image. Someone like myself, with no political or other affiliations, would be representative of the majority of students here—as a President should be."

He expressed discontent with the present structure of Union which, he feels, discourages most students from taking part, allowing only a clique of people to use it for their own ends. He wants to rid Union of opportunists using it as a qualification for career purposes.

"I also don't belong to any societies so I wouldn't tend to favour any particular section of Union—if elected, I would always accept Union majority policy."

He is dissatisfied generally with the bureaucratic organization of Union: "I put my name down some time ago to be considered as a member of the Constitution committee and have yet to hear about it." Nevertheless, when interviewed he was not prepared to divulge details of his manifesto which had not been finalised. His legal adviser, to whom Mr. Thomas seemed integrally bound, advised him not to commit himself. Pressed, he did talk about keeping a fair control over Union meetings, and the need for patience in negotiating with the Director and Board of Governors. He did not say how he intended to achieve "closer links with the School authorities," declaring, nevertheless, that he had the ability to be President and set up a less politically dominated Union, which "will ultimately convince the School to allow responsible student representation."

Finally, Thomas stressed the important role of the press and educated public.

"Adelstein succeeded in bringing issues to the public. Without public opinion, you can't have changes. The public and press could influence the Government who in turn could exert pressure on the Board of Governors."

Last word on the man himself: denying rumour of an Alan Gillie image, he said, "He's a nice lad but nothing to do with me. My hair and clothes are my own."

Peter Watherston

Peter Watherston was born in Harrow London and went to Winchester College. After leaving school he spent five years training to be a chartered accountant. However the pull of Messrs. Laski, Tawney, and Caine was irresistible and in 1965 Peter Watherston entered LSE to read for his B.Sc (Econ.) Having spent a year chairing the Debating and Conservative Society Peter Watherston is now in the process of planning his attack on the Union Presidency.

He sees next year as a vital year for the Union, "The administration is slowly moving; if we can make sure that the momentum is maintained with the new Director and the Secretary there is a chance of the Union making considerable gains." He felt that it was essential that Union elected a man of experience who would be able to handle the undoubtedly delicate negotiations that the union would be conducting with the school.

One of his major concerns was the general poor handling of Union meetings; he proposed four major reforms in this respect. Firstly he would like to see Union elect a permanent chairman for union meetings to serve for one term, secondly he proposed that Union meetings should be given much greater advanced publicity, thirdly he felt that agendas should be circulated before meetings, and finally he looked forward to seeing a much greater use made of the secret ballot referendum.

Peter Watherston believed that the necessary qualities for a President were: a capacity for hard work; negotiating ability; co-ordinating ability; and finally firmness in dealing with the administration.

If elected he would like to see Union members negotiating with the administration from a position of strength i.e. better prepared and well briefed. However he felt that more informal contacts with the staff were essential.

"I'd like to see a breaking down of the 'them and us' attitude. We were successful with the negotiations over Florrie's because the union representatives were well prepared and they took place at an informal level." He would also like to see the School Governors take a more active part in School affairs, especially with regard to the Union.

Finally on his political background, he said, "My Conservative philosophy of life would only influence me as far as I hold strong principles, but this is tempered by my concern for the practicality of the situation."

Magnus Carter

EX-DIRECTOR'S MEMORY WHICH WAY UNITED NATIONS MAGNUS AND THE YANKS

GOD BLESS UNSA

MMAGNUS CARTER is a hardened old cynic. Very few things manage to shock or even annoy him. Racism does! Especially if an apology is published on it, right here in LSE, which seems to be straight out of the pages of South Africa House propaganda.

The Newsletter issued by the United Nations Students Association for its members at LSE, edited by Victor Ammoun, Richard Byrne, and John Darwin, has an article headed:

The Necessity for Apartheid

'Apartheid is usually condemned on the grounds of injustice—the non-whites are treated as second class citizens, or even as sub-humans... Their opposition to Apartheid demonstrates that they do not want to co-operate with the white minority—they want to rule, and to rule both white and black, and to this end advocate "democracy" that is, the rule of the majority—themselves...

'Accepting the fact that there are two conflicting aims, they have found a solution that will be just to both—Apartheid... What is important is that the whites are not seeking to dominate the non-whites. They are using

their present dominant position to ensure that they will never be subjected to black rule... Why do other countries oppose apartheid? Partly, no doubt, through ignorance....'

Perhaps the learned editors of the illustrious UNSA newsletter might be able to enlighten the poor ignorant Black student here on all the marvellous advantages fabulous apartheid offers him. In return the editors Ammoun, Byrne and Darwin might learn some of the tragedies that Apartheid has caused. Since they are still being objective about the whole business of Apartheid they might like to hear the other side from Anti-Apartheid at 89 Charlotte St., phone LAN 5311 if desperate.

Eligible young man wanted as heart throb for female students to replace Lee Albert who, according to the Jewish Chronicle, "has announced his engagement".



Photo: United Nations

Ch. IX; Article 55: (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

A MYTH

Ever since its formation the Socialist Society has boasted of its "open" committee. "No bureaucracy" has been their continuing cry. And of course no bureaucracy means no chairman. But, lo and behold, just pay a visit to their "open" com-

mittee meetings and see what really happens. Every week this "chairmanless" society finds itself a chairman and by some amazing stroke of coincidence that chairman is always Steve Jeffreys. Steve is a very good organiser — and yet he always shows a tremendous hatred of the Council bureaucrats in Union meetings.

DEAR LBJ,

Just a short unfriendly note to you to stop sending to LSE any more of your left wing anti-war in Vietnam students. There seems to be hardly any point in arguing with them since they agree with everything I say and more, they are even more anti-American than I am (which is no mean feat). They almost make me think that all of America is against you, which does put you out on a limb. This may be bad for your next election.

Yours in war,
MAGNUS.

P.S. If there are any pro-war students at LSE please do instruct them to speak up about it.

(alas which beats no more) and made a gesture. A noble gesture it was—but it contained a nasty proviso. A proviso which left all of the underdeveloped students out in the cold without a place to stay. The wrath of angels amongst the staff was aroused. "St. Michael may be able to disperse manna from heaven, but principles were principles and they would not accept his manna on his conditions." St. Michael relented somewhat and said that there would be a quota of non-Caucasian students to his Hall. Some of the angels then accepted the manna and to the other angels rationalised "Expediency can be a principle too!"

THIS IS AN EMPTY SPACE

Magnus Carter's cover has been blown, hence he is in trouble, he has little copy and looks worried...

GOSSIP GLEANED WRONGS RIGHTED GRIEVANCES AIRED
M. Carter, Esq., welcomes contributions. Please pin them on the Board in S.116.

MANNA SPARKS

ST. MICHAEL, anonymous donor of so many deserving charities, one day descended upon the London School of Economics; not because of the lack of non-Caucasian students but because of the generosity of his noble heart

LONG VACATION!!

TRAVEL

BOOK EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

Have you never considered going further than your own back door, not just to the temptingly near shores of continental Europe but further — much further. Price cannot still be the obstacle now that we have put these opportunities before you to consider. Why not just write for more details — that at least costs you nothing. If you are really ambitious we can get you

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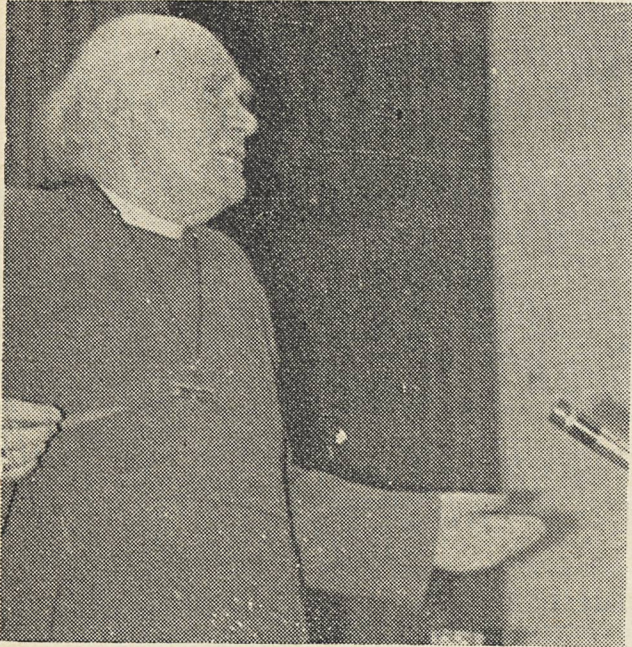
"THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON"

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THE GENERAL SECRETARY, UNITED NATIONS STUDENT ASSOCIATION, 93 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.



Archbishop Cameth

THE ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury, Dr. Ramsey, spoke in the Old Theatre on February 27th. The meeting, with Professor Goodwin in the chair, was packed with both staff and students of all religious views (and non-religious ones); the Director was also present. Dr. Ramsey spoke "On being A Christian" in modern society. He laid great emphasis on the concept that man was made in God's image and likeness and had the choice of knowing God. He called this the "key to the understanding of man".

Heavenly Climax

He continued that man should treat his neighbours with love, service and compassion. The climax of this would be heaven which the Archbishop described as an "inexhaustible and exciting adventure".

The Archbishop admitted that "man must exploit the world in order to live at all", but emphasized that this should be done in a spirit of worshipping God, not one of self-aggrandizement of man.

At the end of his speech the Archbishop took questions. He was asked what he felt about the concept of a "just war". To Dr. Ramsey, the state has a divinely given role in the upholding of order and justice... Force used to preserve this is justified but these occasions are very limited, and certainly do not include any war that would involve the whole world.

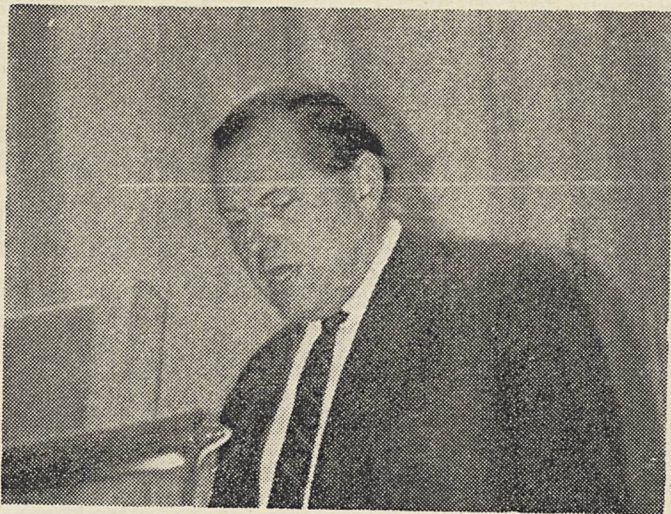
On Vietnam

Questioned on Vietnam the Archbishop commented that "Vietnam is a symptom of a moral condition". Questioned more closely on Vietnam he stated that America should take the initiative towards peace.

Beaver interviewed the Archbishop afterwards. On students, he felt that the present generation "had a high degree of intellectual integrity". On Rhodesia he felt

that the situation had now changed so much that his previous view that force was justified no longer held. And as to why he had left any notions of Hell from his talk, he replied that this was an oversight. He couldn't define the idea more exactly, but considered it to be the extinction of the individual soul.

Oddly enough, nobody asked him how he felt about LSE, after all, he is on the Board of Governors....



Reggie Gives The Goods

On Thursday, 2nd March, LSE welcomed the Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., who spoke on "The General Political Situation".

In a fiery and witty speech, amidst occasional interruptions from an audience of mixed political beliefs, he attacked the Government for its policies and its incompetence in handling them. The "stops" in its "Stop-Go" policy were more vigorous than ever before.

Mr. Maudling, following with the topic of education, declared the root causes of Britain's industrial failure was to be found in the shortcomings of higher education—not its qualities but its output. Rejecting the Government's discrimination of foreign students, he saw the episode as a "sorry develop-

THE SAD STORY OF THE MEETING THAT NEVER WAS

THE Union Meeting of Tuesday, March 1st, was a special meeting called to hear a report back by the defendants at the Disciplinary proceedings and to decide whether any action should be taken on the following Friday.

Press Confusion

The meeting centred around Marshal Bloom's initial refusal to give information of the proceedings unless he received an undertaking from Union that nothing he said would be disclosed to the Press. Union agreed: agreed, that is, apart from two determined upholders of "free speech".

Then followed a long discussion as to whether Union had the right to throw these members out. Other speakers accepted the right but doubted the wisdom of such action. An apparent compromise was reached when Hank Ross volunteered to give the information. However, if Union thought they were at last going to hear what had happened that Friday and Monday in Parish

Hall, they were disappointed.

Up jumped Slim Malik, followed by Pippa Jones, announcing their belief that disclosure of the information would prejudice their case. This, coupled with the views expressed earlier by Mr. Zander, when attacking a pamphlet which had criticized the Board of Discipline, threw Union into uproar.

The information never was disclosed; Colin Crouch attempted to get urgency granted for a motion that called for a meeting to be held on the Friday which supposedly would have coincided with the verdicts of the disciplinary board. The meeting was to have been addressed by outside speakers. Urgency motions require a two third majority—and much to the amazement of Union diehards, this was not granted.

Final Try

A last ditch attempt to debate the motion was made when Ronnie Millett and John Carrier claimed that thirty signatures on a piece of paper would allow Union to have a "special" meeting—Crouch's motion could then be debated. But Union was foiled again: such a meeting required seven days notice.

(see Editorial page 2)



Kreppel Wins Con Soc

Stephen Kreppel defeated Terry Callaghan in a straight fight for the Conservative Society chairmanship. Observers saw the contest as a struggle between left and right.

Kreppel would like to see a greater involvement of Consoc in Union affairs, not as a single body with a block vote, but as individuals. He feels that LSE Conservative Society should be as broadly based as possible. "It's not a political party as such, but more a forum for people with similar ideas to discuss matters of common interest."

Footnote: At the first society meeting, chaired by Kreppel, on Tuesday, February 28th, he sent his members down to the Union meeting to vote against granting urgency on Colin Crouch's motion, telling them to return immediately afterwards in order to continue with the serious business of a wine and cheese party.

Law Society Committee Meet with Dep't Staff

SIX MEMBERS of the Law Society Committee were invited to a meeting of the Law Faculty on March 1st. Professor Griffith had prepared a report on the replies to his recent request for information about their course from all law students. Recommendations by staff and students were discussed.

Breakout In Union Travel

The International Travel Office of the students union is organizing cheap trips to Yugoslavia and Greece over the Easter vacation.

The fares being offered are far-and-away the lowest available in Britain, for example the fare to Athens is £6 10s. less than the NUS group fare. Apart from arranging the travel, the international travel office is arranging accommodation on the Yugoslav riviera for any period of time from April 4th to April 24, at a cost of £1 per person per night (full board at 30/-).

Fuller details can be obtained from the Union Office in S102. However, deposits of £5 should be rushed in as soon as possible since places are extremely limited.

This was not the first time that such a meeting had been arranged. The legend of "no complaints in the Law Department" stems from informal staff-student discussions over the past two years. Last Wednesday was one of the first meetings with so many lecturers present and as before, the students' views were carefully noted.

Commenting afterwards, one of the six students said that even if no direct results appear in the near future, "when decisions come to be made, our views will be considered". A letter was sent to Professor Wheatcroft, convener of the Department, thanking him for his efforts to satisfy student requests for representation.

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future events

THURSDAY, 9th MARCH
Public Lecture by Prof. M. Levy-Leboyer, "The Paris Capital Market at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century". E71, 5 p.m.
Africa Centre. Basil Davidson on Mozambique, 1-2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th MARCH
C.N.D. Society, Tariq Ali, "An eyewitness report on Vietnam". S.101, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, 13th MARCH
Debate. "This House believes that Admen are Commen". S.101., 6.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th MARCH
Film Society. "Il Mare". O.T., 7.00 p.m.
Union Reform Society. Seminar. Mr. Minogue on "Democracy—how the Greeks did it". 1.10 p.m. Room to be announced. All welcome.

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH
Latin-American Society. Talk by Mr. C. Spencer, Deputy Director of the International Coffee Organisation, on "The International Coffee Agreement". In the Chair, Leonard Joy. S100. 6 p.m.
C.N.D. Society. John Papworth, Editor of "Resurgence". S100. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 16th MARCH
Dramatic Society. 16th, 17th, 18th, "Lysistrata". O.T.
Prof. Lloyd Ulmal (Berkeley, California) "Collective Bargaining and problems of economic Policy in the United States". 5 p.m. E71.

FRIDAY, 17th MARCH
C.N.D. Society. Folk Concert. Bert Jansch. 8.00 p.m. Tickets 5/- from Pete Taunton. Place to be announced.
Public Lecture. "The Functioning of the State" by Prof. Gerard Bergeron (University of Laval). Room 238. 5 p.m.

BEAVER NEEDS AN EDITOR

To take over this dynamic post from the present fagged-out occupant. The successful applicant will be trained for the summer term and take over next October. Apply to S116..

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OLD THEATRE SCUFFLE

(Arts Editor Jeff Bishop reveals the secrets of Dram. Soc's new 'Lysistrata')

THIS a scoop.

No—Jenny Lee is not appearing in the orgy scene of "Moses and Aaron" at Covent Garden next season, nor is our compatriot Harold standing in for Fischer-Dieskau in the title role of "Falstaff" — something far more sinister and sacrilegious is being plotted by those elements in our society devoted to the noble art of politics. Certain "hard-line" feminists are planning a cultural revolution.



'Call me Mao'
Directs

Peace Threatened

Our Own Correspondent stumbled across this threat to world peace as he nosed his way past the Old Theatre one Saturday afternoon and smelled the proverbial rat. Having found a suitable niche in the lighting gallery

he took off his "Polaroids" to witness what, to the initiated, was obviously a briefing for the Red Guards. On replacing his "Polaroids", he perceived that Bradfordian revolutionary Pam 'call me Mao' Brighton. She was bounding up and down the gangway gesticulating wildly,

her gold-plated 'dangly' earrings reflecting the rays of sparkling enthusiasm as she incited her 'actors' on to still further efforts on behalf of the "cultural revolution".

At frequent intervals the eager disciples were seen to break ranks, dive into the wings, emerge flourishing copies of revolutionary writings and burst into spontaneous mimicry of their cultural leader, who was by now sprawled out over no less than three seats in an ungainly bourgeois position.

Foreigners

Apparently the author of the aforementioned writings was one Aristophanes, of foreign origin, and a notable instigator of revolutionary proceedings. This particular document is mysteriously entitled 'Lysistrata', which was written specifically as a guide for those members of the fairer sex who wished to indulge in revolutionary activity. It contains detailed instructions on psychological warfare playing on the instinctive needs of unfortunate members of the male species.

The dastardly plan is to instigate a revolution within the peaceful walls of the LSE. The cue for the uprising is to be an illustrated reading of 'Lysistrata'. The coup will be accomplished while the audience is recovering from the shock resulting from the proposed scintillating rendering of Aristophanes' masterpiece.

Psycopaths

This exposé is being published in the hope that this horrific plan will be frustrated by a large attendance at the performance (on the 16th, 17th, 18th March at 7.30 p.m.), where it is hoped to stage a counter-revolution immediately after the psychopathic revolutionaries have completed their 'entertainment'. The cue for this will be a repeated clapping of the hands . . . we hope.

Current Films

A New Thriller from England and a Sensitive Case History from Germany

YESTERDAY GIRL (Paris Pullman). This film has been hailed as an example of the 'New Wave' emerging in the German Film Industry. It is a case history filmed in the modern manner, very much influenced by the ubiquitous Jean-Luc Godard. It is directed by Alexander Kluge and stars his sister Alexandra Kluge. Although she is not an actress but a practising doctor, she gives a very good performance. It is the best thing in the film.

There are some very funny episodes, and some moving ones too. The film is not pessimistic nor is it at all messianic. It states a problem, illustrated by this true story of a girl on the fringe of society, and also gives an illustration of that society.

A good feature debut for the director. And what may be an important landmark in the revival of the once superb German cinema, which has been virtually moribund since the war.

arts

THE DEADLY AFFAIR (Columbia). This is the screen adaptation of the John Le Carre novel, "Call For The Dead". It is both an improvement upon its source, and upon the previous film made of Le Carre's subsequent novel, "The Spy Who Came In From The Cold".

The director is Sidney Lumet, who since his debut ten years ago with TWELVE

ANGRY MEN has had some ups and downs. But his work has always been distinguished by the excellent handling of actors. Here he surpasses his previous best. Of the cast James Mason has the most important part which he acquits nobly. Of the supporters all deserve mention, Roy Kinnear, as a sleazy crook in espionage without being aware of it. Simone Signoret as a widow with more things on her mind than grief. And in light relief Lynn Redgrave as a deb stage manager for a very amateur dramatic society. The film is well constructed and its violent denouement does not jar with what has gone before.

This is one not to be missed.

Robert Holton

RSC Up the Garden Path

On a recent Sunday night, the Royal Shakespeare Company, still flushed with victory after their startlingly successful tour de force US continued towards the involvement of theatre with politics and in so doing led themselves up the garden path.

Misfire

"Two Open Debates on War" was the exciting heading under which the evening's proceedings masqueraded on the hand-outs. We duly marked our envelopes "WAR" and enclosed s.a.e. Why in the hell they didn't send us the script of this "examination of two democratic nations, 2000 years apart, debating publicly the pros and cons of their major wars" I do not know. We would certainly not have lost one iota. Admittedly we should have taken more notice of the small print in the programmes saying "A two-part reading" of the Fulbright hearings on Vietnam followed by Thucydides' History of the Peloponnesian War, because that was precisely what we did get.

Filched

We were subjected to a three hour long fumbled rendering of filched material. The "acting" consisted of walking on and off a platform to address the assembled hordes; occasionally one or two of the "participants" managed to instill a miniscule of colour into his voice which gave cause for a sneaking suspicion that perhaps they had read the script before.

Undoubtedly an evening of lost opportunity and abused theatre.



Method - No Drama

John Bowen's "After the Rain" at the Duchess was a disappointment. The play itself, though interesting, is rather slight.

Set in a lecture hall in the 22nd century the plot traces the life on board a raft of the only survivors of the Great Rain of 1968. The action is almost entirely concerned with the development of Arthur's leadership of the group from benevolent autocrat to bigoted god. He then devotes himself to being a high priest, and when he wishes to sacrifice a baby, the impotent strong man of the crew promptly kills him. All very interesting in an anthropological way, no doubt, but little more.

Style

However the most important side to "After the Rain" (as in fact to most modern drama) is its style. The action here is played out by a group of criminals under hypnosis, an illustrative device in a lecture course on the history of the human species after 1968. The similarity of the Marat/Sade is too strong to be ignored.

In the Marat/Sade, the murder of Marat and the subsequent course of the

Revolution were played out by the inmates of a lunatic asylum. The lunatics were very much not under hypnosis, and the constant conflict between what they were really like and the parts they were supposed to be playing was part of the point of the play. The contrast between the lunatics' own situation and the historical one, gave extra meaning to both.

contrast

In "After the Rain", however, this conflict is only used at the end in a "coup de théâtre", marvellously engineered by Alec McCowen. It gives the play a strong curtain line and a harsh biff in the ribs for the audience to underline the relevance of the story for present day society and to ensure that we really know what smug mugs we all are. The style, in my opinion the most promising playwrights tool kit (call it neo-Brechtian if you want a label), is used by Weiss in the Marat-Sade to give an immensely rich play. In Bowen's hands it remains just a theatrical device — a very ingenious one no doubt and really not at all uninteresting, but always just a device.

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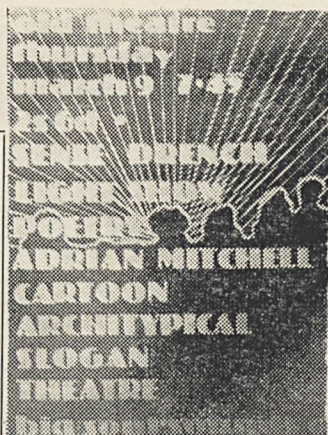
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A Management Development Programme comprising a wide range of courses in Management subjects is open to graduates and holders of professional qualifications.

Further details on request to the Head of Department.

AGIT-



POP

"Agit-pop is our answer to the romantics," says its Director, Roland Muldoon. "It is an attempt to capture that elusive ideal, the 'People's theatre,' to get away from the middle-class ritual that is the established theatre in England."

Agit-pop, or to give it its proper title, the Cartoon Archetypal Slogan Theatre, was formed about two years ago to get away from intellectually orientated theatre and to provide a unique brand of theatre which many have attempted to establish but which has always ended in becoming a part of the conservative formal theatre.

Political Origin

The origins of this type of theatre are political. It was used as a tool of propaganda in the 1920's by the Communist party to get through to the ordinary working man. Its exponents include Eisenstein and of course Brecht. It developed from a tool of AGITation and PrOPaganda into theatre that was vital, relevant, direct and above all enjoyable, no longer specifically communist in content.

"With the plays and poetry we are presenting we hope to create an atmosphere that is lively enough to break

down the traditional British audience's 'politeness act'." The theatre's primary concern is that its productions should be socially relevant to the audience before which it appears. Its subjects are contemporary—Vietnam and the oligarchic structure of our society, our failure to communicate with each other, etc.—and are treated in an exaggerated manner. The characters are archetypes and are presented in cartoon-like sequences.

The aim is not to use theatrical techniques to fool people into believing what is happening on stage, but to present the subject matter in a 'take it or leave it' manner. So far the group has avoided actual theatres and

HERE

has performed in pubs, working men's clubs and at folk concerts and poetry readings, and has met with moderate success. They believe that the audience is all important. Stimulation of this audience into thought as opposed to straightforward didactic polemics is their aim.

8 p.m. Tonight

In the plays which are coming to L.S.E. (tonight at 8 p.m. in the Old Theatre are the poet Adrian Mitchell, who is the author of the lyrics of US and one of the few poets who have crashed through the barriers with his poem about Vietnam, "To whom it may concern", and agit-pop's answer to "God SAVE The Queen", and Gospel message blues singer Sam Jam Holder. The productions started off as improvisations which during rehearsal gradually evolved into a consistent unified entity, although there is still room for some degree of improvisation within this structure.

The programme promises to be good. If you don't like it, then Roland Muldoon is eager to listen to anyone who has ideas for improving what they are doing.



ALEXIS KORNER talks to



ALAN BARTON

Korner-ed for Interview

Alexis Korner holds a peculiar position on the jazz scene.

His music appeals to a class of young people too adult for pop and yet not truly committed to jazz. Yet Alex himself is totally committed to emotion in music—to emotion which he believes has been hopelessly lost in much British and American jazz, and which he is doing his utmost to restore by playing the type of music he really feels.

He has pursued what has been virtually a lone path over the course of the last ten years or so. He began to be better known when he co-led his Blues Incorporated with singer and harmonica player Cyril Davies. This band, which made its debut in 1962, also featured

jazzman Dick Heckstall-Smith on tenor sax.

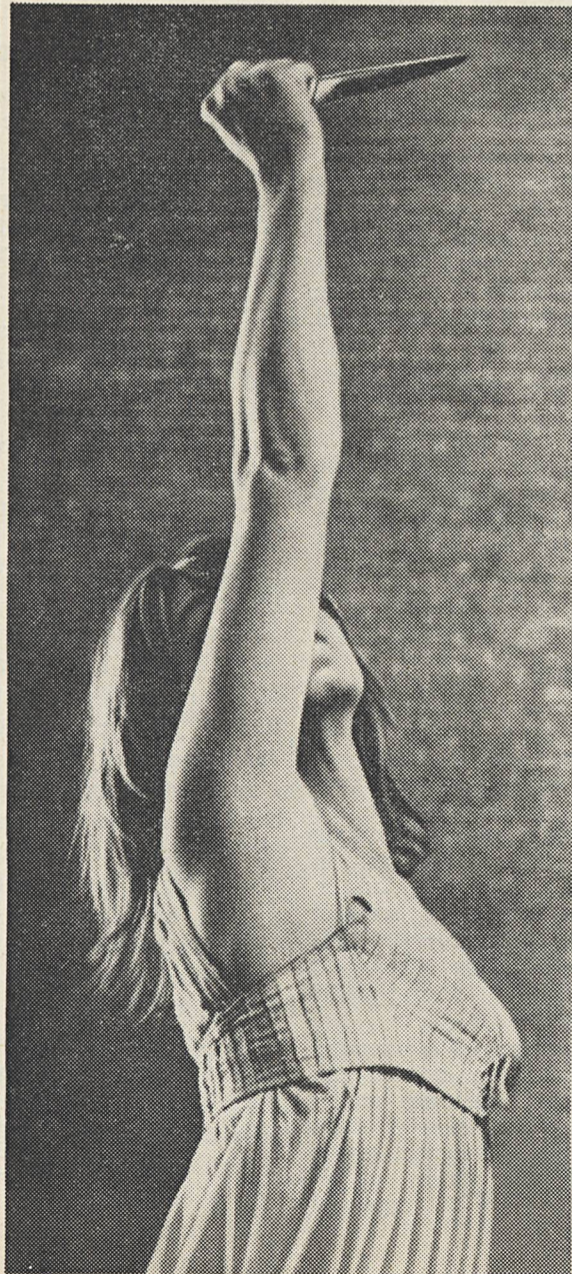
It was the spark which set alight the whole British R & B boom—a boom from which it seems that Alex was the only person who derived no direct benefit. At the end of the year Cyril Davies left him, and once again Alex was left to plough his own paths. In 1963, together with Heckstall-Smith, Art Themen, Johnny Parker, Mike Scott and drummer Phil Seamen he made what I personally consider to be one of the finest British jazz records ever made (it was issued on Ace of Clubs in 1965 entitled simply "Alexis Korner Blues Incorporated").

The sudden death of Cyril Davies in 1964, Alex told me, made a lot of people

sad. "But Cyril was a funny cat. He'd made up his mind that Muddy Waters had the greatest band that ever played and if his band didn't play like that he fired them."

Alex is not at one with the jazz "establishment" in Britain. He has pursued an independent course for a long time. Says Alex: "Ronnie Scott and I have an agreement to differ. When I took my band down to his club some time ago, we were thrown out because we weren't commercial enough! and of course they wouldn't look at my records."

Alex has a new LP out on Fontana this month (Title: "I Wonder Who") which was, he told me resignedly, recorded over a year ago by himself with Danny Thompson and Terry Cox.



The Royal Shakespeare Company Presents
**PETER BROOK'S
 MOTION PICTURE
 VERSION OF**
*THE PERSECUTION AND
 ASSASSINATION
 OF JEAN-PAUL MARAT*
 AS PERFORMED
 BY THE INMATES OF THE
 ASYLUM OF CHARENTON
 UNDER THE DIRECTION
 OF THE MARQUIS DE SADE x

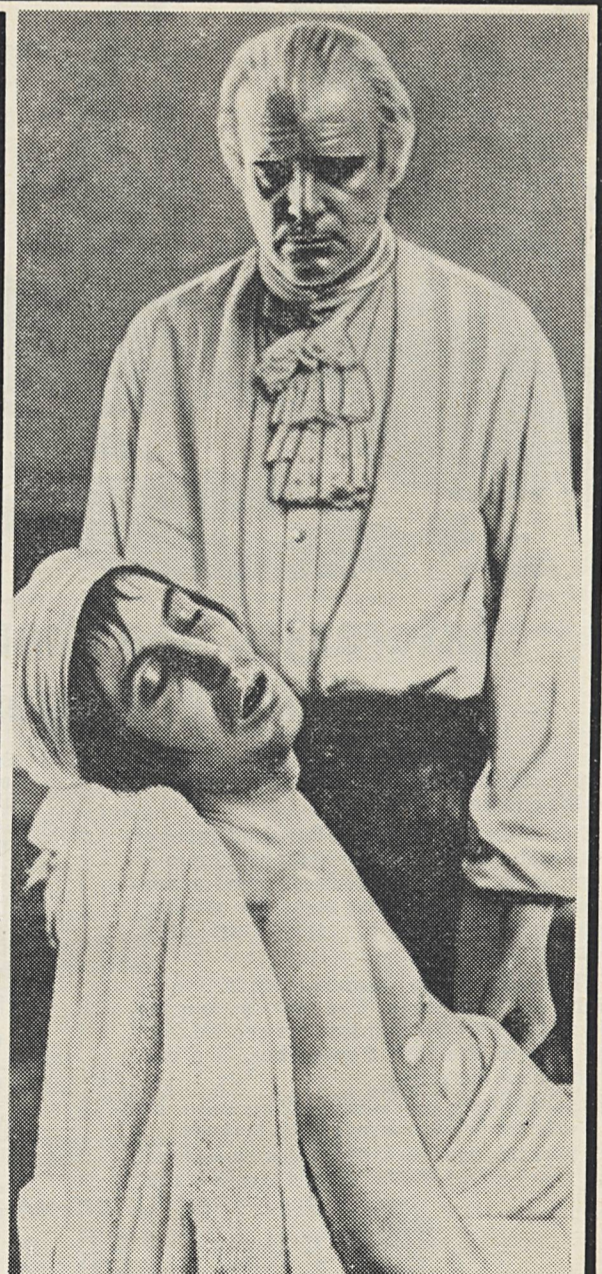
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Political Page

Crisis in American Capitalism

While the TUC in Britain is rushing head over heels to implement the government's wages policy for it, the giant American AFL-CIO has announced that it will pay no attention to Johnson's appeal for wage moderation.

The American TUs can point out that from 1964-5 wages rose by 3 per cent while profits rose by almost 20 per cent, and thus the AFL-CIO is correct in its analysis when it points out that "The extraordinary profits of recent years, and the economy's rising productivity make possible such increases in workers' buying power without raising the general price level".

Power Question

Whether or not this can be achieved is not a question of economic theory, it is a question of power.

The slow rise in real wages in America in recent years is to some extent a reflection of the weak position

of the American working class, even when the economy is in boom conditions. That the economy cannot reduce unemployment below about three per cent is symptomatic of the "creeping stagnation" that constitutes the current crises of American capitalism.

A Government Activity

Firstly, during 1957-63 two-thirds of all new jobs were created directly or indirectly as a result of government activity. The reasons for this are the rise in industrial productivity and automation in the private sector, and the fact that production has failed to keep pace with the rise in productivity due to the failure to invest enough capital.

Insufficient Jobs

Secondly, the persistent unemployment is related to the failure to create enough jobs. Since 1950, the increase

in the number of jobs has been slower than the increase in the labour force, and this situation is likely to be accentuated in the next decade. Between 1960 and 1970 the labour force will increase by about 12 per cent, due to the post-war population explosion.

The failure of employment to keep pace with the rise in the labour force has meant a virtual standstill to the elimination of poverty in the USA. The fall in poverty now shows signs of coming to a virtual standstill, as does the War on Poverty itself. Besides the administrative bungle of a host of unco-ordinated agencies, the aim of the so-called war on poverty is to train people for jobs when the real problem is one of providing the jobs in the first place. What's the point of retraining the unemployed when "full employment" involves over three per cent out of work!

John Lea



De Gaulle may not be having it all his own way in the French elections, but Francis Dobbyn says:

VIVE DE GAULLE!

Ten years ago, France was a laughing-stock. Defeated in war, waging a useless and bloody campaign in Algeria, her constantly changing governments were signally incapable of dealing with her crisis of self-confidence. Now France is a

nation who can command respect. Her currency is now in a position to rival the dollar and sterling, she is prosperous and peaceful, she has an independent foreign policy and powerful armed forces.

The French have always

seemed to be searching for the ideal in government. The ideal in majesty and absolute power they found in Louis XIV, the ideal in rational and egalitarian government in the Bonapartes, the middle class ideal in Louis Philippe, and the working class ideal in the Paris Commune. De Gaulle's success seems to stem from being a combination of all these factors. His person has the majesty and monarchical character of any Bourbon, his government has the reason and strength of Napoleon.

Capital Shared

The Prosperity and peace he has established please the middle class and the new law passed by left-wing Gaullistes, that any increase in a firm's capital must be shared with the workers, is in fact a move towards workers' control and the first real attempt in the Western world to reconcile capital and labour.

It is in foreign policy that de Gaulle has made his individual mark. Unlike the craven Harold he has made France independent of the United States. He represents Western Europe's only chance to prevent America's carrying out her privately stated intention of putting Europe "on ice" politically and economically.

In his stand for a "Europe des Patries" he has illustrated the folly of committing the destiny of historic nations to the bureaucrats of the Common Market.

Gaullism will not die with de Gaulle. Nor will it be confined to France. Sooner or later the self confidence of the historic nations will return and Europe will be in a position to resist the Communist menace on the one hand and the menace of American commercialism on the other.

Trotskyists Imprisoned in Poland

Last summer news broke of the arrest and the trial of a group of Polish oppositionists; revolutionary socialists in a society which defines itself as already socialist. These individuals, men of great personal courage, had published "pamphlets detrimental to the interests of the Polish State."

Of the group, Modzelewski received three and a half years, Kuron and Hass three years of imprisonment. Hass has a history of opposition. Arrested in 1937 for Trotskyism under the provisions of the Nazi-Soviet pact, he was imprisoned in the Soviet Union for eighteen years—eight of these in the notorious forced labour camp of Vorkuta.

In Warsaw

Hass applied for rehabilitation in 1956, and turned up in Warsaw during the next year. He spent his years up to 1965 as a research worker with the trade union section of the Polish Workers party. One of his researches was to unearth the existence of a Trotskyist newspaper during the Warsaw Ghetto.

An extensive analysis of the group's position has now reached their Western parallels, who alone seem to be interested in a human transcendence of the capitalist and Stalinist realities, rather than self congratulatory moralising and complacency. Modzelewski's and Kuron's open letter to the Polish Workers party (now reprinted in English in NEW

POLITICS vol 5 nos. 2 & 3) is an historic document. It is an example of living thought and living Marxism, and tends to suggest that the two are coterminous.

In a society where Marxism is canonised into the ideology of a monopolistic monolithic party and ruling class, they have used the Marxist method to explore the boundaries of social theory.

50's Upsurge

They have understood that the gigantic upsurge of the fifties—the general strikes in East Germany, the Berlin street fighting, and in 1956 the revolutions in Hungary and Poland—not only have specific historical reasons for taking place, but also for their tragic failure.

In their analysis, thought is no mirror for the beauty of the present world; it points the way to a new one. It has no contempt for that group of people, the working class, who are seen in orthodox ideology and in various brands of socialist thought as permanent victims of sets of ideas which are elaborated by free floating intellectuals.

Their analysis is scientific Marxism; it refutes all dogma; it questions reality from the point of view of the class that suffers that reality and is the agency of its change. I can but urge you to read it.

Laurie Flynn



Interested in a short course in Sales Management?

If so, apply for a Vacation Course for men taking their degree in 1968.

This course is run by the British member of the Procter & Gamble International Group of Companies and will provide an ideal opportunity to learn something about the activities and responsibilities of selling and sales management.

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Parliamentary Politics and LSE Clubs

How do the political parties look after their political societies in LSE?

Our reporter Alan Freeman has done some research and found an amazing difference in the approach of the Conservative and Liberal Parties to the approach of the Labour Party. Whereas the Tories and Liberals treat their students very seriously, the Labour Party look upon their young as more of a hindrance than a help

A Fight Between Idealism and Age

The Labour Party's relations with its youth have always been tenuous. In opposition, the party could probably cope with its young left wing critics, but now that Labour are in power and to quote a Socialist Society pamphlet "the prospect of socialism has never looked bleaker" the youth are disillusioned, they react against the traditional party by getting involved in left-wing fringe groups. Typical of this is the recent debacle over N.A.L.S.O. (the official Labour student organisation) which, having been infiltrated with Trotskyists, was expelled from the party.

Again talking to the members of the Labour Society here, one is very conscious of

Reg Underhill, the Labour Party Youth Officer, told Beaver that, apart from any political considerations, the Labour Party just could not afford to financially assist student activities to the extent which the Conservative Party could. Questioned about the lack of political contact between Labour student groups and the party he said, somewhat irrelevantly, that many front bench MPs had been through university. He claimed that the real blame lay with iniquitous organisations such as NALSO. Support of one kind and another used to be channelled through NALSO to the political clubs. With NALSO "ex-communicated" he was planning close

"The less the Labour Society has to do with the Labour Party the better."

Colin Crouch, chairman of Labour Society.

a general detachment from the main party. I asked members how they felt about the party's relationship to Transport House. Typically, they did not seem to think that the existence of Transport House was of any use to them, or even that the party was favourably inclined towards them. LSE, of course, does not have a very good reputation with the party—three years ago Wedgwood-Benn, apparently, was booed off the stage and more recent cabinet speakers have been subject to continuous tough heckling.

There exist official channels through Transport House whereby the Labour Society can request speakers. But in practice this does not work — "big names" are very difficult to obtain in this manner and have to be approached personally. The sad story of the Labour Society is animated by the fact that it is affiliated to the local constituency Holborn and St. Pancras. Two student representatives from the society attend the constituency's General Management Committee meetings — Ronnie Millet (an ex-chairman of the society) described it as "a lively local party but having little influence on the parliamentary party".

liaisons with the regional organisations and direct aid to "suitably inclined" political societies. But "suitable inclination" implies a falling into line with government policy—something which the Labour Society is probably not prepared to do. At any rate, certainly not its leaders.

There remains then a continuing crisis of confidence in the government amongst Labour students. The crux of the trouble seems to be twofold, a genuine financial inability of Transport House to aid, either directly or indirectly, its student members, and secondly, and more crucially, an intergenerational political conflict. An ideology like socialism has a tremendous appeal to idealistic minds. And minds are at their most idealistic when they are young. But the split may be more than this—Laurie Flynn of the Socialist Society told Beaver that the basic problem was that "students in, for example, the Labour Society tended to confuse Labourism with Socialism". The point being that a Labour Government within a capitalist society can never, by definition, be socialist. Simply, then, socialist students are in the wrong party.

Conservatives Breed in Wine and Cheese

The tale of the other two parties is very different. The Liberal Party shows a considerable interest in the universities. The Union of Liberal students gets a block grant from the party which is used to publish propaganda—their conferences are paid for by the students themselves. The students, again, are to the left of their elders but the party seems to encourage this (the Radical Student's Alliance was housed at Liberal headquarters when it first started). Perhaps they can afford to.

The Conservative Party

tends to regard the universities as the traditional breeding ground for future Toryism and the benefits that the Conservative Society

free by courtesy of Central Office as is "LONDON TORY". Members attend conferences which are heavily subsidized by anonymous

House of Commons. Anyone can do this providing an MP can be found to sponsor the dinner, that is, if members are prepared to pay forty shillings a head (in fact the society itself pays for this). The mind boggles at the thought of Labsoc eating in the Members Dining Hall.

Certainly the political consciousness of these students is less than that of the other parties. Student Tories seem more interested in dinners, wine and cheese parties and "social intercourse" rather than hardline political activities.

"The Conservative Party treats the universities' clubs very seriously as a source of future Conservative support."

Peter Watherston, ex-chairman of Conservative Society.

receive are considerable, especially when compared with the Liberal and Labour societies. The magazine "LSE TORY" is printed

wealthy individuals. Furthermore the society consistently has a good programme of speakers and annually a dinner is arranged at the

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Women's Page

THE TWIGGY - WIGGY LINE



A SHORT hair style is neat and simple to maintain but does not give much scope for experiments. Obviously it would be great to have a wig but these are very expensive, so it has become increasingly popular to own a hair-piece of one kind or another.

The use of a basic switch is limited really to a plait or making your own hair thicker (anyone interested might consider a particular one in Dynel—about twenty inches long and coloured to match your own hair. Prices vary from five guineas upwards according to thickness).

However there are other kinds of hairpieces available mainly in real hair. They appear to fit basically into three categories. There are Bandeau wigs, attached by

an Alice-Band which can be used after swimming or to cover your own hair when it is a mess, they can be set on rollers and cleaned at home with carbon tetrachloride.

The second type are made of fairly short hair on a large base, they are arranged in a fixed style and can be manipulated at home.

Perhaps the most versatile of all is a switch between ten and twelve inches long and attached onto a small base.

These are available in many shades to match your own hair and can be used in many different styles according to how clever you are at arranging it. These cost about ten guineas, but as they are so versatile they appear to be the best investment.

We are grateful for the assistance of Trover Tresses Ltd. and Richard Henry International in providing material and photographs for this article.

Alison Barlow



“The gas chamber society is not now far off.” said Francis Dobbyn in Sennet about the new Abortion Bill. Sarah Perrigo strongly disagrees:

THE abortion laws as they exist at the moment are blatantly unfair and inimical. In 1861 abortion was made illegal under any circumstance, and punishment was made severe. The law had no effect in deterring women from seeking abortion, and judges and juries fearful of driving desperate women into the hands of back-street abortionists rarely convicted mothers as the case of Rex v. Peeke in 1932 illustrates. Nor were cases brought against doctors who performed illegal “therapeutic” abortions.

The 1929 Child Destruction Act permitted abortion for the purpose of preserving the life of the mother, thus merely making legal what had long been practised by the medical profession. The case of Rex v. Bourne finally established that there was such a thing as legal abortion. However the law still remains dimly

defined and it is uncertain when in what circumstances legal abortion can be obtained. In fact the decision is often purely arbitrary.

The social facts are inescapable. The relatively poor, working class women must procure abortions. They refuse to be deterred, and so end up in the terrible conditions of the back-streets; while the upper middle-class women who can find the £100 or so charged by the qualified abortionist can have theirs in the safety of a modern hospital.

What could be worse than a state of affairs which provides one law for the poor and one for the rich? In fact, back-street abortionists operate in comparative safety from the law: the present law is totally unenforceable. Women are notoriously faithful to their helpers and the police rarely bring a conviction. The women feel they are being provided with a service which

because of the legal position the medical profession denies them.

Mr. Dobbyn in his article states that abortion is a difficult and dangerous operation. He quotes a mortality figure of 1.2 per thousand. Perhaps he is including in these figures those who died from the attentions of an unqualified abortionist. In fact the rapid advances of medical science has made the operation of abortion safe when performed in a hospital by a gynaecologist.

Perhaps Mr. Dobbyn is under the common illusion that women who have abortions are particularly promiscuous. In a study by Davis in 1950 it was found that by far the most common reason for illegal termination was for women who had more than five children and could not cope economically or socially!

It is a very cruel law that makes a mother bring unwanted children into the world, when she is too old or has too many already to cope. It is equally cruel to force an adolescent to bear a bastard child, and then to force her to part with it after she has grown attached to it. It is sick to force women to give birth to babies they know will be deformed.

For example, who can approve of a law that forced those mothers who had been taking Thalidomide during pregnancy to

bear children they knew would be cruelly deformed?

Even if you don't agree with it morally it is surely better to allow a woman a legal safe abortion than force her by repressive laws to the dangers of a back-street abortion. Yet every time an abortion law reform is proposed a minority, mainly religious fanatics, determinedly, and up to now successfully, oppose it. They argue not just that it is contrary to their own private religious beliefs but also that it would encourage widespread immorality. Experience of legal abortion in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Russia and Czechoslovakia has not given any indication whatsoever that there has been a subsequent break-down in sexual restraint.

I am not advocating that abortion should be allowed in all cases, nor am I implying that anyone should be forced to undergo the operation. Neither should doctors who feel it immoral be forced to perform it. However I do feel that a general relaxing of the law is needed so that all classes regardless of their wealth can have legal abortion if they so desire, rather than they should be driven by antiquated laws and a handful of religious maniacs to take their problems to unqualified and potentially dangerous men.

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Athletes' Feats

Great Expose

Hidden away on the St. Clement's board is the truly staggering record of the Women's hockey team this term. This is surely another example of the way in which small and powerful cliques manage the news, particularly in Beaver, through sins of omission.

They have cancelled most of their matches out of sheer cowardice, but otherwise their record is unequalled. In the opening match the defence proved somewhat porous, yielding 15 goals while the forwards never saw the ball. A much improved squad lost to Kings only 0-4, but the 0-7 loss to Royal Holloway proved that this team is still capable of going downhill.

Sex

Speaking of women, our favourite topic, the standard gimmick for Sports features this year has been to send out beautiful girls ostensibly to do stories on kinky sports from the women's angle. They include Sarah Bills, Alison Barlow, Sue Howe (who would not work but was quite nice), and some girl from the canoe club whose name I cannot remember. More are needed to carry on the noble tradition. Only beautiful girls need apply.

Payola
Beaver Sports plugs do work. We have received a polite little note from the hockey team saying they have got a magnificent goalie in response to their plea through Beaver. Anybody wishing a plug or to see their name in print should merely buy either Jonathan Neale or Tim Hunt a drink.

Fascist Threats

The most exciting behind-the-scenes drama on the sports page recently has been our continuing fight with the canoe club, who claim 8/6 expenses for our article on them, including three bob to park their car in London. We did not want to pay, partly because we are greedy, but mainly because they said Adelstein & Co. ought to be hanged and it is against Beaver policy to contribute men or materials to the enemy. Two of them finally cornered Neale in the corridor and threatened to rough him up.

LSE DOMINATED the game against IC from the opening whistle, finally winning 4-2. IC netted a goal in the early minutes but the crispness and organisation of the LSE side made it quite clear that the lead would be clipped.

Soon Wilkinson sent a magnificent cross floating easily across the goal mouth. It found the head of Dittingham who glanced the ball into the net in text-book form. Then Kirbell weaved easily in and out of the opposing defence to volley in LSE's second. It was two one at the half but IC hit back with a good long run and shot from their left wing. The final result was never in dispute as constant pressure opened the way for goals by Gordon and Crellin, a last minute substitute.

The next game showed much weaker organisation as the team lost to Surrey by a four three margin. Gaps in a scrappy defence meant that the forward line had no support and Surrey quickly capitalised with two early goals. Later Tremayne picked up a loose ball at mid-field and charged twenty yards with it before making a desperate long shot which luckily sailed into the net. Surrey hit back hard with two more



"All my friends call me Arabesque, Duckie."

goals to give them a commanding 4-1 lead with only twenty minutes to go.

At this point they relaxed and a frustrated LSE side put on the pressure. Dittingham and Kirbell both scored goals in the waning minutes but the final effort came too late.

The team played crisper and more consistent ball against QMC, but a certain lack of effort meant they could only salvage a one-all tie.

Hockey League — Tie for Second

The men's hockey team has notched up a commendable effort this term in the league season, winning five games and losing only two. The wins were mainly accomplished by nerve and determination in close matches, for LSE had only 17 goals in total, barely five more than the opposition. The term's best fight was against Kings, the eventual league champions. They scored 3 goals in the first ten minutes, but LSE did not give up. During the second half a suddenly nervous and defensive Kings just managed to preserve a one goal edge.

At the end of league play we ended up in a tie for second with QMC, to be decided by goal averages. earlier victors over Cardiff, were silenced 5-2.

A tired team collapsed against Cardiff during a tour of southern Wales and left the field humiliated 6-0. The skipper changed two positions and a cocky Swansea,

Disugusting Display Condemned Referee Appalled by Behaviour

Four simultaneous brawls prompted the referee at the last rugby match to say that it was the most disgusting display of bad manners, bad tempers, and bad rugby he had ever witnessed.

This game against the College of Estate Management, which resulted in a 3-0 victory for CEM, was played in frustratingly thick mud. CEM played negative kick-and-rush football, but LSE were unable to master their slightly superior teamwork.

The person who came out with most credit was hooker Mike Perry who not only enabled LSE to dominate the tight scrums but also distracted the opposition captain with his fiery display of aggressiveness.

The game against a strong Streatham - Croydon "A" team on Feb. 18 produced a noteworthy victory. In a tough, fast match LSE were twice left trailing but ultimately won by 14-8. A splendid display of loose play by the forwards was crowned when John Cussins picked up a loose ball and dived over. Streatham-Croydon replied with a goal but did not hold the lead for long before Jeff Mayer, shrugging all beside, ploughed through the midst of the scrum to score. S-C drew level early in the second half, but from then on



West Side Story?

LSE never looked back. They took the lead again when fullback Dai Davies scored his first try for LSE after two seasons in the firsts.

The score went to 14-8 when Mike Boyes was followed up by Colin Brown who tackled the player receiving the ball, and Boyes touched down the loose ball.

Rugger 2nds

THE RUGBY SECONDS have made history by losing only three out of the twenty-eight matches played this season, amassing an impressive total of 390 points while conceding only 134. Play has been consistent and teamwork good despite frequent calls from a thin and injury-ridden first team. The core of the team has been the light but highly mobile pack led by veteran Jim North. The backs, while not as outstanding, have shown a reliable versatility on both defence and offence.

Bulldozing

The large margin of goals is due to the bulldozing of such apparently strong opposition as Aston (17-0), Wye (27-0), and City University (22-5). The team, and particularly the Transatlantic contingent of Boggs, Sabette, Leach, and Fieldhouse (who have improved tremendously since they came to the game ignorant at season's start) showed their real mettle in such cliff-hangers as the games against Sussex (11-3), QMC (8-6), and Guy's (14-6).

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BEAVER back page

No 70

March 9, 1967

Student Representation Over New Secretary

Union Council is backing a proposal of Scott Moss's that Union should press for student representation on the choice of Mr. Kidd's successor.

Scott told Beaver: "The Secretary is important from Union's point of view because he deals with the School's relation with Union, the constitution of Union, and the School's financial dealings with Union, and does the same for the Athle-

tic Union."

The situation is complicated because at the moment nobody knows exactly what the new Secretary will do. A Joint Committee of the Standing Committee of the Court of Governors and the Academic Board are reviewing the LSE's administrative system. Although whatever happens the post of Secretary will remain, there is a possibility that either one or two 'Deputy Directors' will be appointed. Another idea is that there could be a part-time Deputy Director chosen from the Academic Staff who would continue to teach. If any of these proposals are instituted, the Secretary's job would obviously be drastically altered.

Probably a Special Committee of the Court of Governors will be set up to appoint Mr. Kidd's successor, on the precedent of the recent appointment of Mr. Clarke, the Head Librarian. The post will probably be advertised, although it is possible that the vacancy may be filled from within the school.

Italian Students Want Power

STUDENTS at LSE, presently worried over questions of representation, grants and new regulations will be interested by the news from Italy where student action has been given new expression with the occupation of premises by students of the Rome Experimental Cinematographic Centre.

They have four main demands which have gained the sympathy of the Institute's staff who have come out in sympathy with the students. Their demands are for representation in the running of the Institute; grants to be given to all students who qualify; student participation in the drafting of the Institute's new Statute and better conditions for foreign students.

Wall Climbing

These and similar demands will sound familiar to students in many countries. In Italy the students already have an impressive list of supporters including Pier Paolo Pasolini, Carlo Lizzani, Visconti, Mastroianni, Moravia and Zavattini. Some of them have been climbing over walls to lecture to the students since the main doors are locked following the confrontation with the State-controlled administration of the Institute and Minister Corona this week.

NUS Delegates Desire Voting System Change

Magnus Carter misjudged him, saying last term "his services as so often, were not required." But LSE wanted him. Bill Hanley, along with David Adelstein and Dave Kershaw, has been elected NUS delegate for the Easter convention. David Gill finished runner-up.

"The result of the elections indicates that secret ballot represents feelings much better than the Nuremberg intensity of Union meetings," Bill Hanley declared.

Serious Beliefs

Bill is far more serious about his beliefs than certain members of Union imagine, and will do his utmost to be heard at some stage of the proceedings in Liverpool. He is totally opposed to intensification of university courses, insisting that "more means worse" and the decision to expand, whatever the consequences will produce "a diluted graduate whose experience of university is not what one would expect."



BILL HANLEY

On the question of RSA, he feels there is some justification for its existence but that when the NUS voting system is changed, RSA should disappear. "Waving banners at Crosland will not bring manna from the educational heavens," he said.

Dave Kershaw could not be so explicit in his views on the conference. He claims to have received neither agenda nor any other "delegates' equipment." Furthermore, he resents the domination of the External Affairs VP Hank Ross (who goes ex officio) in tabling official LSE motions.

'Ross Lied'

"Mr. Ross lied to a member of Union last week when asked about these motions, replying that they had been discussed in council meetings. No such discussion ever took place," said Dave Kershaw, deploring the total chaos that is currently prevailing. "Not one meeting of all four delegates has yet taken place," he added.

David Adelstein wants the voting system changed, a greater student participation in NUS affairs and a "rigorous opposition" to the binary system.

Hank Ross was not available to give his comments.

New Support For The Six

DESPITE reports that LSE students have put back their plans for student representation by at least two years, Sussex University has conveyed its solidarity with The Six.

Victor Moszcynski wrote to inform us that his Union has passed a motion on Feb-

ruary 16th "that this meeting expresses its support of the LSE Union in its stand for students' rights of political expression and assembly within the University." LSE graduate student Ben Brewster spoke about events at LSE, convincing Sussex enough to wish those concerned "all the best with the Disciplinary Committee."

Surrey University Guardian, in a strongly worded editorial on February 22nd, also declared its support of the six LSE students hauled before the Disciplinary Committee.

"The fact is that the stu-

dents were right to oppose the appointment of Adams—and that a responsible academic should forbid a meeting to take place—at a couple of hours' notice—was both a foolish thing to do and a wrong thing," it said.

Sincere Protest

Kurt Holt, the editor, added that student meetings must be allowed and that if expression of sincere protest and condemnation cannot be stunted, diverted energy is bound to be expressed elsewhere—he hoped that the Board would realise this fact in time.

Max Steuer To Film Short Story

MAX STEUER, a senior lecturer in Mathematics at LSE, is to start work on a film of a short story written by him a few years ago.

Called, "The Committee," the story describes an individual who commits a crime for no reason, fears the Bureaucratic Powers which finally catch up with him, only to discover that this anonymous body is not unfriendly. This revelation comes as the horrifying climax.

"A stage further than Kafka," explained Keith Beal, a first year student and one time TV technician who will be supervising sound.

Directed by Peter Sykes, the film stars Paul Jones, Tom Kempinski and Bob Lloyd who have changed the status of the project from amateur to amateur-professional. Shooting starts mid-April.

Mr. Steuer does not see any clear distinction between studying a social science and making a film of this kind. "The objective is the same," he said, "with scientific as well as aesthetic understanding of the subject."

A.U. Presidential Vote

The Athletics Union is holding its presidential elections this week concurrently with the Students Union.

Once combined, the A.U. is now completely independent, receiving a separate grant from the School. History doesn't relate how the split occurred.

The present President, Roger Bender, said that he hoped for re-integration sometime in the future "but at a time when the Students Union is so militant against the School authorities, the good relations between the A.U. and the School might be jeopardised."

As it is, the A.U. is internally split into clubs and although there has been less rivalry recently between them, according to the President, it may be aggravated by the election.

The candidates are: Jim Alban-Davies, Brian Beagan and Brian Kettell. Voting takes place in St. Clements Concourse area today and tomorrow from 12-2 and 4-5. Cards are needed and those who have not yet got theirs although they have paid their subscription must obtain them before they can vote.

Nominations for Vice-President will close on Friday, March 10th, at 7 p.m.

Resurrection of Alun Evans

"It's the resurrection," someone screamed. The whole Union collapsed in mirth. The smiling face, the lilting voice, those reminiscent gesticulations, once again the monster politician was on the rampage.

One listened with amazement to his appeals for NUS; no one could doubt that his arguments were sound—but, freshers beware! . . . this is Alun Evans: he was President once upon a time. And his record . . . well, really, it leaves much to be desired. He censored Beaver, told fibs to Union, threw "Agitator" over Lincoln Inn Fields, but worst of all he BIT Steve Jeffreys. . . Man bites dog?

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TIT BITS

EVENING BLEEPERS

L.S.E. now has its own intercom system of 6 transistorised "bleepers", enabling anyone to contact quickly certain members of staff.

The scheme chiefly involves maintenance staff who spend a large part of their time on the job walking about the School, and are therefore hard to find at any given moment. There is one extra bleeper which is "in circulating use."

If you ever wish to contact the evening dean, for example, simply call at Lodge A, the ground floor information booth in the main building with your request. By sending out a very high frequency signal they can then activate the dean's button, who will stop at the nearest phone and call Lodge A to find out what the message is.

The system has been in operation six months and has evidently been "very efficient." There are plans to expand the system as the library staff would like one for their use also—to call back lost books, no doubt.

OW, ME TOOTH!

Toothache? Don't know any London dentists? If you can last out until April 4th, Mr. Ayling will be able to see you on Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in future. His surgery is on the 8th floor in Connaught House and appointments can be made by ringing Mrs. Howard Ext. 758.

FIRST YEAR BSc SURVEY

Processing of the survey on the B.Sc.(Econ.) degree will be finished by Easter and some of its recommendations may be implemented in time for next session. Professor Alan Day commented that the department was well aware of its failings.

"We know that much unhappiness exists in the first year but we aim to estimate its extent and nature."

Most important is the suggestion that first years who have decided their specialist subject should be allocated to a tutor in that particular department. Professor Day drew attention to the existence of a booklet of guidance for first year tutors. He allocated some blame for the widespread discrepancy in certain tutors' generosity in establishing a teaching as well as a guidance relationship.

Who educates whom?

OUR demand for some authority in the School is always opposed on the grounds that our stay in the School is so short.

Admittedly, there is a technical problem here, but one which seems to have been solved adequately for many members of the academic staff who are here no longer. It is clear that this is not the issue; students seem in some way essentially temporary, the staff essentially permanent. But even this distinction is not the pertinent one — who has proposed giving porters the same rights as teachers in decision-making?

The real core of the argument lies in the teacher's authority in the teaching relationship itself. And most students accept this authority. Significantly, the Appointments Committee was not included on the list of committees on which Union asks for student representation.

closed circle

Students as well as teachers accept that the former are ignorant, the latter informed, and that therefore the latter's absolute power over curricula is justified. But as the centre of the student's life in the School is his education, the slogan: 'Student Power' collapses: consultation only is justified in matters of welfare and discipline. Students are 'apprentices in the craft of scholarship'. The logic is perfect, the circle closed.

initiation rites

But the phrase 'craft of scholarship' highlights the

mediaeval character of this closure. Is knowledge a 'mystery' into which the Bachelor's Degree is an 'initiation' giving its possessors 'corporate' rights? And even if it is, does the standard of scholarship at LSE justify this claim to exclusive status?

To take the second point first, remember Joan Robinson's question: What was happening here while Keynes was developing the General Theory in Cambridge? And are things better now? Some of the present malaise is due to over-crowding, to the low staff-student ratio, to increasing vocationalism, but more important than these is the realisation among both students and staff that really important work is done elsewhere.

academic hysteria

The hysteria which apparently swept the Academic Board after the events of Jan. 31st could result from the difference between the School's reputation and reality — staff members' reputations depend on the School's name, not on the lower quality of their own work. And maybe the reputation is beginning to drop; it is rumoured that Adams was not selected by the School, he was the only man prepared to take the job.

But the first question is more basic. The 'corporate' status of the teacher is based on a quantitative theory of knowledge. Knowledge is not more or less,

wisdom or ignorance, but right and wrong, science and ideology.

gerontocracy

In its simplest form, the teacher's role is the conveyance of the raw material which the student will later work on, rooting out the ideology and strengthening the science. Students must be critical of what they are taught, and they need some autonomy in the teaching situation to acquire this critical position. Pedagogic gerontocracy, which is the real meaning of the 'corporate' ideology, dogmatically

refuses this autonomy. At present criticism is impossible until after initiation, when inter-faculty barriers have already been accepted, methodological habits already acquired.

Student power in this area would be enormously beneficial for the development of knowledge in this School. Student ignorance, philistinism and irresponsibility notwithstanding, their contributions could open critical debate, freeing knowledge from its academic preserve and pedagogy from the alternatives of vocational training (CATs) and the elite socialization of Oxbridge.



Beatrice and Sidney Webb in the olde days. They thought the LSE their greatest success. Would they recognise the place now?

continued from overleaf col. 5

Students at the LSE have not yet developed a specific programme for change. They have not spelt out an alternative vision of how LSE might be run—or proclaimed a manifesto of demands and grievances.

There is a broad spectrum of opinion on these issues. There are varied approaches to questions of appropriate tactics and strategies for change. Some students argue that one must accept what is as what should be.

They feel students have no business democratically participating in the school's decision-making structure.

overhaul regulation

Nevertheless, on some points, many students at the LSE seem agreed. The present school regulations need a complete overhaul; the arbitrary and vast discretionary power of the Director must be curbed; the students' union must be granted genuine autonomy; the rights of freedom of speech and assembly must be reaffirmed, as fundamental to the university; the Board of Discipline must be reformed or abolished; permanent mechanisms of negotiation and communication must be opened; patterns of student-staff participation at the departmental level on curriculum and academic affairs must be established. The functioning of the school must be made the active responsibility of co-operating bodies of students and staff rather than the province of Governors with no credential other than wealth, political influence, or prestige.

human beings

But more importantly, the recognition of students as human beings — as people with something to contribute to their own educational process and school — could transform the nature and purposes of education itself. Students want universities to be what they should be. Staff members and administration might take A. C. MacIntyre's advice: "We have to allow those who we teach to remake themselves through their activity."

"And if we do this, we shall be educating those who may in the end help to remake society itself."

For critical inquiry is not utilitarian; it is not hierarchal; it demands independence of mind and feeling; it demands all that our society tends to deny us. Above all, critical inquiry is not an academic retreat; for its maintenance presupposes rebuilding a particular kind of community.

a beginning

Student power in itself can not breathe "soul" into a soulless institution. It cannot change those who render ideas passionless by a passionate insistence on methodology.

It cannot force an institution to reassess its purposes; or stimulate paternalistic and patronizing men to be less so.

It is not panacea: it is only a beginning.

Director
Caine speaks
to Union . . .
Students ask
"Is Caine
Abel?"
But what
does he have
power to do?

Back in
ye olde
days

.. CERTAINLY nobody could fail to respond to the stimulus of that place at that time. Looking back on those years I seem to remember that the Refectory was the social centre of the school. Students and staff, academic and administrative, mixed happily, anyone sat at any table, with two exceptions: at the head of the centre table sat Pember Reeves, the Director, with Miss Mactaggart, the School Secretary, on his right. Miss Mactaggart contributed an element of piquancy to Refectory life. She did not approve of women smoking. Unable to impose a rule, because even as far back as 1910 one couldn't do that, she was wont to say that it was a 'convention' that women did not smoke. But of course it wasn't. Mary Denver Stocks, student at the LSE, 1910-1915, as quoted in an Epic of Clare Market by J. Beveridge.

Meanwhile,
back in the
States . . .

PROTESTING was a real pleasure at Michigan State University last night, when 600 students staged a "kiss-in" against a rule limiting displays of affection.

For an hour students and co-eds embraced and kissed and waved banners declaring "Lips of M.S.U. Unite" and "Make Love, Not War".

Daily Express, 18th Dec. 1966

O.K. Guv, how's business?

with 249 Directorships between
36 Governors, Socialism is
pretty rampant these days . . .

ASSUMING that the growing student pressure for changes in the LSE's regulations and structure begins to be taken seriously within the School, the Court of Governors is still the final body which must pass on recommendations for meaningful change. Who is on this Court, and do they appear interested in making such changes? Armed with a *Who's Who*, one of the ruled went in search of his rulers. This is what he found:

self-perpetuating

The supreme governing body of the school is the Board of Governors, a body of 72 members. It is a self-perpetuating body which fills vacancies in its own membership and appoints additional members. It would appear that selection is based on wealth, prestige, and business status, in the main. Its principle functions are to discuss major questions affecting the development and work of the School, receive reports from the Director and Standing Committee, and to appoint committees, all of whose powers, with one exception, are delegated to the Director.

Within the current board, 28 members went to public schools and roughly the same (28 in number) went to Oxford and Cambridge.

The total number of directorships held by 36 members of the Board is 249. There is one governor holding 35 directorships, 5 governors hold between 13 and 19 directorships, 12 hold 5-12

directorships and 45 hold 5 or less. The member holding 35 is industrialist Lord Tangle, who also sits on the Standing Committee. His directorships include Rediffusion Ltd., William Deacons Bank, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., Ultra-Mar Co. Ltd., and the Industrial and General Trust Co. Ltd.

Other Board Members include the Earl of Drogheda, who holds 19 directorships and is managing director of the Financial Times, director of the Economist Newspapers (and Bookshop). His other directorships include publishing and insurance companies.

Sir Jock Campbell holds 15 directorships, which include the Statesman and National Publishing Co. Ltd., United Rum Merchants Ltd., and Booker Engineering and Industrial Holdings Ltd.

Sir Geoffrey Crowther, holds 12 directorships which include the Economist Newspapers, the Daily News Ltd., London Merchant Securities Ltd., and the Eastern International Investment Co. Ltd.

Bank of England

Sir George Bolton holds 14 directorships, including the Bank of England, Sun Life Insurance Co., the Bank of London, South Africa Ltd., Canadian Pacific Railways,

and the Securities Management Trust Ltd.

Sir Paul Chambers holds 18 directorships, mainly concerned with insurance. He is the chairman of ICI and is president of the Institute of Directors.

This is, it must be stressed, a small sample of the membership of the Court of Governors, but it would seem typical of the weighting of interests. These latter would seem predominantly to be in the world of banking, (Government) insurance and industry. Some of the Court's members have been prominently identified with liberal causes.

committee

A subsidiary and important part of this power structure is the Standing Committee. This is the principle committee of the Court. It consists of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Governors, the Director and not more than 11 other members of the Court, including senior professional Governors. The decision of the Standing Committee is binding on the Director, except that he has the right to refer the matter to the Court and to ask when necessary a special meeting to consider it. If he does this he in fact refers the Governors to themselves.

The Chairman is Lord Bridges, 74, who weighs in with only 4 directorships, which include Babcock and Wilcox Ltd., and Equity and Law Life Assurance Society Ltd. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. The Vice Chairman is F. E. Harmer, holding 13 directorships, which include the Westminster Bank and BP Ltd.

Other members of the Committee include Alan Hitchman, a deputy chairman of the UK Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Farrer Brown, who is director of the Nuffield Foundation, and W. M. Allen, executive director of the Bank of England.

domination

The overall impression one gets from looking at the composition of the Court and its satellite, the Standing Committee, is one of business domination. At most, there are three or four who are working teachers. There is nothing to suggest that this power-elite — from its composition or from its policy within the school — has any awareness or understanding of the debate regarding the function of education today.

At the same time, the Board may prove responsible to mounting pressure, if only for reasons of status and image. Business connections do not imply conspiratorial intentions. A seeming insensitivity may only reflect their detachment. One hopes that they may be persuaded to see that change is in the school's interest.

Student Power and the Free University

"The Tigers of Wrath are wiser than the Horses of Instruction"—William Blake

the crisis mounts

"And what," the don inquired politely but cynically, "do you mean by 'student power'?"

A good question indeed. Hovering beneath the surface of the student unrest at LSE has been the demand—however faintly uttered or barely articulated—for power to help shape those decisions which affect student life.

The phrase may prove unfortunate. Shaped in a quite different American context, coloured by its resemblance to the civil right slogan, it prompts a hasty disavowal from both critics and participants in the fledging movement at the LSE.

It has even provoked a form of intellectual panic and hysteria which paranoically sees in it the menace of 'un-initiated rabble' setting up some 'dictatorship of the studentariat'.

"dirty" power

With calm reflection, the emotive content in the phrase can be disentangled from its substantive meaning. Many people think 'power' is a dirty word. They recall Lord Acton's dictum that "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely," and develop an aversion to the concept.

However, power is neither moral nor immoral. It depends upon how it is used. And in the university—some people have power and others do not. At the LSE it is evident that the students are powerless; or at least the only power they have and have only barely used to date, is the power to take collective action.

Power in the school is monopolized by the senior members of staff, the Director, and finally, by the Court

of Governors.

And what does this mean?

articulate grievances

It means very little until it is challenged. When students begin to assert their rights, articulate their grievances, or seek to do something of consequence—something which matters and has implications, such as the Adams campaign—they learn the importance of the power equation. Meetings can be banned.

Student leaders can be brought up on absurd charges before what appears to be a structurally biased Board of Discipline. Students can be intimidated by directives and veiled threats. Union motions are ignored.

Legitimate grievances are buried in the slow bureaucratic maze of committees grinding away at a business-as-usual pace.

Paternalistic gestures substitute for human dialogue. Not only were students told brazenly that they 'have no rights—but the very right to question the justification of present policies has been challenged.

Their union enjoys no autonomy. Its power is circumscribed and regulated by the Director. In most meaningful senses, their lives are regulated and controlled by people who have no accountability to them—or to anyone else.

arbitrary action

Almost any directive, arbitrary action, or deliberate lack of response can be justified by invoking one ambiguous or broad regulation or the other. They have their 'Catch 22' and can use it at their discretion.

"Catch 22," Joseph Heller

tells us, "means they have a right to anything we can't stop them from doing." And this is why students need power. Student power reorganizes this equation: it implies accountability and checks irresponsibility. Power is the ability to make someone say "Yes" when they want to say "No".

It forces others to take students interests into account. Power means the institutionalized guarantee of certain rights, prerogatives—and responsibilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, power is what protects liberty. It

may not make an administrator love us, but it can prevent one from arbitrarily sending our mates to the 'chopper'.

power and values

But power for what? Power must be related to values. Students do not want power for its own sake. We don't want it to dominate or manipulate others. We don't want it to impose our will.

But rather, students want to share power in their own universities. We want a voice

in those decisions which affect our lives. We want freedom—but with responsibility.

That means a voice in shaping the rules that govern us. We want a say in curriculum and academic affairs. We want to help decide on who our next Director will be. We are tired of being treated like children and demand to be treated like men—as partners in a common educational pursuit. As members of a community of scholars.

continued over — col. 6



Does the School Structure Help?

or does it make for institutionalised paternalism?

"HOW could they be so stupid!" some students asked of LSE administrators, whose actions seemed calculated to exacerbate discontent rather than conciliate student grievances; "Don't they know what they are doing?"

While there is no one answer, it is too easy to view this months' events, and those of last term, as simply the bungling (either premeditated or by chance) of certain individuals. One cannot ascribe the escalation of developments to some evil intent of the Director and his Secretary (or any additional cast of characters), who have acted primarily to nip a budding student-rights movement.

Not Agitators

Nor is the 'small-group-of-student-agitators-responsible' theory (apparently held by the administration, some of the staff, and the *Financial Times*), adequate. They are superficial and avoid a deeper analysis of the true malaise of the LSE. An examination of the School's structure and regulations suggests that authoritarianism and its accompanying paternalism, have become institutionalised in a hierarchical and non-democratic structure. A change of Directors, for example, would do nothing to mitigate the Director's powers, nor basically change the students' conditions.

No Rights

Students are told that they have no rights, and so, they must sign 22 Regulations, which, up to now, they have had neither the power to formulate nor to criticise. Recent events illustrate the arbitrary way in which these regulations can be applied, can be invoked or relaxed by the administration at will.

The administration has made itself the sole interpreter of its own regulations; it decides what conduct is to be considered "derogatory to the character or welfare of the School." These are not abstract, sacrosanct regulations, clearly defining infractions, but rather, they seem intentionally ambiguous, a catch-all for administrative discretion.

Oligarchy

The formal structure of the School rests power in the hands of a small oligarchy of administrators, senior Professors, and selected members of the Court of Governors. Through the Standing Committee of the Court, this group—with no student representation—wields power and sets policy within the LSE.

This oligarchy operates within a framework of a basic social and ideological congruity. It is separated by a vast generational gulf from a sensitivity to student needs, and is intolerant of their demands. It is 'they' who run the LSE, and students who challenge their prerogatives and regulations find out soon enough—whether through invitations to disciplinary hearings especially called on their behalf, or polite explanations of the School's structure in Director's letters—that the structure was not designed, nor operates with them in mind.

The Students' Union is subject to control from the authorities, enjoys no autonomy and can be ignored when it refuses to be domesticated.

"Professionalism"

Students are not the only ones who are relatively powerless. The junior staff—potentially a source of innovation—is dominated by the weight of tradition

and the real power exercised by senior staff members over promotions and tenure. Obsessed with the ethic of "professionalism" and status, some junior staff members are reluctant to concede the legitimacy of student demands. Others, who do understand that the entire community would benefit through the democratisation of existing structures, are often reluctant to publicly express their support.

Bureaucracy

Complicating efforts to improve student-staff relations and the School itself is a phenomenon common to all complex organisations: that is creeping bureaucracies, which quickly expand and take on a life of their own. Begun as mechanisms for certain necessary and limited objectives, they begin to feed their own existence.

The LSE bureaucracy is no exception. Bureaucrats can deal with events only through established procedures, and thus, find themselves unable and unwilling to communicate with students who question the bases of those procedures. Bureaucracies tend to spawn the bureaucratic mentality which lacks imagination, fears innovation, and resents encroachments and demands for accountability.

Thus the regulations of the School are supported by a structure which, in principle and practice, cannot tolerate meaningful student participation. It is no wonder then that the School authorities react to student pressure with all the indignation and self righteousness of men who have vested interests to protect and defend. It seems clear that a qualitatively-improved university can never emerge until those regulations and structures are changed and reorganised.



Will it ever fly here?

STUDENT opposition to the appointment of Walter Adams of University College Rhodesia as LSE's new director formed the background to a dispute over the Union's right to write to the Press. Union President David Adelstein was disciplined but not punished as a successful boycott dramatised student dissatisfaction; however, the term's activity resulted in little concrete change.

16 JANUARY

By now, every student has received Director's letter explaining problems faced by Administration.

25 JANUARY

Council agrees to Marshall Bloom arranging a meeting to discuss opposing Dr Adams for 31 January to which outside speakers would be invited.

31 JANUARY

2.45 p.m.: Director tells Bloom that he is banning the meeting because he understands it is to plan "direct action" at 3 p.m. Five members of Council meet with Bloom and feel that this is a direct curb of free speech so decide to go ahead with meeting planned. 4 p.m.

About 600 people gather in Main Hall, doors to Old Theatre closed and guarded by porters. Uncertainty. A number of people address those present, including Sir Sidney Caine who explains that he assumes "direct action" means "violence", and tells students "you have no rights..."

Amid confusion a number of students enter Old Theatre. One of the porters collapsed with a heart attack and later dies.

1 FEBRUARY

Academic Board sets up three man committee of enquiry.

3 FEBRUARY

Union overwhelmingly passes resolution that it would not condone violence to further students ends.

9 FEBRUARY

Secretary Kidd sends out press release announcing that charges are being brought against some students. Later that evening and the next day, the six students are informed. Kidd says that the charges are based on the report of the committee of enquiry, which has never been made public.

Sources close to the committee indicate that the report did not recommend that the School press any charges.

10 FEBRUARY

Union affirms confidence in its Council which includes five of the six accused.

16 FEBRUARY

Board of Discipline meets to set procedures. Students ask that the three members of the Court of Governors stand down from the four man Board, since they have been present at a Court meeting which passed a resolution blaming the students for the events of 31 January.

Board refuses but promises to be fair, and adjourns for eight days.

24 FEBRUARY

Board meets. A small student vigil protests.

27 FEBRUARY

Board adjourns for five days.

3 MARCH

Board adjourns for nine days. Student Union passes a motion criticising Board for dragging out its proceedings until the end of the term.

Six students are elected to meet Board members to ascertain why the Board is prolonging the hearings.