

# THE BEAVER

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& ECONOMIC SCIENCE

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## NUS Day of Action

By JENNIFER ELLIS

An estimated twenty to twenty-five thousand students marched from Jubilee Gardens to Hyde Park last Saturday in support of the NUS Day of Action against the introduction of student loans.

The event was, on the whole, a success, with all four home countries well-represented, despite the cold weather and poor scheduling of the march. The march culminated in a rally in Hyde Park with NUS president, Vicky Phillips, addressing the crowd.

When asked about the success of Saturday's events, Nick Randall, the LSE NUS officer, commented that he was disappointed with the poor media coverage. However, he thought that the LSE turnout was better than on previous occasions. He said, "The loans campaign should be broadened out to include everyone in the education system, including academics, as a loans system will have a severe effect on the shape of education as a whole."

An official decision on the introduction of loans has yet to be made, but what is clear after Saturday's turnout is that the protests of the students cannot be readily ignored.

## International Women's Week: The Programme

By A. HALL

Events planned for International Women's Week are as follows: On Monday, 2nd March, Wilmette Brown will give a talk on "Black Women and the Peace Movement" at 12 pm in A40. For Tuesday, LSE's Jan Stockdale will talk about "Sexual harassment in Higher Education" at 1 pm in the Vera Anstey Room.

At the same time on Wednesday, you will have the chance to hear a speaker from the Women's Media Action Group. Speakers from ANC and SWAPO, as well as Amanda Kwadi, the LSE Scholarship Student from South Africa, will talk on "Women and Apartheid" on Thursday at 3 pm in the Old Theatre. Also on Thursday, the women-only party in Florries invites ALL women - entrance only £1. We will have a disco by Sister Cutcha and, of course, a well-stocked bar. So leave your men at home for a night out with the girls. It starts at 8 pm - don't miss it!

Contributions for the Bring and Buy sale are always welcome. It will be happening all day on Thursday in the Cafe. Please come along; it all helps raise money for South African refugees. Contributions of toiletries, clothes, shoes and tinned food will be collected, and T-shirts, posters, and badges will be sold.

One last event, taking place in the Annexe of the Vera Anstey's Room, is an exhibition "The Exploitation of Women in Advertising and Pornography". This exhibition could be offensive to some people.

All events, except for the party, welcome both men and women.

# Good Luck in Court

## The Occupation Continues

By BRIAN BOYD

Last Monday afternoon (the 23rd) Dr. Patel requested an immediate meeting with General Secretary, Pete Wilcock. Patel said, "I called you in here to see what is on your mind." Wilcock responded, "I know what is on your mind because getting in here is like Fort Knox." (At this stage every entrance to Connaught House was being manned in anticipation of Tuesday's occupation.)

Dr. Patel began the meeting by reiterating that the School had been reviewing its investments in South African-related companies. He indicated that the School wanted to divest but would not have its investment policy dictated to them by students. Certainly, the arbitrary criteria of withdrawal from companies with more than 500 employees in South Africa would not be accepted. Also, he could not permit the list of companies with South African interests to be published because he annually petitioned these companies for increased funds and scholarships, and such actions would sabotage these efforts.

Dr. Patel went on to explain why Tuesday's Standing Committee could not take a decision on the divestment issue. Sir John Burgh, the chairman, could not be present at the meeting, and therefore a vote could not be taken. Also, the committee had not enough time to think about the issue of divestment. Wilcock replied that LSE had had nine years to think about the issue, and if the governors did not have an opinion at this point, they never will. Throughout the meeting the prospect of occupation was never alluded to.

Dr. Patel, realising that students did not feel represented on investment issues, proposed that one student be given member status on the Investments committee. Member status would enable the student to vote. Dr. Patel also realised the need for an independent body to review investments in South African-related companies. (The E.I.R.S. - the Ethical Investments Research Committee - was cited in this respect.) Finally, Dr. Patel agreed that a mutual criteria would have to be decided - not the absolute figure of 500 employees, but a percentage figure. Some fifteen minutes after the meeting ended, Wilcock received a phone call from Patel telling him that the chairman of the Standing Committee, Sir John Burgh, would in fact be present at Tuesday's meeting. The Standing Committee could have reached a conclusive decision.

## Life Inside Connaught House

By LAURIE HAWORTH

On observing the crowd of students in H216 drinking tea, reading newspapers and watching television, one might expect that it was just an ordinary get-together, yet a glance at the security arrangements inside the second floor entrance to Connaught House reveals that something serious is going on here.

Walking about the building, things look very different during the student occupation. Most of the interior hallways are closed up with locks, chains and bars, and all of the offices are locked and dark. Instead of administrative staff bustling about with papers and files, students roam the hallways carrying books, sleeping bags and food supplies.

Many amenities have been provided in order to make the Occupation as comfortable as possible for the hundreds of LSE students involved. While a few complaints have been heard about lack of sleep and the endless stairs which must be climbed in the absence of elevator service, every student involved realises that this is nothing compared to the sacrifices which have been made by black South Africans in their struggle against the apartheid regime.

Still, life inside the Occupation is not like everyday life for most LSE students. Food and drinks have been organised and are served in the main room so that no one need leave the building. Each night tasty dinners have been provided by student chefs: vegetable curry on Tuesday and a vegetable stew on Wednesday. Limited quantities of sandwiches and snacks have been available, and the tea kettle is in constant action. However, aside from the dinners, the standard diet has been soda pop, crisps, biscuits and McDonald's take-out.

Sleeping arrangements are certainly not as comfortable as usual, but it is a small sacrifice to make for such a worthy cause. Rooms on the seventh floor have been set aside for sleeping, with two rooms being designated for men and women only. Many students were prepared from the first night with sleeping bags. In addition to sleeping on all available floor space, they contrived ingenious

By MELINDA HAM

The joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the Court of Governors and the student representatives took place on Tuesday at 5 pm in the Vera Anstey room. Four of the five student representatives were there, though conspicuous in his absence was Senior Treasurer, Rory O'Driscoll (shades of 1921).

The Standing Committee took the initiative by asking the student representatives to leave the meeting so that they could discuss in private the "pre-emptory occupation" of Connaught House by members of the student body. When the student representatives were allowed to return, they were informed that the Occupation constitutes a "duress" and has hampered the good work already done by the Union.

General Secretary, Pete Wilcock, asked for a justification of the Occupation, replied that the divestment issue was in its tenth year, and the Court of Governors has still offered no tangible evidence that they are willing to act upon the United Students Front Divestment Charter. He added that the patience of the Union body had snapped, and that they only chose to occupy in order to show their disgust at the continued intransigence of the School.

When asked about the prospect of an injunction being slapped on the occupiers, Dr. Patel refused to comment. The ultimate decision of the Standing Committee was that they would not discuss the issue of divestment until the Occupation of Connaught House had been withdrawn. At this stage the student representatives left.



## Apology

The Beaver wishes to apologise for inaccuracies about the porters which appeared in the Emergency Issue of The Beaver on Wednesday (Issue 260). Mr Fred Gilbert, the Deputy Foreman Porter, approached The Beaver on behalf of the LSE porters in order to put the record straight.

The Beaver was informed that "At 2.15pm, about forty students peacefully entered the main entrance of Connaught House, unopposed by the one porter on duty". Mr Gilbert categorically denies that this was the case and he gave us his own account of the events that afternoon. SEE PAGE 2

## BEAVER

The Real Meaning of  
This Week's Events

The occupation of Connaught House has reaffirmed beyond doubt the depth of commitment and resourcefulness that exists within our collective organisation. Regardless of whether the action achieves its immediate aim of forcing the LSE to cut its lucrative links with apartheid, the disciplined self-organisation displayed by the hundreds of participants can only boost our confidence to resist and to challenge, in defiance of whatever legal threats may be flung at us.

Criticisms, some just, others irrelevant, will be voiced in retrospect, but the tactic of direct action has once more served to dramatise our democratically-formulated demands and to bring real pressure to bear on an intransigent school administration. The sustained occupation has highlighted the implicit support given by a self-proclaimed liberal institution via its investment policy, to a regime of exploitation and oppression it supposedly abhors. In a small yet undeniable way we have underscored the fact that the LSE, and British capital more generally, derive profit from the denial of basic political rights and the economic super-exploitation of South Africa's black majority.

Perhaps most importantly, in the context of a Britain which has witnessed eight years of Margaret Thatcher's rule and serious defeats for organised workers, students, and the oppressed, the occupation has revealed an unexpected will and capacity to fight. In a tiny but significant way, the occupation can act as a catalyst, not for the renewal of the student activism of the '60s, but for a movement that attracts support not only from other colleges but from workers. We have learned that we need to forge far closer links with LSE staff, and at the same time we have received support from the sacked Wapping strikers, from local government employees in Lambeth, and numerous trades councils around London. Above all, the occupation makes clear a political understanding of the enormous importance of the struggle of trades unionists, townships' populations, and black youth against apartheid. Carry on - Divest now and put another nail in apartheid's coffin!

## Occupation

Dear Editor:

The idea of occupation has always brought varied response, but the present one for divestment has been very successful if only due to its universal support amongst the "apathetic" student body. However, there are various important factors that should be brought to bear. First, the E.G.M.'s that have been constituted daily are in danger of ostracising a good many of supporters because of their political one-sidedness. It is somewhat frightening to think that an unelected student such as Phil Evans can assert himself with such power and the responsibility for so many students. Many other sacrosanct "democratic" ideals of this student body are at risk. It is arguable that the main benefit of an occupation is the national publicity that we achieve, given that the Court of Governors are unlikely to yield, so why, then, do we deny access to the Press, the very provider of that publicity? We are biting off the hand that feeds. The argument was if we let them in they'll write lies. If we don't let them, the reality is they'll still write lies, that's if they report anything!

So let's keep up the Occupation, but let's observe some unwritten rules.

Yours,

Adrian Dixon

P.S. The latest is John Putsman claims he wasn't at Rosebery on Friday. But will Hazel Smith have gone to Durham?

## Library Leafletting

Dear Beaver:

We wish to protest most strongly about the practice of distributing leaflets in the library. We resent our cogitations being disturbed in this fashion. The library is a place for study, not political campaigning. If we wish to find out more about the occupation, we can find more than enough leaflets in The Three Tuns, The Cafe, The Brunch Bowl, the Halls of Residence, Connaught House itself, and, failing these outlets, there's always the rubbish bin.

Jane Hughes, Caroline Stack  
Susan Searle and Amy  
Williamson  
Disgruntled Bayswater.

The Reality of  
Apartheid

Dear Editor:

In his letter to the Beaver last week Jonathan Putsman wrote, "I do not know how many have been murdered in the forty years since institutional apartheid was founded, maybe 10,000?" This shows a complete ignorance of the reality of Apartheid.

Apartheid has been named by the UN, along with Nazism, as a crime against humanity, not because of the numbers who have been openly gunned down in the streets but because apartheid is a silent mass murderer. Indeed, the true toll of apartheid is several millions.

To isolate the effect of Apartheid upon the black population it is necessary to compare South Africa's mortality and life expectancy figures, etc. with those normally expected of countries with similar wealth (per capita) and at a similar stage of development to South Africa. The substantial differences between South Africa's mortality rates, for example, and those normally expected can be largely attributed to the effect of Apartheid. Through such research the true genocide of Apartheid is revealed.

Every year in South Africa, Apartheid is responsible for 68,000 infant deaths, 27,000 child deaths, and 30,000 adult deaths from malnutrition. Most significantly in terms of numbers, apartheid is also responsible for reducing the average life expectancy of 20 million blacks by one third. The annual effect of apartheid is over a quarter of a million blacks dying prematurely in South Africa; a far cry from Putsman's 10,000 over forty years. And the figures here are derived (by Professor De Gregori) from official South African government statistics so they are likely to be gross underestimates.

Furthermore, apartheid's deadly tentacles have spread far and wide. The last Mozambique famine in which 100,000 people died is generally attributed to South African aggression and destabilisation. The ten-year Rhodesian civil war in which tens of thousands died was only perpetuated by South Africa's military and financial support for the Smith regime. The civil wars in Angola and Namibia are similarly fostered by South Africa.

Over the forty years of Nationalist Party rule in South Africa, therefore, it is likely that over six million blacks have died prematurely because of apartheid. It is important that no one kids us into thinking that Apartheid is similar to any other totalitarian regime in the world. The scale of Apartheid's barbarism is monumental, and in today's world quite unique. Indeed, this is one of the chief arguments used by the Student Governors in calling for LSE divestment.

Yours sincerely,  
Avinash Persaud  
Student Governor

Bad Botsford  
Continued

Dear Editor:

I'm writing to offer my congratulations for your eventual response to popular demand. I refer, of course, to the well-overdue demise of the appallingly appalling Ms. Elizabeth Botsford. Her successor is still a relatively unknown quantity, having only produced one "At the Union" column he has yet to prove himself. However, comparing his coverage of a particular event with that of his predecessor, the regular eager "Beaver" reader will have noticed that ill-informed inaccuracy could have been added to the more obvious criticisms of Ms. Botsford put by two of last week's letter writers.

In the 9th February column, Ms. Botsford asks, "Who is David Silk?", and accused this person of "Beating (sic) Nigel Kilby." Her replacement eloquently cleared up this mystery in his debut column last week, when he described how Babs Band responded to questions on the banning of Dave Salt from the Three Tuns following a fracas with certain elements of "The Tequila Society". Personally, I would have gone for the "shock, horror" style of reporting this one with a half-page headline reading "Babs Band Banned Salt from Bar for Chasing Tequila Lemons Begley Barred from Bar Committee Ballot". However, Richard Shumann at least got the news right, and after Botsford the column can only improve (though I said that after Putsman's departure!)

I am, however, surprised that despite ridding the readership of E.B., we are still burdened by "J.J.", as I have for as long as I've been reading "Beaver" assumed these two scribes to in reality be one and the same person due to their similarity - appearance and correspondingly high bullshit level and fascist tendencies. Perhaps J.J.'s column could be converted into a sociological study of the increasingly horrific activities of the "joke" right at the LSE. All departments of the School could contribute and the column could be headed "Around J.J. By the LSE".

In last week's column we read J.J. describing a fellow student as "the ugliest man in the LSE". However, after spotting the gargantuan gossip columnist - in the library making notes - his filofax from a book entitled "The Appeal of Fat Fascists", his piggy little eyes screwed up in confusion, I can only assume that he is trying to divert attention from his own appearance by ridiculing that of others. In my opinion this man should not be allowed to view air again, let alone be encouraged to air his views in "The Beaver".

Yours faithfully,  
S. G. Hawkes

## Letters

## Confused Botsford

Dear Editor:

Having casually given Botsford's "At the Union" column a miss, it was only due to EXTREME boredom that I glanced through her Feb. 9th installment.

Her views on Islam seem somewhat CONFUSED to put it extremely mildly. She regards it as the most sexist cause in the world. This statement shows more bravado than any OTHER drivel she may have written in the past that she is rather short on anything even vaguely factual. A word of advice, my sweet: when one does not know what one is talking about, one should keep one's mouth shut. Savvy?

Yours sincerely,  
Humaira Sheekh

## Peter the Great

Dear Editor:

We are writing to express our appreciation of J.J.'s excellent journalism. His weekly article has been greatly enhanced by constant referrals to Peter Dawson. J.J.'s continuous reflections on dear Peter are the highlight of our week.

Incidentally, should J.J.'s inspiration run dry, we have an abundance of inside information on Peter the Great (The Great What? We haven't quite worked this one out yet!). We can also include the secret of what lies beneath PD's kilt! Not to mention a detailed account of his seduction processed straight from the mouth of one who has suffered from these diabolical attempts!

Yours in gratitude,  
Two devotees from the Peter  
Dawson fan club.  
RMB & KJH (Ms.'s)  
(2 females in distress!)

New Sports Editor

In last week's "Beaver" story entitled "New Editors at The Beaver" we neglected to mention that Ian Hart is the new sports editor. He takes over from Hendrik Meesman, who has been with the paper since November.

## Black Women

## in Politics

Dear Beaver:

Diane Abbott, prospective black woman candidate for the Labour Party in Hackney spoke on Monday, 23rd February, about black women in politics, on behalf of the Black Women's Group. Her talk was lively and invigorating, giving the group inspiration. Looking at black women in politics, Diane Abbot said: "Black women have always been in politics but have worked behind the scenes." She claims that it's about time black women came out and took up the mantle.

She touched upon many things, one on which was as a journalist for the BBC, emphasising the necessity for more black journalists in the media.

At some future date we will be inviting her back to address some of the issues raised about biases in the media.

Patricia Burgess  
Yvette Chamberlain

## Apology

## FROM PAGE 1

"I went to Connaught House because I had two elderly people with me . . . There was no one around at all". He said that he . . . banged on the door of Connaught House and there was one porter on the door and one inside. When the doors were opened they [the occupiers] came out of nowhere".

Mr Gilbert added "The two elderly Indian people I was with were very scared. There was a mob of people who came through that door . . . they didn't care one bit". Mr Gilbert went on to say that "They came through that door violently. Nobody can deny that they did not see me with the old couple and anybody with any decency would have waited until we had entered".

The Beaver wishes to apologise unreservedly to all the porters of the School and we appreciate that they are unfortunately caught between the student body and the Board of Governors through no fault of their own.

The Beaver.

## THE BEAVER

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# The Financial Case for Divestment

By AVINASH PERSAUD

There is a moral argument for divestment. However, the Student Governors in their representations to the Court of Governors have also shown that there are no financial arguments for the administration to use for NOT divesting.

In the U.S., the value of the South Africa-free investment portfolio of Michigan State University – one of the first universities to divest – has risen by 156.7% since 30th July 1982 until July, 1986. This compares very favourably with the rise of the U.S. (S&P) all share index of only 105% over this period.

In another of countless examples, the South Africa-free investment trust of "U.S. Trust of Boston" – one of the largest investment trust companies in the U.S. – returned a compound rate of 17.2% p.a. from June 1980 to June 1986. Over the same period the S&P index only rose by 15.9% p.a.

The only financial reasons for the administration to insist on holding on to South Africa-related companies are if it believes that future investment profits are good or if so many companies are South Africa-related that the remaining investment possibilities would be very restricted.

The investment possibilities have not proved too restrictive for the fifty-five American universities that already divested or for the increasing number of "ethical investment trusts" that have sprung up in Britain recently, many of which have a very good rate of return. Perhaps the administration doesn't have much confidence in the LSE Investment Committee.

Investment prospects in South Africa are particularly bleak. In spite of record gold prices in 1979-81 (gold accounts for about 45% of total merchandise exports), South African economic growth has averaged only 1% p.a. in real terms in the first half of

this decade, with GDP actually declining in three out of the past five years. These figures compare with 5% growth in the late 1960's and 3% in the 1970's. With the population growing at 2.5% p.a., living standards have deteriorated. Unemployment was as high as 37% in 1985-85, compared to 31% in 1980.

There are two fundamental reasons for South Africa's economic collapse. Firstly, the financial burden of the apartheid system has grown extremely heavy in recent times as black unrest increases. In 1984, the government had to devote at least 27.8% of its budget to "defence". The policing costs of forcefully denying political rights to 83% of the population is also bound to be large. Apartheid takes up 14% of the government budget, simply as an administrative system.

Secondly, amidst the rising internal unrest the international financial community have lost all confidence in the future of the apartheid regime. Foreign investors have been falling over themselves to get their money out. Total capital outflows exceed R.6 billion in 1986 alone. South Africa is extremely prone to external economic pressures as it is a very open economy. Foreign trade has averaged over half of the GDP during the last decade, and foreign capital accounts for more than a third of South Africa's capital stock. As a consequence of the international financial communities' loss of confidence in the South African economy, the Rand fell by 50% in 1985-1986.

Foreign companies have also been fleeing from South Africa with adverse consequences for the economy directly and indirectly through hurting business morale in the country. Over 70 U.S. companies in South Africa have pulled out including several corporations operating in strategic sectors of the South African economy, such as General Motors, IBM, Honeywell,

General Electric, EXXON, and Fluor Construction Ltd. They also included other major corporations such as Coca Cola, Procter & Gamble and Kodak. British companies that have terminated their operations in South Africa include McAlpine, Smith Industries, Associated British Foods, Reed International and the Allied Colloids Group.

With the unrest inside South Africa mounting, the possibility of even moderate economic growth in South Africa becomes more and more unlikely. Furthermore, economic sanctions against South Africa are now beginning to seriously affect the economy. Partly as a result of mandatory and voluntary investment sanctions, there has been virtually no new investment in South Africa since 1985, and trade sanctions have so far reduced South African exports by over 10%.

Crucial imports are also being denied to South Africa. The oil embargo by OPEC, EEC and Commonwealth countries have forced the government to devote over 18% of its budget on "incentive payments" to beat the embargo and on the expensive SASOL oil-from-coal process.

Various estimates suggest that the economy needs to grow by more than 5% p.a. merely to absorb the annual increase in the labour force. As long as the economy remains cut off from access to foreign capital, repayments continue to absorb a significant proportion of saving (over R. 2 billion p.a.) and exports come under increasing pressure from sanctions, it is most unlikely that even 3% growth could be achieved. The South African economy seems caught up in a spiralling economic crisis that it can only break out of by giving in to the black majority and dismantling apartheid. Until it does so, there are few prospects for good investment returns in South Africa.

# Vox Pop

## The Occupation; Your Views

By MARK GUEST and BRIAN BOYD  
Photos: Sunil Shah

Is occupation the only method of forcing divestment? Are there other avenues? We asked your opinion.



One occupant said, "I think it's got to a stage where there are very few options. The campaign has gone on for nine years or more." The occupier thought that "... the occupation will last until the School pulls out of South Africa". The occupier added, "I imagine if Sussex is anything to go by, then the School will get bailiffs to evict us."



Stefan Benedetti said "Something had to be done. I'm not particularly in favour of the occupation, but I support it." Stefan thought that options were limited regarding student action, and he thought "It's organised quite well so that will probably prolong it." He concluded by saying, "I don't think the police will move in. The students appear to be in a stronger position than the School."



Kate Meyrick agreed with occupation and added that "We've already made compromises" and we've now reached an impasse." She thought the occupation would last "a long time". She added, "If it looks imminent that court action will be brought against students, I think they will walk out with pride rather than staying."



Thomas Hellmann agreed with the occupation but he thought that it may have been better if limits had been set regarding the length of the occupation. If this one failed, others could be organised until the desired end was achieved. He thought that "the LSE will divest but not immediately."



Johanna Eigen supported the occupation. She said, "At the moment I don't think there are other options available; the occupation was the only thing." She thought the occupation would last "... a hell of a long time". She thought it would end "with some measly compromise on the side of the students".



John Seed and Doug Schuman both agreed with the occupation, but they thought other forms of protest may have been effective. "They should have gone to the South African embassy. They could have boycotted classes for a few days." John and Doug thought the occupation would last "not more than the end of the week". Regarding divestment, they said the LSE "... won't divest under student pressure".



Mahmood Noovani agreed with the occupation "in principle". He added that "the occupation is all right in that other less dramatic means have already been tried." He concluded on an optimistic note, "I think there will be divestment."

# Around the LSE

By J.J.



Stop what you're doing. Lower the paper and have a careful look around. Yes, over there is a person watching you, they're smiling at you but you've never even met them. Who is that strange so-called friend? That stranger (now approaching you and looking even more like a toothpaste ad) is a candidate and we, I'm sad to say, are their annual dinner. These slobbering, blood-sucking beasts are now on the prowl until the full moon of election night ... so beware. Remember, if in doubt, you don't speak English, can't write and you'll be on holiday at

the time.

But wait, election time is not that bad ... least not if you like character assassinations that is. Bet you no candidate eats Chinese until well into April this year. The Right and Left though have selected (i.e. scraped around) their candidates. Up and running for Senior Treasurer, a challenging post next year given the financial web of deception weaved this year, is the annual ex-Rag Chair Candidate, Nigel Gurney, obviously inspired at his own brilliance at managing Rag funds. From Labour comes Chelsea-Bootbag Russell and from the Alliance, a person of equal stature, Rachel Greenfield. Profile-wise at moment, Gurney seems head and shoulders above the other two, not least because he still would be if the other two stood on each other's shoulders!! However, the porters are already planning to lower door-handles and install higher chairs in E204 – do they know something we don't?

As predicted eons ago, Nick Randall is running for Gen. Sec. (yawn). Randall, in truth, looks more of a cert than Fat Dicky – well done etc ... by the way; and the real question to be

answered is will Malcolm Lowe – boring, embittered, seasoned, boring, old hack – beat Benny from "Crossroads", running under the alias of Liz Wheatley and Swizz.

Other potential Gen. Secs. are Francis Von Hapsburg, at present S.U. Exec. War Minister, who is campaigning under the Imperialist banner; clearly someone feels occupation isn't enough ... Finally a quick plug for Daisy Cowbell – pantomime cow star of Rag Week. Please note when you meet the candidates: Daisy doesn't wear a woolly hat.

One special Exec. candidate to look for is Vicky Toryperson who's running for Womens' Officer. So if you want to see Pimms Parties in the Tuns, Laura Ashley in the Shop and the Nursery turned into a Finishing School, vote for Vicky.

Who will win? Who really cares? My tips are Randall, Gurney and Ford to be greeting next year's freshers. One quick plug for me – please send me to N.U.S. Conference. I haven't made sandcastles on Blackpool beach for years! P.S. Peter Dawson's occupation lasted five years.

## Police State in Britain

by George Binette

"The British State under both Tory and Labour governments has moved in subtly disguised ways toward stopping the political organisation of dissent as effectively as in Russia, Poland, and South Africa." This was the main thrust of socialist barrister Mike Mansfield's argument as he addressed a public meeting organised by the LSE Trade Union Studies Group.

Mansfield, who achieved national repute by defending some of the alleged Brighton "bombers", many striking miners, and most recently some of those charged in the Blakelock murder, delivered a blistering exposition of the provisions of the Public Order Act. The legislation, which takes effect from the 1st of April, will severely curtail the freedoms of movement and assembly, rendering the freedom of speech all but irrelevant in Mansfield's estimation.

The bill confers on the police a series of arbitrary powers to deem whether or not a demonstration or picket represents a threat to "public order" before it takes place. If even the most trivial directive of a commanding police officer is ignored or disobeyed by a demonstrator then the person is immediately liable to arrest.

In reality, the police have wielded such powers with impunity for several years. Mansfield mustered a body of visual evidence to illustrate the restrictions imposed by police in the context of the miners' strike and the hippie convoy to Stonehenge without legal authority.

In 1984, police forces from around the country literally sealed off Nottinghamshire, erecting dozens of roadblocks to deny entry to real and suspected NUM pickets. Constables cited as their rationale "the anticipation of a breach of the peace" and thus turned back or arrested miners or even BBC camera crews who defied their orders. Similar powers were employed by the police in the summers of 1985 and '86 against those seeking to travel to Stonehenge. In addition, an estimated 250 riot police stormed into caravans and buses, smashing windows and indiscriminately truncheoning people who offered no resistance.

The horrific scenes recorded in Wiltshire recalled the brutal reality of "the battle for Orgreave" where NUM pickets, clad in jeans and tee-shirts, faced repeated cavalry charges by mounted squads and manic forays by riot squads. The video footage shot by the police completely contradicted much of the police testimony about pickets' behaviour. In the Orgreave trials, all charges were actually dropped.

The Metropolitan Police unleashed ruthless force in the course of the Wapping dispute, but strictly in accordance with the "riot" tactics outlined in the Association of Chief Police Officers' manual. This document, hidden from parliamentary scrutiny, makes plain that riot police have a license to both "disperse and incapacitate" crowds, though truncheons are not to be applied to the head.

Though eloquent and hard-hitting, Mansfield's prognosis was largely pessimistic. It was left to documentary film producer, Yvette Vanson, to stress that the now legalised violence exercised by the police should not deter the resistance of the labour movement and sections of the oppressed. Instead, determination should be redoubled in anger and disgust and new forms of collective organisation developed to challenge unbridled police power.

## Sabbatical Candidates



Liz Wheatley

General Secretary  
SWSS

Following the occupation of Connaught House, 'student politics' is no longer a dirty phrase. We have demonstrated that when students organise themselves, rather than relying on bureaucratic direction, they can be an effective force. Labour has encouraged passivity by condemning anyone who fights back - not just students, but trade unionists as well. And what is relevant for students is relevant in a general fight against the Tories; those who appease them need to organise themselves rather than rely on the bureaucracy and reformist tactics of the Labour Party.



Keyvan Hedvat

General Secretary  
London Student  
Movement

LSE isn't isolated from the rest of society. It contributes to the military escalator by carrying out military research and it justifies many of the reactionary developments taking place in the wider society: this state of affairs is highlighted by its present refusal to take a just stand in support of the South African people by withdrawing its investments from apartheid. The Occupation shows that LSE students are neither indifferent nor powerless to change this situation. LSM believes that we should deepen and develop such struggles so that the LSE gains a reputation not as a force holding back progress, but one contributing to it, in words and in deeds.



Nick Randall

General Secretary  
Labour Students

General Secretaries must lead, administrate and represent. The Student Union provides services as well as campaigning for our rights and the rights of other groups facing attack. I have the experience, drive and commitment to lead such a union.

In the coming year we must unite to attack education cuts, cuts in housing provision and increases in overseas student fees. We must oppose student loans and fight for a decent grant.

Wider issues are equally important; we can oppose Apartheid here through divestment; we must campaign against the Public Order Bill. We can succeed. It's your choice. Vote Labour.



Malcolm Lowe

Liberal/SDP Alliance  
General Secretary

The Occupation has focussed attention on the "big-issue" form of student campaigning. I support it fully. LSE must divest.

But the Liberal/SDP Alliance also believes in small-scale lobbying about all of your minor day-to-day grievances, and we get things done about them.

Our representatives have shown in the past a great willingness to involve themselves in making your lives as students better. We listen to you, we lobby the School, and we bother to turn up to argue your case.

In the past I, too, have fought for your interests in several School forums. Please vote for me to continue that work.

## Richard Ford has been elected unopposed



Richard Ford  
Social Secretary

I have been working for Ents since I first joined the LSE two years ago, the last year holding the position of stage manager. There is a call for greater diversity from Ents - as well as gigs, there should be alternative and traditional theatre, cabaret and a better representation of the arts in general. More time should be devoted to hall events and entertainment and facilities should be available for minority as well as majority groups.

On the serious side, I would encourage the refurbishment of the Three Tuns and C018 in conjunction with the school proposed development of the quadrangle.



Chris Cole

Senior Treasurer and  
NUS Delegate  
SWSS

The Tories seem more resolute than ever to introduce student loans. This means that we are going to be more active than ever in opposing these attacks. The NUS strategy so far has been pussy-foot, emphasizing voter registration rather than effective action. The results have been clearly demonstrated by the last months ineffectual campaign. The occupation of Connaught House shows that once students mobilise the authorities begin to weaken. Imagine the effect of such student action nationwide in comparison with the dead-end NUS campaigns. Help us to build an active Students Union.



Justin Russell

Labour Students  
Senior Treasurer

For an effective Union, we need an effective organisation. We need a sound basis to campaign from, both within college and outside it. The services and finances have to be made responsive to the needs and wishes of the students. We intend to regularly survey students to determine the gaps. Societies are a crucial contribution to life at a college so dispersed and varied in its outlook. We need these organisations to bring us all together. As a Junior Treasurer I worked on societies budgets and with the Shop. I have the understanding and experience.

It's your choice. Vote Labour.



Nigel Gurney

Senior Treasurer  
Independent

Even confounded with an outwardly apathetic response, I have managed to raise £10,000 during Rag Week. Having demonstrated my ability to raise money successfully, I would now like to show my fellow students how to spend it. The success of the Cafe refurbishment is self evident, and I would seek to take similar fundamental measures in the Three Tuns Bar. The primary purpose of the Student Union is to serve LSE student interests, and my policies throughout the year will reflect this priority.

Vote for a STUDENTS' Union.



Rachel Greenfield

Liberal/SDP Alliance

This year the Alliance has played a leading role in improving the Student Union services.

Next year as Senior Treasurer I would like to continue this work through:

1) The refurbishment of the Three Tuns, maintaining the high standard of food and service in the Cafe, and the installation of a food bar upstairs.  
2) More involvement in LSE life through increased financial support for societies and events.

The Alliance will be continuing our campaign for Free Speech at LSE as well as supporting any UGM decision concerning Divestment!

Vote Liberal/SDP Alliance for co-operation and progress in YOUR Students Union.

# The LSE on the Defensive

*In the second of a series of articles on the LSE since 1945, Paul Klebnikov examines the effects of recent budget cuts on the school.*

The decline in intellectual debate and personal interaction within the school community has substantially changed the face of LSE. As was pointed out in last week's article, the decline in the sense of community can be attributed to many factors within the school itself, for example to the curtailment of evening classes and to the lack of places to relax and chat with one's colleagues. Such developments are relatively easily remediable.

Many would argue, however, that the LSE could not be expected to stay the same, because the world around it has changed. These people would point to the massive government budget cuts of the past decade which have caused a deterioration of working conditions and forced the LSE into an era of defensive adjustments which have profoundly altered the school's character.

## Changes of attitude

It is obvious that the LSE is affected by changes in British society and in the world as a whole. Professor Cohen (Sociology), for example, recalls the very different attitude of students in the 1940s:

Since it was a privilege to be educated, students felt a very strong desire to make the most of it. At the same time, there was less worry about jobs, and there was a general belief that the world was getting better and that everything was open to one."

The attitudes nowadays appear to be just the opposite. Education is all too often regarded not as a privilege, but as a means of staying off the dole. Similarly, the general uncertainty both about the world and about one's own future has encouraged careerism among students and a cynical attitude towards both knowledge and progress.

Yet it has been very specific developments that have done most to change the atmosphere of the School. The budget cuts that began in the late 1970s have severely shaken the School. The government cuts have been nothing less than massive, with the real value of the block grant to the LSE declining by 36% in the seven years between 1977 and 1984. While the block grant comprised 81.3% of the LSE's income in 1974, it had diminished to 47.1% in 1984.

The LSE, although by no means the worst affected among British universities, has been hit badly enough to engender a type of siege mentality. Departmental cutbacks have been accompanied by a massive increase in administration, management, and bureaucratic work. According to most staff, the added administrative load has taken away time from teaching and research; many have also commented that staff now feel harried and insecure.

Despite the increased work load, teachers at the LSE have received few compensations. Cohen points out that the real value of academic salaries has declined since 1974. Professor Morishima (Economics) claims that senior academics in Britain, though far less numerous than in Japan, receive about 60% of the salary.

Such a deterioration in working conditions could be expected to have a dampening and demoralising effect on the LSE. Staff reactions are not uniform across the school, however.

Professor Zander (Law) is optimistic. "We've started quite a number of new courses, and there is a great deal of vitality. I think the morale among teachers is surprisingly high, considering the pressure."

Professor Desai (Economics) believes that the faculty "feel beleaguered, but still see the LSE as an exciting place to work".

A great number of staff, however, resent the budget cuts and the increasing administrative pressure and are quick to point out that an educational institution is not a business and cannot be evaluated according to business criteria. Furthermore, some staff members point out that financial stringency has been destructive of teachers' commitments to their jobs.

"The financial pressure can't but have adverse effects on the way people think about things," argues one professor. "There develops an attitude that 'the world doesn't put itself out for me, so why should I put myself out' - a sort of nine-to-five attitude."



Photo: Sunil Shah

## Research conditions

The main question is to what extent these developments have hurt the LSE. Have they transformed an outstanding and distinguished institution and produced a "slide into mediocrity"? Undoubtedly, the LSE has suffered both from the change of attitudes and from the contraction of services. The School has had to make adjustments, some very astute, some less so, but in all cases it has been a choice between two evils. The question is the effect these adjustments have had on the school as an institution for teaching and research.

The quality of research done at the LSE is especially important since the school depends enormously on its international reputation, which is largely a function of its ability to bring together the leading scholars in the social sciences. The ability of staff to produce research has suffered in the past decade.

"There has been a growth of administrative work," says Professor Jones (Government). "Committees have multiplied. The staff feels impinged upon by the constant stream of questionnaires and circulars from the UGC, the ESSRC, and the central administration. During term time, the only thing they can do is what I call 'knitting research': pick it up, put it down again - small pieces of work."

At the same time, with departmental cutbacks threatened, the pressure on staff to publish has grown substantially. Professor Minogue (Government) sees this as a positive factor. The "sheer competitiveness of the place" is one of the invigorating aspects of the school, says Minogue.

Nonetheless, the fact remains that both the time and facilities for the staff to do research have either been cut back or have come under threat.

## "British Brookings Institution"

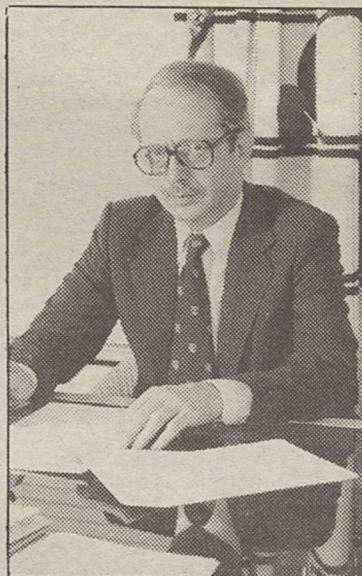
In order to counter this threat and to safeguard LSE's position as a leading research institution, a proposal was introduced in 1975 by the then Director, Ralf Dahrendorf, to transform the LSE into a "British Brookings Institution". According to this scheme, the LSE would be a think tank that would identify and research specific issues of national and international concern. Like its American counterpart, the LSE would invite a wide range of academics, politicians and policymakers to work on these problems under the aegis of the school.

According to most accounts, Dahrendorf's "Brookings Institution" proposal was rejected by the school. Michael Banks (International Relations) feels this was an "exciting proposal" and that it fell flat because of the "lack of vision among the academic staff".

Cohen points out that both the Right and the Left were against it: the Right because it thought this was not what a university should do and the Left because it wanted to retain the school's independence and not be linked too closely to "the system".

Professor Wise (Geography) believes that the proposal was rejected because the school did not want to be channeled excessively into applied research. "One of the joys of the LSE," says Wise "is the balance struck on the social sciences between applied aspects and the discipline."

That the "Brookings Institution" proposal did not materialise



was also due largely also to the lack of funds. Attempts to find private funding in Europe did not succeed. The only funding came from Japan. Contributions from the Suntory and Toyota corporations resulted in the creation of the Suntory-Toyota International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines (ST/ICERD).

ST/ICERD is virtually the only offspring of the "Brookings" proposal, although as Professor Morishima points out, it differs substantially in certain respects from Dahrendorf's proposal. "Dahrendorf wanted a more open organisation that would invite many politicians and academics from outside. We concentrate more on providing money for staff already here at the LSE. We are also not entirely committed to studying economics just for policy decisions. We have kept our academic freedom, although some may criticise us for having no focus."

The Centre, which is housed in the Lionel Robbins Building, provides a range of services valuable to the School. It gives support to many staff members and groups doing research. It carries on its own research on such topics as unemployment, the Welfare State, pensions in France, a comparison of electronics engineers in Japan, West Germany and the UK, and so on. It finances three student scholarships and a distinguished visitors scheme. It also sponsors conferences and a series of public lectures.

Considering the unanimous acclaim ST/ICERD enjoys at the LSE, it is a pity that the centre cannot do more or that there are not others like it. The LSE has certain comparative advantages that make it an ideal place for social science research. It is close to real-life market developments, and it is integrated into the political, economic, as well as academic networks of London. The LSE's high proportion of graduate students also encourages specialised research and work on the frontier of the social sciences. Undoubtedly, it would be a tragic waste if these advantages were not fully exploited.

## Teaching suffers

Dahrendorf in the 1970s was faced not only with the task of countering the threat to the LSE as an institution for social science research, but with the even more

daunting task of upholding the quality of teaching at the LSE. This aspect of the School was hurt even more than research by the increasing tempo of budget cuts. Unfortunately, in this field there was no "Brookings Institution" proposal to point the way out of the difficulties.

Faced with a nearly 40% decrease in the block grant in the past decade, the School was forced to scramble for a massive amount of new income from other sources. Perhaps surprisingly, the shortfall was not made up from private donations and endowments, which have grown, but still make up only about 2% of the school's income. The really spectacular increase in real terms has been in the fees for overseas students (more than five-fold) and home students (four-fold). Student fees accounted for 8.7% of the LSE's income in 1975; by 1984 this proportion had risen to 40.9%.

Along with the increase in fees, the LSE substantially increased the number of students at the school. Some lowering of academic standards has inevitably accompanied the effort to attract student tuition money. A frequently mentioned example is the creation of lower class degrees, such as the Diploma in Economics, which requires little academic qualification.

More importantly, however, it is the very increase in student numbers which most threatens the LSE's academic standards. As M. Yehuda (International Relations) points out, "Considering the facilities and staff of the school, there is an optimum number of students. If you increase beyond that optimum, the facilities become inadequate and you get a decline in collegiality and in the staff-student ratio."

The staff-student ratio at the LSE is already worse than the national average, 1:14 compared with 1:12. Admittedly, the rapid increase in student numbers and the deterioration of the staff-student ratio is not a development confined to the last decade. It is part of a process that has been going on since 1945 and the LSE's transition from the British educational ideal of tutorial teaching to an American-type system of lectures, classes, and the increasing use of teaching assistants.

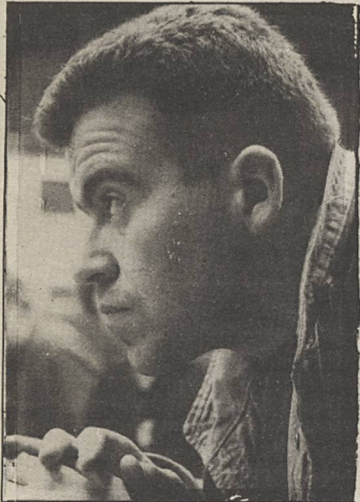
Unlike the case for research work, the weather change in the teaching at LSE has not been accompanied by any remedial action to uphold the quality of the school. If it is the American university model to which the LSE is moving, one would expect a system of lecturer assessment and an increase in private donations to allow student fees to be kept down.

These decisions lie in the future, but it is clear that government budget cuts have severely shaken the school. An educational institution needs a certain stability; it cannot be sent scrambling for new policies every time the government changes hands. At the same time, it needs innovation to deal effectively with long term changes in its working conditions. On these two factors, stability and innovation, depends the fate of the LSE in the years ahead.

**Next week: Does the LSE live up to its academic reputation? The concluding article of this series will examine teaching, the tenure system, and the issue of lecturer assessment.**

# Societies Corner

By Stavros Makris



The Jewish Society wishes to thank STA for the weekend for two in Paris won at the multi-cultural evening. It has been decided to raffle the tickets in order to raise money for the Ravenswood Home for the mentally handicapped, Mencap and some other charity yet to be decided. A date for the raffle has not yet been chosen.

The Society present Vladamir Magarik - father of Alexi (for whom you signed the Valentine card last week) - who will be speaking about his son's imprisonment at 1 pm in S017. Also, on Sunday, 8th March, there is the "Hands Across the Embassies" demonstration. This will be a human chain from the Soviet to the Israeli embassies in support of the Soviet Jewry Campaign.

1987 has been designated European Year of Environment. Many people may not have realised this, but it is hardly surprising, coming at a time when support for environmental action is growing rapidly. Green Politics are becoming continually more popular throughout Europe; this can be seen from the result of the recent West German elections, which followed a year of environmental disasters such as Chernobyl and the massive pollution of the Rhine River. In recognition of this, LSE's Green Forum have invited Tom Burke, the director of Britain's "Green Alliance" to come and speak about the European Year of the Environment on March 9th at 1 pm in A85.

LSE Drama Society

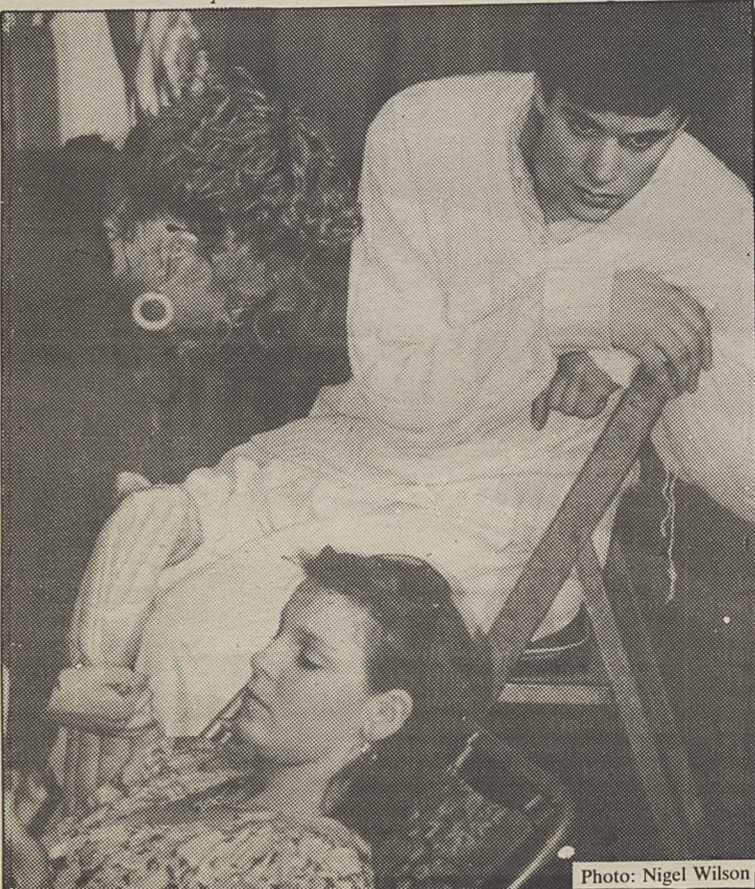


Photo: Nigel Wilson

The United World College Society invites everyone to a talk by Dr. Eric Jensen, Director of the United Nations U.K., on "The U.N. as a Scapegoat" on Tuesday, 3rd March at 5 pm in the New Theatre, E171.

The Black Women's Group will present Lionel Morrison from the NUJ to speak on "Black Journalists in the Media" on Monday, 2nd March in A40 at noon.

The Cypriot Society wishes to inform you that very few tickets for the Brussels trip on Friday, 6th March are left, so hurry!

And some news for all you out there who complain, but never bother to look for new experience. Had you had the taste for it, you could have attended the Malaysian Singapore Society's extravaganza on Saturday, 28th February. As it is, you probably missed the variety show and great dinner!

The LSE Drama Society's production was initially met with mixed reactions by the public - only twenty-five turned up the first night. However, by Wednesday, 25th February, the last night of the show, the audience had increased and the directorship of Richard Ford was critically acclaimed. Ford himself agrees that the support of his new cast has been "invaluable. It has been a rewarding experience to work with fresh minds; of course, the play itself is great fun and so easy to work with."

Finally, this column would like to apologise to its readers and Peter Dawson in particular about last week's entry concerning the Debating Society. This was due to computer-system break-down, and effectively the use of back-up copies - which were, in this case, incorrect. Changes had been made, but during merging, the file with the corrections was lost. Those responsible were unaware of the difference between the two files... All that remains to be said now is that the constitution was not drawn by Peter Dawson alone. Jonathan Putsman raised incisive questions, not quotations and Paul Wood was elected unopposed.

## FILM

### Coming Up Roses

Trevor is the projectionist at The Rex Cinema. He takes pride in his job, even when the projector keeps breaking down, and the only audience consists of a couple of kids throwing sandwiches at each other (they don't even buy the popcorn). When the Rex eventually closes down, Trevor and Gwen, the usherette, still entertain vain hopes that someone might save the cinema from its terrible fate - to become a car park.

While awaiting demolition, the Rex is vandalised. A businessman also plans to strip the place of its art deco fittings. Trevor looks for work elsewhere. He stands in a queue of unemployed projectionists outside a cinema in Methyr Tyddfil - they could be the audience - until the manager comes out: "Sorry, lads, the job's taken."

The setting is a depressed Welsh pit-village. "Round our way, even the kids have got ulcers." The characters affect a deadpan humourlessness, and

stay just the right side of annoying. Trevor helps his mate out with the pay-installments by borrowing from his boss. The only condition being that, when his time comes, he wants Trevor to see that he gets a proper funeral. This starts as a gentle comedy, but moves swiftly into Bill Forsyth country. It lacks the edge of *My Beautiful Laundrette*. The general feel of cosiness make it closer rather to an Ealing comedy. Like *The Tittfield Thunderbolt*, we have little people battling bravely, quirkily, against something nasty that threatens their community and time-honoured way of doing things. But this is funny enough in a low-key way and manages to avoid valtinines. The answer to the problems of the Rex cinema are solved, with not a little irony, by applying a bit of Thatcherite entrepreneurial initiative. They grow mushrooms on the seats.

Jacques Peretti



### The Berlin Affair

#### Swiss Centre

Love triangles are always interesting if not exciting. This one is set in Berlin during the Third Reich in an environment of oppression and fear.

The heroine is the wife of a high-ranking official in the Foreign Office, and to fill her hours of boredom she attends the Arts Academy. There she meets and falls for the beautiful daughter of the Japanese ambassador in Berlin. From there, the plot is uncomplicated with only a mere twist in which a third lover is revealed and an obvious climax when the husband gets involved. What is shown in between is a confused Japanese girl who in reality is an extremely confusing, calculating and manipulating person. What adds an element of danger is the fact that

homosexuality is banned under Article 27 of the Penal Code. This Code is often used by the Party to neutralise undesirables.

Love triangles can provide the background for interesting if not radical and experimental plots. "The Berlin Affair" does not attempt to do any of the above; what it is trying to raise is the question of whether a married woman falling in love with another woman is as dishonest as a married woman falling in love with a man. Having done so, however, this film dares not take a side or give an answer. It prefers to draw the conclusion that today's betrayal makes yesterday's love vulgar.

Stavros Makris

### Lillian



Lillian Hellman was regarded as one of America's truly great playwrights and also as one of its most controversial. Among her plays are "The Little Foxes", "The Children's Hour" and "Watch on the Rhine" - plays which deal with middle-class obsessions with money and status; lesbianism; racism and political injustice. These were also the issues that shaped Hellman's personal life and which, throughout her life, threatened to push her from acceptability to the fringes of American literary culture.

This one-woman play by William Luce, based on Hellman's own three-volume autobiography, attempts to evoke the essence of the woman's life and work. It successfully shows how the young Lillian's life was beset with frustration at the injustices around her, and how the roots of radicalism were planted so early on.

Towards the end of the play, Hellman is shown on trial in front of the House Un-American Activities Committee for alleged Communist involvement. She narrates this episode of her life with bitterness and disillusionment - for being treated like a criminal; for watching her friends betray their beliefs in fear of the Committee's unbelievably harsh sentences; and perhaps most of all, for her betrayal by the U.S.S.R. which had lived up to none of her hopes.

As Lillian, Frances De La Tour gives an extremely wide-ranging and powerful performance. She narrates the play sitting in a hospital waiting-room, waiting for news of her lover, Dashiell Hammett's condition. Her anxiety and pain are heartbreaking, and the description of her 30-year relationship with the brilliant writer of "The Maltese Falcon", very touching. One-person shows are notoriously difficult, and it is to her credit (and to the playwright's) that in watching it, the attention never flags.

Kfir Yefet

## EXHIBITIONS

### Henry Moore

Currently showing in the sculpture hall at the Tate is a retrospective exhibition of the work of Henry Moore, who died recently. Moore, the son of a Yorkshire miner, was born in Castleford and studied at Leeds School of Art before moving to life in Hertfordshire.

Over the next sixty years and particularly the post-war years, he established his reputation as one of the most original and distinctive British artists along with Barbara Hepworth and Elisabeth Frink. Moore always found himself influenced by his Northern background:

"Perhaps what influenced

me most over wanting to do sculpture in the open air and to relate my sculpture to landscape comes from my youth in Yorkshire."

Moore's work on display at the Tate appears to show the progression from very natural pieces, reminiscent of sea stacks and moorland crags, to the polished pebble-like pieces, all of them stylistically united in their representation of figures, singly and in groups. His subjects symbolise not only space, but also time, the optimistic sense of regeneration of the post-war years in particular.

Doog



MUSIC

The Old And The Not So Old

One of the great contemporary myths is that regarding Liverpool and music. So well known is it that I won't bother elaborating. However, I've always been of the opinion that honours really belong to Manchester (by the way, should anyone be wondering, both are on the line from Euston and the M6/M62...).

The most recent evidence of this is provided by the new LP from **The Smiths** "The World Won't Listen" (Rough Trade), which follows the earlier "Hatful of Hollow" by being a compilation of singles, different takes and unreleased songs from the past couple of years. Actually, to call it a compilation somehow seems to devalue it as it stands up as a proper LP pretty well. Comparisons with the aforementioned "Hatful of Hollow" are interesting, revealing how much the group have progressed from their earlier overly distinctive style and concerns. (I found the debut LP rather dull) - Morrissey's vision now places the future and the present before the past, and how anyone can accuse him of being humourless defeats me!

"Sixteen, clumsy and shy  
I went to London and I  
booked myself in at the Y...  
WCA  
I said 'I like it here - can I  
stay?'"

It would appear that our Morrissey has finally exhausted the complete set of 60's kitchen sink novels (mandatory reading when on the dole, I might add) and so "The World Won't Listen" is a rather neat culmination of The Smiths' recent work, it being their last for Rough Trade with the pre-

viously unreleased songs such as "You Just Haven't Earned Yet, Baby", the quintessential Smiths' song which leaves you sad when it's gone (encompassing their musical and lyrical development) but happy you've heard it. The Smiths have reached a position from which they can only go on, ever mindful of their Salford origins.

The music of A Certain Ratio, on the other hand, owes little, if anything, to their beginnings in Manchester. ACR came together towards the end of the seventies and along with such bands as Cabaret Voltaire and 23 Skidoo were part of the punk/avant garde/techno-fund music prevalent in the early eighties. This record, "ACR Live in America" dojo, recorded on their 1985 tour of America, shows the group to have weathered their rather dull 1983-84 phase and to be in justifiably jubilant moods. The set roughly matches the recent (?) "The Old and The New" compilation with their absolutely stunning "Flight" included. (This is really impossible to describe; you'll just have to hear it if you haven't already.) Elsewhere, tracks as "Sounds like Something Dirty" and "Life's a Scream" stand out; probably the reason for ACR's longevity is that they haven't succumbed to the technological or musical over-kill, or pretentiousness of their contemporaries. ACR are, I suppose, the least likely survivors of that extraordinary burst of new bands from the so-called "Post Punk" era, but on the evidence of this, the eclipse the burnt-out bunnies and party better than old New Order!

Doog

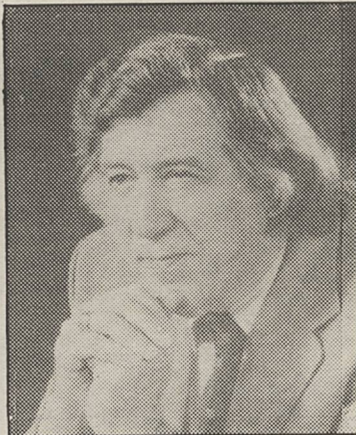


Jazz Column

Let's begin by dividing musicians, composers, writers and listeners into two distinct camps with fundamentally opposed musical conceptions. On the one hand there are those with what can be described as a mechanical outlook: music is seen as a sphere unto itself, as a realm of absolutes - it's all a matter of creating (in the case of a composer) something which is INHERENTLY perfect, and then recreating - or rather reproducing - this with as much accuracy as possible in an orchestra, ensemble, and so on. Naturally, it is but a short step from here to assert the INHERENT superiority of one form of music as against another. One list\* (in descending order of merit) might read: classical, jazz, rock, and pop, etc. Of course, it frequently works the other way round, too, i.e. pop versus classical, although this time the virtues of pop are asserted in terms of its accessibility versus the complexity and therefore boringness of classical. But, despite the basic similarity of the two positions, never the twain shall meet.

On the other hand, and in complete opposition to the above perspective, is another which asserts that music is a continuous process of creations and RECREATION (which applies as much to the listener as to anyone else). Music is seen as historically mediated both with regard to the sources from which it draws inspiration, and with regard to the manner in which it is performed. Thus, classical didn't/doesn't merely draw on the inspiration of God but utilised aspects of contemporary forms like folk; and today jazz provides us with perhaps the most powerful example of how music can fuse with other traditions (in this case, for example, the superimposition of African rhythms on those of Europe). Even pitch itself, the one thing purists

might expect to have remained unaltered with the passage of time, has in fact altered substantially since the days of Mozart! Thus, there is no Music with the capital M as such, but rather beauty in diversity - i.e. "musics". So what price purity?



Gunther Schuller

Rather than answer that question, this is where I refer you to a book just published called **Musings**. It's a collection of writings of **Gunther Schuller** (no, I hadn't heard of him either) who for some forty years or so has composed, conducted, played and written about music.

I refer you to it because it's a perfect example of the second school of thought described above; it's eloquent, reasonable, persuasive, exceptionally well-informed over a vast range of subjects, and touches upon so many aspects of the theory and practise of music in such a comparatively tight space (300 pages). Above all, it's a book, or rather, collection of articles, that sets you questioning.

Part one tackles "Jazz and the Third Stream", i.e., the fusion of jazz with classical. The articles don't merely give succinct definitions of jazz, or assess the importance of artists like James Reese, Ellington, Ornette Coleman, Lee Konitz,

Sarah Vaughn and Sonny Rollins, they also provide a taste of how Schuller approaches the questions of "Music Performance" and "Contemporary Music", and "Music Aesthetics and Education" (sections two and three respectively).

He rightly gives the "elitism versus populism" debate a good hammering and suggest that one looks at the roots of why classical and jazz are patronised by a relatively tiny minority, whether this need necessarily be so, and, more importantly, how this situation can be changed. In short, to argue popular music versus supposedly "fine" music is to present a false dichotomy that serves no useful purpose at all; except perhaps, for those who want to increase them, by arguing that all pop is crap whilst we are Culture.

As for the superiority of one form of music over another, Schuller suggests that "the classical world can learn much about timing, rhythmic accuracy, and subtlety from jazz musicians, as jazz musicians can in dynamics, structure, and contrast from the classical musicians." - seems reasonable, doesn't it?

In fact, just about all Schuller's arguments seem reasonable - whether they're on the Ellington heritage as the property of manking rather than a small group of musicians; or on the inherent tensions between music as a language we all understand but which by its very nature can't be specific. (Apparently, Richard Strauss said he could describe a knife and fork in his music - I'm sympathetic, but rather doubtful as to that.)

A last word. The book isn't cheap (£19.50) but highly recommended, so go out and make use of you local libraries. Get them to order it. You'll find that once picked up, you won't be able to put it down.

Giorgio Meszaros

"A Zone Two Tubepass, Please"

Pah pa-ra-pa pah (Bah-ra papa pa pa) is how this cheap and cheerful sampler, **Take the Subway to your Suburb** starts. And goes on, come to that. A selection of 3-minute pop songs with la-la-la choruses, wimpy (or girly) vocals, June Brides guitars or occasional hint of feedback, handclaps... you know the sort of thing. Tales of lovestruck, lovetorn youth, ennu, and not quite innocence.

No real peaks or troughs, nothing to change your life... but still nice to do your homework (?) to!

The **Flatmates** tracks are cute, if not in the same decade as you and I, and I quite liked **The Clouds** "Get our of my Dream". The most raucous inclusion in this compilation is "Pop Will Eat Itself"; they come right at the end so it's a bit of a

shock but they are brill. (The cover of The Mighty Lemon Drops "Like an Angel" is much rougher than the original); manic stuff, as usual. (Thei new single, by the way pop pickers, is a smasheroonie called **Sweet, Sweet Pie**. All in all, records like this make one feel clean and happy all over (?) Oh, and it comes in a very nice 50's Brylcreem-style cover.

BO+

Andy Warhol's 25 Years of Fame?



Arguably the founding father of Pop Art (Trash Art?), Andy Warhol died last Sunday; his age was generally agreed to be 55. Since his first exhibition in 1962, Warhol continued to refine his art, drawing on his

early training as a commercial artist in the 1950's, almost to the point of non-existence: much of "his" work from 1970 onwards was created by his assistants from his studio, aptly named "The Factory", in New York.

His most recent London exhibition consisted entirely of self-images variously enlarged and over-painted. Narcissism? Possibly, but Warhol by his words and lifestyle seemed intent on removing all traces of his own ego.

"I want to be a machine."

During the 60's, Warhol recreated the cultural iconography of Consumer America: Coke bottles, Campbell's soup tins and the ultimate consumer product of them all, Marilyn Monroe. The last was the subject of one of his most famous pieces, (perhaps work is particularly appropriate here).

"Marilyn Tryplick" (currently on display at the Tate Gallery).

Warhol then moved on to make films, or perhaps chose film events which presented themselves to him - how else could one justify filming the

Empire State Building to create a 24-hour long film? Other films such as "Flesh" and "Trash" captured the underlying ennui of the late 1960's, with their amateur casts, impoverished scripts and detached, almost

disinterested style. Eventually, film production, too, was turned over to the "Factory" production line.

Warhol himself remained a mystery, claiming to have no special friends and living a very simple life. Too much in the public eye, yet almost an insubstantial figure, he was that rare thing, an accessible enigma.

Despite his detractors who disputed his claim to be an artist, Andy Warhol was perhaps THE artist best suited to our times which, under the guise of prosperity and opportunity for all, are creating a more and more homogeneous, pre-packaged world.

"Everyone will be famous for 15 minutes."

Farewell, Andy.

Doog



# LSE Football Reports

## London Hospital 1st XI 3 LSE 1st XI 2

Having broken the mould of recent games by inviting the opposition to score first, LSE were continually foiled by a permanent thorn in their side – the referee. Quotes of “Oh referee! That was an appallingly bad decision” were commonplace from both sides, and his incompetence and inconsistency effectively ruined an otherwise exciting match, the results of which were in doubt all the way to the wire.

Recent recruit Wallace spotted the keeper on his six-yard box and showing the quality of LSE in every position floated a cross-cum-shot from a full 35 yards. The keeper was only able to help the ball into the net.

London Hospital regained the lead, and it looked like it was all over until a rejuvenated Nolan played an inventive one-two with Bradley. He ran on to the return and showed the forwards how to finish with a punishing shot from the edge of the area. Attempting to seize the chance to pull themselves out of the relegation zone, LSE thought they had gone 3-2 up when Jones bundled the ball in the net from close range. Unfortunately, it was not to be; the man in black made another controversial decision to disallow the goal. In the confusion London Hospital went up the other end of the pitch and scored themselves.

The abiding memory of this match was seeing Jones at the death consoling with the ref and agreeing with him that referees do have a thankless task and do not deserve the constant barking they receive from players and the press.

### Big Ray

#### LSE 1st XI 1 Goldsmiths 1st XI 2

This was an extremely creditable performance by the LSE forward line of Shipstone, Bradley and the attacking midfielder Markin. However, the support of the midfield and particularly the defence was terrible. To insist on the long high ball to such a dynamic trio of players is nothing short of shameful. LSE opened the scoring, having at long last got the ball on the floor. Some neat footwork down the line by Markin ended with Bradley clipping a delightful ball to Shipstone who caressed the ball sweetly over the cat's

# BLAVET

head. The lead was not to last, however, and an early goal in the second half came from sloppy marking at a Goldsmith's corner, and the scores were level. LSE's forwards fought back admirably and only the woodwork could deny two fierce drives from Markin. Shipstone also came close with a diving header and a Bradley over-head effort was cleared off the line. In the last gasps of the game our defence was caught very square and a nippy forward made no mistake. Still the LSE forward trio refused to lie down, and a breathtaking three-man move resulted in a goal from Markin but sadly the referee had blown his whistle. The game was over.

#### LSE 2nd XI 2 Goldsmith's 3rd XI 2

Recent poor results meant inevitable changes in the LSE defence. Out went Nick Price and Andy Shingler, the latter dropped for lack of effort, commitment and hair. In came Pietro and John Batterby – both gave creditable performances.

In contrast, our three attackers were superlative, causing no end of havoc with the opposition defence. All sorts of chances

were created only to be miraculously thwarted by the keeper.

Goldsmith's scored first, a defensive error let in an incredibly fast forward who rounded Marco “The Cat” Gioannini and finished from 3 yards. Continued pressure from LSE resulted in a scrambled goal by Nadime Bohabib that positively stunk of offside. Luckily, the referee was unsighted and the goal stood.

LSE continued to play beautiful flowing football: Nick Ball was inspirational up front. However, Goldsmith's again scored due to a miss-kick by Marco Boschetti and LSE found themselves 2-1 down, having had all the play.

A controversial last-minute penalty gave LSE the chance of salvaging a point but nobody was prepared to take the responsibility. Eventually Rob Easton stepped up and coolly finished it, taking his goal tally for this season to 19. Will this be enough for the Golden Boot or will John Shipstone come from behind to match it? Who will be “Player of the Year” and will everyone turn up for the Football club dinner on Monday 9th March at 5.00pm in the 3 Tuns?

## Rugby

### LSE 1st XV 10 University College 1st XV 32

The mighty LSE try-machine took on the formidable UC in a fast, exciting, physical contest. The UC forwards, although not the biggest pack faced by LSE, were fit, cohesive and fast. Our pack had to dig into their reserves of courage and commitment to match them. The UC backs were extremely talented, and try as we might, the defence could not hold out forever. LSE's two tries came firstly from a well-worked forward run through UC's line out, where Blaver and Pottmyer finally allowed Portland to touch down. The second try came when George Gould touched down from a scrum close to the line. The game was soured in the second half by fisticuffs and UC's prop was given his marching orders. The only disappointment for the boys was that our coach left at 5.30, as UC's players were settling down for an evening at New Malden.

Richard Widmark

## Boxing:

### No one-hit wonder

On Sunday 22nd February, Lloyd Honeyghan defended his WBC and IBF Welterweight titles against former IBF light-welterweight champion John Bumphus. Both fighters had exceptional records, although Honeyghan's was definitely the more impressive; not only was he undefeated, but he had Don “Cobra” Curry's scalp hanging with the others on his belt.

Honeyghan is aggressive, even for a boxer – he is often accused of being too brash and assertive, but on Sunday he showed the world and especially the sceptical Americans that he has good reason to be confident. The fight started at a rapid pace, generated by Honeyghan's flailing fists. He seemed a little too wild at first, but as the punches began to land, any comparison to a drunken “Tuns” brawler disappeared. Honeyghan did leave himself open, but his attack was so fierce that Bumphus was not allowed a chance to go on the offensive. Towards the end of the first round, Bumphus was knocked down with a solid right. He clung on for the rest of the round and staggered to his corner like a puppet from “Thunderbirds”. Honeyghan rushed out at the start of the 2nd round and Bumphus hit the canvas – more from shock than from Honeyghan's misdirected punch. However, Honeyghan's aggression was obviously too much for the lanky American, who was hit with two more solid rights, the second of which sent him staggering into the ropes only to be pumelled by the merciless champion.

Honeyghan won well and showed that no opposition would be too much for him, either Marc Breland, the WBA champion, or even a heavier Donald Curry.

Ed Barber

(Boxing Correspondent)

## Lineker Rules in Spain

Having recently scored a Hat-trick for Barcelona against Real Madrid in a match that could well decide the Spanish league championship, Gary Lineker went on to greater things on Wednesday, the 18th February and scored four for his country against a Spanish national side composed largely of those same Real Madrid players.

The Bernabeu Stadium provided the ideal setting in England's run-up to the European Championships. Although the Spanish national side had been unbeaten at home for three years, England had good cause to be slightly optimistic. The Spanish team did not include Goicoechea (the centre back also known as the ‘butcher’), and earlier on in the day the England Under-21 team had beaten Spain 2-1 with Cottee scoring the winning goal with a back-heel.

England started the game very positively and had several opportunities in the opening minutes to take the lead. It was, however, the Spanish who scored first after 14 minutes. Butragueno (The Vulture) made and finished the goal that was clearly off-side when seen in slow motion.

England, far from subdued, now became even more determined and played some of the best and most attractive football of any England team for a long, long time. Except for a few mistakes in defence, with notably Kenny Sansom playing poorly, England dominated the game from midfield where Glenn Hoddle orchestrated the game and the other midfield players made it possible for him to put his skill, flair and precise and penetrating passing to England's advantage.

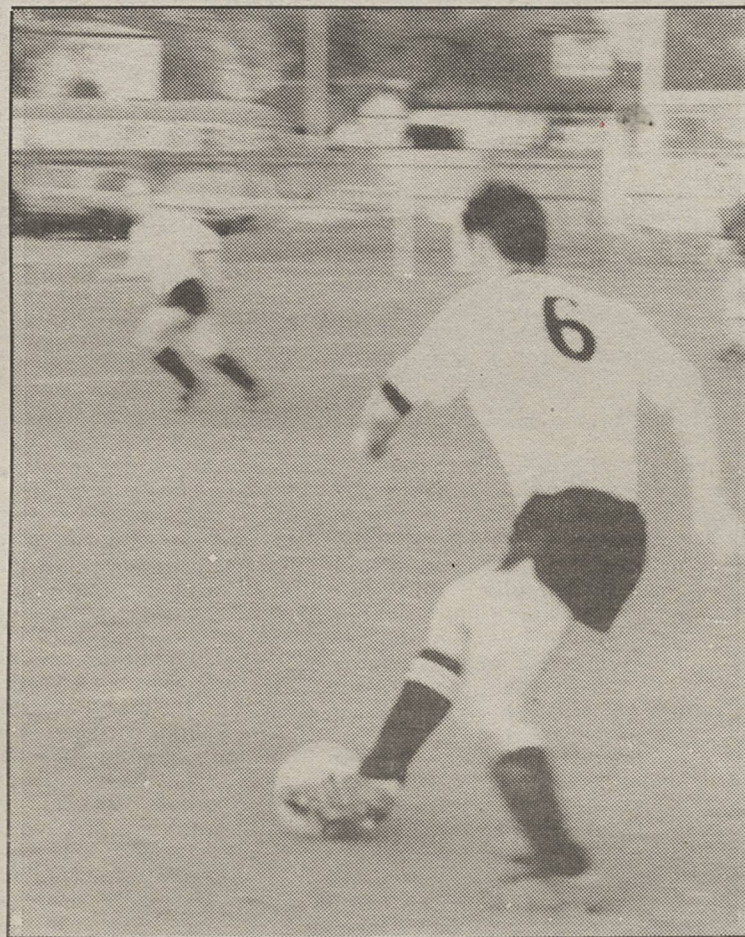
Lineker got his first goal in the 24th minute after Robson hit the post and Hoddle chipped a second rebound onto Lineker's head. Four minutes later Lineker struck again as Anderson nodded down Hoddle's free kick and Lineker was there to tap the ball in.

After the interval England seemed even more fired up and quickly capitalised on this. After only a few minutes Lineker released Beardsley down the left and his shot was deflected by Zubizarreta, the Spanish goalkeeper, only to end up on Lineker's head, who promptly secured his hat-trick.

The result was sealed in the 56th minute when a very eager and spirited Beardsley rolled a pass to Lineker on the edge of the penalty box and found a narrow gap to force it past the Spanish goalkeeper. A beautiful strike to cap a superb performance. It was the first time ever that Lineker has scored 4 goals in a match and what a time to do it. He even had a chance to get some more, but presumably didn't want the piss-take to get too humiliating!

Woods came on for Shilton in the England goal to give him another taste of international competition and pulled off some very impressive saves before Ramon got a consolation goal for Spain in the 76th minute: a free header to show that England's defence is still not as tight as it should be, although Adams performed encouragingly sound on his debut.

The 4-2 final score probably let Spain off the hook and if England can keep up this form for the European Championships, who knows, Bobby Robson may at last get the praise that he deserves.



## The Preoccupied Crossword

1. The flag currently fluttering above Houghton Street has what written on it?
2. The fascist regime in South Africa
3. What the Students' Union wants the School to withdraw from South Africa.

Answer the clues, fill in the grid and read off the word formed by the letters in the shaded squares.

### Last Week's Cryptic Solution

S	M	I	L	E	C	O	N	F	U	S	E
R	O	N	G	A	S						
E	O	D	P	H	A	R	S	H			
D	I	S	C	L	O	S	I	N	G		
U	E	F	T	R	F						
C	O	U	T	R	A	G	E	O	U	S	L
E	L	H	L	C	L	E					
D	E	S	I	R	E	F	A	S	H	I	O
Y	G	R	E	S	R	A	O				
M	E	T	A	M	O	R	P	H	I	S	M
A	R	A	A	O	M	I					
N	C	D	I	S	C	U	S	S	I	O	N
I	T	C	H	Y	T	S	R	E			
C	I	T	L	L	T	E					
A	R	C	H	A	I	C					
Y	A	C	H	T							

4. The Court that does not support the SU views
5. Name of a train with interests in South Africa (1,1,1)
6. President of aforementioned fascist regime
7. African country oppressed by South Africa

8. How many hundreds of thousands of pounds does 5 across have in South Africa?
9. Administrative house of 5 across . . .
10. . . . and what the SU decided upon as action

Compiled by Katrina Kalishnikov

