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NEWSPAPER OF THE LSE STUDENTS' UNION

No. 132

OCTOBER 15th, 1974

FREE

British draft to protect American oil

Prompted by a confidential report leaked by a U.S. oil executive working in London, Beaver has managed to piece together a jigsaw puzzle which could portray a reintroduction of National Service into this country, affecting the lives of thousands of young people.

Ocean Oil Weekly Report



P. O. Box 1941, Houston, Texas 77001, Phone (713) 621-0561
The Offshore Oil Industry's Only Authoritative Weekly News Service

Eldon R. Ball, Editor

Vol. 8, No. 44

July 29, 1974

THE UK GOVERNMENT SHOULD INCREASE ITS MILITARY STRENGTH--EVEN TO THE POINT OF PARTIAL RETURN of the draft--to protect valuable oilfield installations in the North Sea, according to a confidential report by the UK Defense Department Committee. The report, prepared for Defense Secretary Roy Mason but leaked to Ocean Oil, recommends beefing up British defense forces to defend vulnerable North Sea "real estate," production platforms and oilfield hardware from terrorist saboteurs or a possible attempted take-over by a hostile power.

Perhaps more significantly, the report predicts there will be 300 installations on the UK continental shelf--mostly in the North Sea--by 1980, including 200 production and process platforms and 100 mobile drilling units. With most UK-based platform construction projects stalled by environmental opposition, this would indicate a boom for existing UK construction facilities and for non-UK facilities in Norway, France and The Netherland

One word of caution: The report, leaked through Aberdeen, may be a bid by the UK Defense lobby for more government backing in the form of a greater share of future revenues from North Sea production. The terrorist threat, however, and the volatile political situations persisting in Northern Ireland and the Middle East, are real enough.

YOUNG British conscripts guarding American owned oil rigs in the North Sea could become a reality in the next few years.

Just two months after the Labour Government received a report from the U.K. Defence Committee advocating a cutback in NATO involvement by British troops and a partial return to the draft to protect North Sea oil installations, Labour Foreign Secretary Jim Callaghan announced the expected cutbacks in NATO involvement.

The total reduction has been put as high as £1,000 million but on the "Today" programme, BBC radio, Callaghan said it would probably be more in the region of £300 million. His reason was that British involvement is now running at about 4½ per cent of Britain's Gross National Product compared to three per cent of other member countries.

However, a look at the report of the UK Defence Committee, headed by Labour Minister Roy Mason, together with the above self-assured report on behalf of

involved oil companies (printed exclusively in "Beaver") and Callaghan's announcements, provide a startlingly clear picture of what to expect.

MILLIONS

The UK Defence Committee produced its report in July. Callaghan's cutbacks appeared in September, only two months later, so the condition of the armed forces can have changed very little.

The Committee thought that hundreds of millions of pounds would have to be spent on defending North Sea oil fields. The necessary increase in man power would be by NATO cutbacks or limited conscription.

A large scale building programme for helicopters and ships would be necessary, with such helicopter-carrying ships patrolling in large squadrons and carrying specially trained troops such as the Royal Marine Commandos. Strangely enough, the particular branch of NATO forces bandied around by the press as likely to be given the chop includes the Royal Marines.

The Committee also advocated American combat style fleets of "gun-ship" helicopters, similar to those used in Vietnam, on standby in the Shetlands and Orkney Islands on the northern coasts of Scotland.

Even with cutbacks in NATO, are such operations viable without some form of conscription, albeit partial? Recruiting in the army has reached a low ebb. Most youngsters seem to join at times of low economic prosperity and if there is little chance of them being shot. The success of the IRA in Ulster has probably contributed to the fall off in recruitment. But such factors apart, the army is still committed to full stretch in Ulster and West Germany at the present time.

POLICE ?

By 1985-86 there will be probably 100 to 200 giant production platforms operating in the North Sea and more than 100 drilling rigs in operation. It is not clear these figures take into account future oil discoveries.

The production platforms fol-

low a "robot" design, operated from the shore and in Ministry of Defence terms "defenceless". It is hardly likely that the Americans will be content to leave their "protection" to the police as advocated by the British Department of Trade and Industry.

Alarming as the prospect of a return of the draft must seem, it must be weighed against another alternative as yet unmentioned but probably in the minds of the huge US oil corporation -- the establishment of US bases in Scotland for oil rig protection.

Since the UK Defence Committee reported in July, little attention has been paid to the matter by the British press apart from an article by William Gillen in the "Daily Telegraph", July 19th, and the above "Ocean Oil Weekly" report, circulated privately among the US oil companies with offices and interests in Britain.

Whatever the outcome the following points may be worth considering :

- (1) The Labour administration backdown over North Sea nationalisation plans and certain rejection of such ideas if a Tory administration is ever in power again, in the face of US and British business pressure.
- (2) British demands for more energy, the oil crisis and galloping inflation will undoubtedly lead to further acquiescence by the British government to US oil company demands.
- (3) Northern Ireland activists and Arabs fighting British regressive policies are bound to see oil installations as legitimate targets.
- (4) A major cutback in NATO is unlikely to provide the entire man power needed for such operations in the North Sea.
- (5) We probably may not be able to afford conscription but British capital may insist we cannot afford to be without it.

CHRISTINE TILLEY

Felicity's Diary

Fresher's conference special

WELL, how many of you spotted me at the Freshers' Conference? I was the one wearing that large picture hat and exuding goodwill and bonhomie! Which reminds me, you can't have failed to notice the constant (almost vote-winning) smiles of the remainder of the Executive. CHRIS HOYLAND'S face must have nearly split in two, and what he couldn't manage in information, I am sure he managed in drunken sign language!

Thursday afternoon

Must have been a shock for most of you. I hope you managed to pick up all those little bits of paper, plus the Calendar. I would like to congratulate you all on your kindness and tolerance to the student hosts and other parasites. Also you lot will go down in history as the only Freshers who didn't try to commit suicide. DAVID KENVYN will have lost a story. Also further congrats on your staying power—it was super to see you all trooping in at ten to hear the new Director speak.

MR S. K. ADALJA'S group must have arrived via Nairobi because 10.30 was a little late. By the way, the reason S.K. wears dark glasses is purely medicinal and also he doesn't like to see his money as he counts it. For those who gamely listened to the lecture on Anthropology and decided to switch courses I would advise you to think about it carefully. All is not well in that particular department, ask any Anthropology post-graduate. Free trips to Borneo are not on—for the less adventurous DARK GLASSES S.K. arranges tours to the East End to see how the other half loves (lives?).

Friday evening

Carr Saunders—first I must apologise to my group—I met this super Fresher from Whitstable and I decided to show

him a few things. It took quite a while so I missed the first waltz between DAVID KENVYN and that game admin person from the Union. One thing struck me at Carr-Saunders, there are simply not enough women to go round. It's all very well for Emma and Cheryl from the Union to do their bit and try hard to spread themselves about — Cheryl seems to succeed in some directions, particularly with John, Richard, Chris and Paul.

Saturday

Did you watch the Union Talk-In, alias "The Comedians"? I would give eight marks to ALASTAIR COE for effort and partial appearance (three marks for content of speech) . . . Who knows what a Poofter is anyway?

JOHN CARK amplified on U.L.U. and the N.U.S. and I assume like me you were none the wiser. He did, however, invite you all to go and see him—I suggest an occupation of his office on Monday, October 21st at 3 p.m.—he's got lots of sherry and a £400 dress allowance

(haven't you noticed him wearing the dresses?).

Sunday

Probably the less said about the coach tour the better, although in all fairness it does propel you round London at breakneck speed.

Personal notes

To John: sorry I didn't make it Sunday evening.

To Richard: ditto.

To the Overseas Students: thank you for a lovely time.

I will now spring ahead to Friday, only stopping to mention that, I hope, all those who didn't manage to get N.U.S. cards from the Union office managed to obtain N.S.U. cards for half price admission to the Screen on the Green, Islington. For further information regarding N.S.U. see Stuart Weetman, c/o Three Tuns Bar, or poster in Union Office.

Union meeting — Rent Strike Motion

It's up to you comrades, sisters and brothers, whether or

not there will be a rent strike as a vote will be taken at all the Halls of Residence. I hope you enjoyed your first Union meeting and I also hope that you will go to other meetings and change the whole ambiance of the Old Theatre (preferably by kicking ABE OPPEL on the coccyx). The International Socialists, you must have noticed, trotted out their new/old hack HOWARD FEATHER (no relation) for his first waffle. Don't know what you felt about open or closed committees but I never fancied the Solzenhitzyn type anyway, so I sat at the back, giggled and kept my legs crossed.

Friday evening

I saw Prof. R. Dahrendorf sitting next to a group of students in the bar at Carr Saunders (a never to be repeated experience), thanks for the memory. Oh Director—I wasn't introduced to you—but if I stand for election as Senior Treasurer, who knows how much diplomacy we could arrange!

The elections are upon us—think wisely oh New Students and vote for somebody who will actually do some work for the Union.

Once again I have drunk too much and have missed my first two lectures of the term. I shall now return to the Bar and contemplate my navel! See you in a fortnight.

Felicity.

YOUR CLEANER MAY HAVE A WOODEN LEG

AS you go about the L.S.E. and its infamous Halls of Residence, have you ever stopped to consider the problems facing a wooden-legged cleaning lady?

It's hard to bend down to pick up litter.

Food refuse breeds germs which could rot her superstructure and cause untold damage or dry rot.

Burning matches and cigarette butts become fire hazards which a non-wooden-legged person would normally ignore.

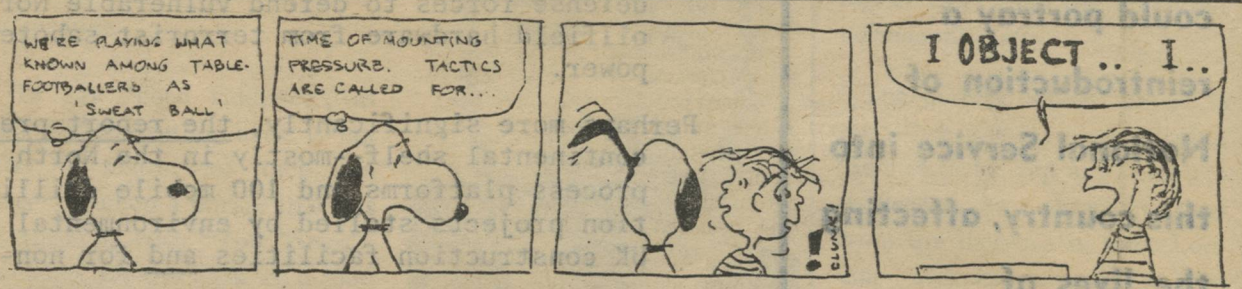
Put a peg-leg in a stray beer glass lying on the floor, and there's a repair job which takes skilled and expensive carpenters.

And you can't get carpentry on the National Health.

Even if your cleaner is of the non-mahogany-limbed variety, these things cause her problems, too. Don't leave stale food, ash, glasses, crockery around.



NATIONAL BE KIND TO CLEANERS YEAR
DON'T MESS ABOUT



Food and Wine

TRYING to sample the various dishes in L.S.E. is quite a tiring job. No sooner had the curry in the refectory had time to repeat on me than I had to rush to the Robinson Room before the dears shut it. My choice of fare in this place frequented by wealthy Americans and, dare I say it, Arabs, managed to titillate my palate for exactly three seconds before I became violently ill.

Maybe the liver and bacon (50p including two veg.) was imported from Brussels where those dear farmers have been pouring oil over their animals to try and get the E.E.C. to increase prices. I could have sworn I whiffed something not far removed from petrol. Since then my walking pace has increased somewhat and I'm tempted to write to these farmers enquiring what sort of star-grade they used.

What a wonderful thing it would be if we could all drink this concoction and dispense with public and private transport. I doubt, however, whether the pollution problem will be solved.

Which brings me to the consommé served at the directors' lunch. I must admit to a feeling of nostalgia for the old menu. But alas, German cuisine, with all its potatoes and bratwurst and potato soup, tends to weigh me down. Even not having to pay did not tempt me to go beyond one of these sausages. I fear that if the nature of this type of cuisine spreads towards the lower classes in our college we may be in for a somewhat heavy year.

As per usual, the wine was excellent. I would never have thought that a good Riesling could compare with the cheaper French wines. I welcome this innovation.

It would seem that euphemism for neck of lamb, namely Lamb Gardiniere (22p) is once more the favourite of our sprightly cook in the refectory. What seems to be singularly puzzling about this dish are those oval little bean-like things floating amidst the bones. I took one of these specimens to a botanist friend of mine and since then the only thing he would say to me is that he is

bound by the Official Secrets Act not to divulge anything.

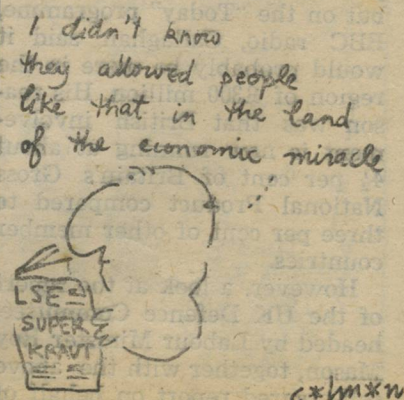
However, I did notice that he carefully carried it into a room marked "DANGER: DO NOT ENTER." I'm only wondering what would happen if I presented him with one of the bones found in this dish.

I expect that since we are once more in full swing of life the novices to our eating places will relish whatever is put before them. I would like to warn them, however, that free advice on "How To Cope with Food-poisoning" is being seriously contemplated within the depths of the administration. Little booklets will, apparently, be sent to all members of the L.S.E. We can but wait and see.

GASTON GNOME



"Miracle? — I'm the miracle!"



Dahrendorf is dead—long live Ralf!

Ralf, the press and his image

AS predicted by Sir Walter Adams, "our Ralf" has established a following amongst the national press. The combination of that "bureaucratic leviathan" the E.E.C., the L.S.E., a German who can speak good English and is married to an English rose, plus a reminder of how civilised we are compared with nasty concentration camp managers, has proved irresistible.

With Friday, October 4th, throwing into the brew the Reith Lecture title, the "quality press" revealed all to the uncaring public. The "Times" had Ralf saying "what he liked about Britain was the way people had given a quality to their lives" which in a time of national crisis may not have been the political thing to utter and reduced him to a 3 inch spread.

The "Financial Times," having attended Ralf's address to the "freshers" on the previous Friday, chose to reveal the call to "abide by civilised rules of discourse and debate" as really hot news and something the nation sorely needed. Also packed into the 5½ inches was the first mention of Ralf's sojourn in a concentration camp, and the length of his appointment at the L.S.E. — 10 years.

"The Guardian", in an expansive 22½ inches which included a photograph of dubious reproduction, started with Reith, flicked past the L.S.E., postulated on the E.E.C. and "attributed the origins of that cynicism (that existed towards the I.M.F. and G.A.T.T.) to Dr. Kissinger and his extempore international gatherings." It then returned to Reith and ended up in Swieczko, Poland (formerly Schwetig), where Ralf "has just received an invitation to the unveiling of the memorial on the site of the concentration camp in which he was held." What was particularly praiseworthy about John Fairhall's writing, was the way he worked in great chunks of a Radio 4 publicity handout on the subject, Reith.

The "Telegraph" took 26½ inches to photograph Ralf holding a pair of glasses and explore an authoritarian approach, whilst assuring its readers that Ralf wasn't really German. It started off its blurb beneath the photograph with "German-born" as if that was a mistake, and ended speaking for us all with "he is affectionately known among the students as "Superkrant". Not only is this news but we students had better start using that repulsive nickname if it is to be declared a logical truth.

In the first paragraph the L.S.E. was declared "notorious for its militant students" thus keeping alive the folk-myth and re-enforcing panic amongst its GB 75-6-7 readers. Students were further slandered by reinterpreting their love for Sir Walter as a "degree of venom". The havoc, violence and "fist fights" were paraded before us again, to a level that assumed many a brave "Telegraph" man has died getting out his despatch.

The E.E.C. was muttered more than mentioned, on the way to another swipe at "Left-wingers" and those rotten concentration camps, that incidentally, we British used first in modern times against the Boers. Somehow Eysenck appeared and we were left with Ralf in his Kensington home talking to his Lancashire wife, safe in the knowledge that his three children were "placed . . . in good schools". His conversion to an Englishman, fighting on the Right side, was complete.

PT



Here I come again, or
This is my Gaitskell impersonation, or
What's all this I hear about men with moustaches?

Ralf to Reith us all

THE B.B.C. Radio 4 publicity machine, bored with announcing another nature talk to an equally bored Press, sank its collective teeth into one of its yearly liberations, the unveiling of the Reith Lecture title. With Professor Ralf Dahrendorf choosing "The New Liberty; survival and justice in a changing world" as his guideline for the six weekly lectures (commencing Wednesday, November 13th), they spread themselves over two A4 pages, liberally quoting "our Ralf".

"I want to examine the condition of advanced societies, and the chance for its improvement, in the light of real opportunities for human liberty. If we seem unable to solve our social, economic and political problems—those of survival as well as those of justice—it is in fact not our abilities which are at fault, but the ossified structures of a society in which progress so often turns into bureaucracy.

"Survival: that means the nuclear danger,

pollution, over-population, basic economic provisions. Justice: that means a new distribution not only of wealth, but of rights, of choices, of participation. Can we solve our survival problems, and at the same time work towards a new liberty for individual man in a society which is just?

"I think we can, if we orient our notion of liberty to a society which emphasises improvement rather than growth, intensive development rather than expansion, and I want to suggest what steps we might begin to take now."

"The Guardian" (Friday, October 4th), re-jig the quotes and congratulated itself. "His editor's advice," he said yesterday, "was to think that he was speaking to readers of the 'Guardian'." Poor John Stanley, Publicity Officer, Radio 4, never got a mention. Perhaps his consolation is that the "Guardian" is increasingly looking like Radio 4.

P.T.

Natural Ralf

I HAVE seen one! One has recently arrived in our impoverished country! A new species, a rare find; the Dahrendorf!

Watchers of this novel breed can see its glorious feeding habits in its lofty nest on the sixth branch of the Connaught Tree. Food is supplied free by the Servant-bird, in a relationship that some naturalists have found puzzling.

What they have also failed to explain is the Dahrendorf's strange habit of parking its mobile Nestedes on the pavement in the protected area, Houghton Street. This is a custom that local varieties do not indulge in, for fear of being attacked by the vicious Warden-bird. The Dahrendorf's bravery completely transcends local mores and pathways, but there is scientific evidence to show that this unique animal has some specialised knowledge of the workings of its other compatriots.

We must wait and observe a little longer, to see if the Ralf, as he is alternatively known, can settle down with the Learner or Student species or whether this variegated type is incapable of any courtship activity, both inside and outside its own kin. Experienced watchers think the Learner may be incapable of any adaptive behaviour.

P.T.

WANTED

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Lifting the lid off staff — student committees

TO keep students informed as to when their respective SSCs meet I rang up the following departments listed below and received the following replies. In brief, the information given as to when the SSCs would meet this session was vague. The excuse being that term had just begun and time was needed for the freshers to settle in. Where possible I have given the exact dates when a Staff/Student Committee will meet.

Group 1.

- (a) Accounting Department. A SSC meeting has not been arranged yet. Too early in the term. Will keep us informed.
- (b) Economics Department. Representatives will be selected shortly after the various departmental parties for students which are held at the beginning of term. There should be a meeting this term of the SSC, possibly in a month's time.
- (c) Statistics Department. Phone Rings. No answer.

Group 2.

- (a) Government Department. Do not know when their SSC will meet.
- (b) Law Department. As pointed out in the last issue of "Beaver" there are two chairmen on this SSC.

These take the chair alternately. Professor Griffiths is trying to get hold of his opposite number but has not heard from him yet. As soon as he does a date will be fixed for the SSC to meet.

Group 3.

- (a) Sociology Department. The first meeting was on October 8th. Students were elected to the SSC at this meeting.
- (b) Anthropology Department. Phone rings. No answer.
- (c) Social Psychology Department. No precise date set for the first meeting of the SSC because two to three weeks are allowed for the new students to get to know each other. After this time period elections will be held and the SSC will meet. Everything should be organised by the end of October.
- (d) Social Administration Department. The first Departmental meeting will be on October 16th, to which student representatives will be sent. Student elections will be held between October 4th and 16th. Specific dates not known.

Group 4.

- (a) Economic History Department. This is a small Department.

The staff are in constant touch with students. There is no SSC. The Tawney and History Societies provide the channels of communication between staff and students.

(b) Geography Department. A Staff/Student Committee meeting has been provisionally arranged for Friday, October 18th, at 3.15 p.m. in room S419. Would students please elect two representatives from each year of each degree course as soon as possible. Names of the elected representatives should be given to Mrs Fox, room S409, together with any items for the agenda.

(c) International History Department. There will be a party on October 15th. Students will be elected then and a programme announced.

(d) International Relations Department. No fixed date for when the SSC will meet. It is very early in the session yet. Date for elections not known either. However, SSC's meet regularly.

(e) Language Studies Department. There is a general staff-student meeting on the second day of term. Circulars are being sent to all students to

elect their representatives. The first meeting should be held within a week, by October 14th.

(f) Philosophy Department. A Departmental Meeting will be held in Room C023 at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, October 15th, 1974. It is hoped that as many people as possible will attend before going on to their Wine and Cheese party. **A.M.**

... and somebody cares

DEAR "BEAVER",—May I add a couple of points to your useful piece (25th September) on the LSE system of departmental Staff - Student Committees (SSCs)?

First, your readers may be interested to know that the Terms of Reference for the Committee on Undergraduate Studies (approved by the Academic Board on March 14th, 1973) specifically empower that Committee to deal with matters coming up on minutes from SSCs. These Terms of Reference were drafted by a student member of the Committee and myself (both from the Department of International Relations) as a joint initiative, partly in order to ensure as far as possible that matters brought forward from SSCs were not ruled to be outside the competence of the Committee on Undergraduate Studies.

Their adoption by the Committee and subsequent approval by the Academic Board, while not altering the consultative and advisory character of the Committee, added I think a necessary link to the existing set of arrangements connecting the Committee and the SSCs which you rightly describe as inadequate and needing to be "revamped".

Second, there is particular difficulty with representation of Group IV. As you point out, "five departments in the fourth group must go without being heard." This is a problem for staff members of the Committee as well, since the groupings of departments and number of representatives is almost identical. When I was successful in a contested election for a Group IV place I, along with two others, "represented" the staff of seven academic departments on the Committee from 1970 to 1973. In practice, this

meant that I reported back — as did my equally conscientious colleagues on the Committee who were students in the same department — to the International Relations Department SSC, and also brought items forward from that SSC.

A shift to representation on the basis of "one department—one staff member—one student" would be more realistic, would make effective representation possible at last, and would incidentally give truer parity of staff and student numbers; while the 34-strong Committee would still (even on the unlikely assumption of 100 per cent attendance) be a practical size. So I prefer that proposal ("USC-1") to your other one on unlimited voting rights ("General-1"), which seems to contradict it by overturning the representative principle and could lead to the domination of one or two departments over the Committee.

Open meetings of SSCs are a different matter. We have found that they work quite well and do not detract from the responsible position of the elected representatives who form the "core" of our SSC. Undoubtedly though, there is much room for improvement in some departments' SSC arrangements and I hope "Beaver's" comparative survey and recommendations will be considered seriously. They will certainly be on our first SSC agenda of this term.

Yours faithfully,
N. A. SIMS,
Chairman,
International Relations Department
SSC.

Victory for sociology students' petition

THIS year's Statistics course for Sociology students should be a drastic improvement on that which confronted students last year.

Following a petition from last year Stats/Sociology students and a similar campaign in the Social Administration department, academics have promised to direct the course more towards student needs.

Attendances at last year's lectures and classes fell dramatically and early in the year, as students failed to keep up generally because of a lack of mathematical ability. Many of the older students had not studied maths for years and others received inadequate training at school. Consequently, the numbers attending remedial classes held by Keith Stoll swelled out of all proportion.

In August, in reply to the students' petition of June 14th, Professor Percy Cohen wrote: "The criticisms and proposals contained in your letter will be of inestimable value in our further discussions. We are hopeful that some changes can be made as from this coming October."

In a letter dated September 26th, Prof. D. J. Bartholomew, of the Stats. department and Miss P. J. Tomlinson, announced

plans to introduce preliminary maths classes with smaller classes geared to student needs.

"The remedial classes were originally intended to provide supplementary help for stragglers and not to be an alternative course. The fact that they obviously met a wide felt need convinces us that they must be part of the course itself and not an appendage. Accordingly, next year's classes will be smaller and will all be held at the same time. Students will be streamed to make the classes more homogenous. The weaker streams will if necessary be run like 'school classes' which many students have asked for, most of the time being spent on supervised work on exercises."

Although it remains to be seen what the changes have

achieved (and we would welcome comments from students taking this course this year), in the light of present discussions on staff-student relations, two things can be noted.

1.—It is not impossible for students to affect their environment at the L.S.E. and change their courses.

2.—The success of such campaigns depends not only on a united and determined front from the students but also on the arguments being presented in a reasoned and sensible manner.

Negotiations are still under way within the Sociology department to reform the present exam system. Let us hope that the same lessons are absorbed by staff and students alike.

G.T.

LSE lights up

TO keep the light of solidarity burning, miners from Snowdown Colliery in Kent, have presented a silver replica of the miners' Davey lamp to all the students at the LSE with warm thanks for our support in their struggle last term.

The lamp, which was on view at the Union Meeting of October 4th is expected to take up residence in a suitably fortified home behind the bar.

Meanwhile, "Beaver" hopes to present a comprehensive report from the Snowdown miners on prospects in the coal industry, the miners' future approach to the new government regarding wages and conditions in the mines. **G.T.**



Beginners' alternative guide to the L.S.E.

THERE is a story to the effect that a devout Christian came to the L.S.E. and for some six weeks was really miserable because the place was so horrible. Then his mind gave way and he became convinced that he had died and an unforgiving God, disapproving of his sins, had sent him to Hell. He was subsequently much happier because the place was better than he had been led to believe.

This article is an attempt to emulate the defence mechanisms of that poor warped mind and I hope (possibly vainly) that you don't find the LSE to be worse than this article depicts it.

ACCOMMODATION is a problem for many at the beginning of the academic year—and the middle and the close. One thing to remember is that Parliament in its wisdom has decided that student halls of residence should not have security of tenure unlike almost every other type of accommodation, i.e. you can very easily be thrown out. If you live in or near Bloomsbury please forget all you've read about the famous Set and the beginning of the Fabians — the area, my dear, has just simply gone to pot since H.G. left. The area is now inhabited by students, academic institutions, office workers and shop assistants of whom the latter are the more interesting by a short yawn.

MONEY is another of our obsessions here. Your lecturers will probably spend some time informing you that the classical losers in times of inflation are those on fixed incomes — a conclusion you will have already arrived at yourself. It was first discovered that one of last year's intake was suffering "strain from too much work" (the usual euphemism) when he was found to have been staring for some hours at a pound note. His gibbered explanation was that he was hoping to discover the rate of inflation by seeing how quickly it shrank.

Much of your money will go on accommodation but here follows a short guide on how to economise:

If it happens (as it will) that someone has liberated the required text-books from the library before you get there then buy them second-hand (but demand a discount if they have **London School of Eco-**

nomics and Political Science stamped in the back).

I would advocate a very severe diet. Last year it was just bread and water but due to the recent increases in the price of bread I would recommend that one of these be cut out.

In the area of clothing suffice it to say that the current fashion for patching jeans, etc., originated with students.

WORK, you will learn, is an unpleasant hangover from the puritan ethos and has no place in the new society we are building in the School. If taking finals, it may be considered unavoidable but the first-year student will find he does not have the time to waste.

OTHER STUDENTS are too distasteful to write upon for long. The only justification of the absurd term freshers is that it implies something putrid about older students — held by some authorities to be their brains. One researcher started on a sociological analysis of the LSE's population but gave it up as too depressing.

THE ADMINISTRATION is as infuriatingly time consum-

ing and incompetent on routine matters as any other bureaucracy but make an effort to get on good terms with your personal tutor's secretary. The old Director, a Dr. W. Adams, was not noted for his mental agility but since 1968 has been engaged in a policy of confrontation with the Student Union which he had won without too much effort. He has retired (old Directors don't die, they merely lose their faculties) and is replaced by Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf who is expected to dance rings around the S.U. late of the E.E.C. Commission, the best nick-name for him to date is Superkraut — please send in your suggestions.

THE STUDENT UNION is always good for a laugh. Dominated partly by a bunch of acronyms (I.S., I.M.G.), behind which hide some laughable characters, and partly by a name (Broad Left), behind which hide a bunch of machines, albeit dedicated ones. Other attractions to watch out for are the Conservative Party, who are too facile to even make snide remarks about, the wishy-washy Liberals and the wishier-washier Social Democrats, both of whom are full of good liberal middle-class intentions. The three first-mentioned groups regularly bemoan low attendances at union meetings and then ensure it by drunken clowning or cynical manoeuvring. The most important thing to remember about student politics is their near-total impotence; which accounts for much of the wilder posturing.

THE TOILETS contain much interesting graffiti. I am assured that the ladies' scribbles are even bitterer and more

sexually obsessed. One student commenting on this pitiable relic of Pauline Christianity declared that culture shock could not possibly be a problem for foreign students — the LSE had no culture.

ENTS are the body who are responsible for your social life over the next three years and they will do their paltry best in difficult circumstances. Chiefly notable in an institution composed of small cliques for being one of the tightest. "Beaver" is just about the only School-wide communication but a part-time staff / one-man-band-operation can only do so much and the result is philosophical claptrap or bitchy articles (like this one, folks!). Contributors are often to be found in a stupor in the Three Tuns dreaming of careers in Fleet Street bars.

Drugs are a problem at the LSE — they're expensive. I cannot emphasise too strongly the dangers of substances such as Lysergic Acid Diethylamide which can cause permanent mental damage, cancer, sterility and long-term social disorientation — but on the other hand, for about eight hours...! Smokers will find this a difficult place to give up the noxious weed. Alcohol can be recommended as an alternative to the diet above — it's also cheap.

I hope you find the reality better than this cynical depiction by an individual sadly soured at a tender age. For your sake you'd better.

PSEUD O'NYM

Did you know that it comes out every fortnight and anyone can write for it?

Did you know that we need cartoonists?

And that the people who produce the Daily News are Dee Smalley, Lyne Martin, Crispin O'Brien and Gill Hibbert, and would like perhaps a little help sometimes?

And that Peter Timmins, Annice Mahmood, Chris Tilly, Dianne Gillespy, Gill Hibbert, Maggie Urry and friends worked on this Beaver? And they wouldn't mind seeing you? Drop in to S116 at 1 p.m. and see if we are around. If you can't do that, get in your writing by Friday, October 18th, for the next one. It's all yours.

And thanks, Warwick!

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MILLENNIUM

Journal of International Studies

London School of Economics

Vol. 3 No. 2

Autumn 1974

"MILLENNIUM", the School's newsmaking journal of International Studies, continues the success it enjoyed last year and has attracted readers throughout the world. Some 80 US university libraries now subscribe to the journal and during the past few weeks subscriptions have been received from places as far apart as Moscow, New Zealand, Argentina, Mauritius and Japan. "Millennium" is entirely produced by students at the School and the high professional standard reflects favourably, not only on the Editorial Board of the journal but also on the School.

The Autumn issue, due out mid-October, contains a wide range of interesting articles. In what was most likely the last major foreign policy statement before his recent death, the former Prime Minister of New Zealand, Norman Kirk, contributed an exclusive article entitled *New Directions in New Zealand's Foreign Policy*, in which he outlined his views on the role of a "developed" small state in present day international politics. Research Student, Andrew

McAlister writes on *International Interdependence and the Nation-State*. James Mayall, a lecturer in the International Relations Department has a timely article on *Africa and the Enlarged EEC*.

Dr. Peter Lyon, Secretary of and Senior Lecturer at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies discusses *Co-operation and Conflict within the Third World*. Christopher Hill, recently appointed to a lecturing post in the international Relations Department, contributes an article on *The Credentials of Foreign Policy Analysis*. Dr. Luns, Secretary General of NATO, has contributed his reflections on the 25th anniversary of the Organisation. Professor Bauer, as controversial as ever, replies to his critics and Jeffrey Golden, a research student at the school, has contributed an article on *The Sociology of International Law*. As well, there are twelve book reviews.

The issue has been expanded to 116 pages, and at the Student Rate of 20p represents what is perhaps the best value at the School.



DID you know your newspaper is sent to every University newspaper in the UK?

Did you know that the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Library of Trinity College, Dublin and the National Library of Australia collect your newspaper?

SPACED-OUT LITERATURE

Anyone interested in joining a Science - Fiction / Fantasy club to start up this term please see notice on first floor, St. Clement's opposite the lifts. For further information please contact Cliff Spencer, u/g pigeon-holes.

The Cyprus carve up

**"9,000 Cypriots are today dead,
3,000 are missing,
12,000 are wounded, and
240,000 are refugees in
their own country which
has suffered an unprecedented
destruction—estimated at
£500 million and £2 million
a day due to lost production"
... a retrospective report
of recent events in Cyprus
by DOROS MICHAEL.**

ON July 15th, the Greek junta, using 1,800 officers—imported from Greece disguised as tourists—Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard and reactionary Cypriot elements (in particular EOKA), staged a fascist coup against the democratically-elected government of President Makarios and thus fulfilled one of the major tasks assigned to it by America and other reactionary circles of NATO which helped to put the junta to power in 1967 and which supported it until its collapse on July 24th.

This action of the junta—the first part of a plan to dissolve the independent state of Cyprus—was to be the junta's last errand for their American patrons who have always dreaded the establishment of a truly independent and non-aligned state in that strategic part of the Mediterranean—only 100 miles from Lebanon.

This first part of the plan was not totally successful since its primary objective—the assassination of President Makarios and the installation of a docile "government" which would accept the American plans—failed.

The forces of democracy—led by the only armed party, the Socialist Party E.D.E.K., resisted the tanks and heavy arms of the junta for four whole days—and this gave the opportunity to President Makarios to escape and condemn to the United Nations the junta of Athens as being responsible for the coup. (Archbishop Makarios had discovered documents showing the involvement of the junta and especially Brigadier Ioannides, the chief torturer of the secret military police in the terrorist activities of EOKA against the state).

During the few days between the coup and the Turkish invasion, the junta were responsible for 500 dead, 2,000 wounded and 10,000 arrested and tortured.

In the meantime Turkey, which was seemingly governed by the "Social Democratic" government of Ecevit while in fact being controlled by the armed forces and American interests, was preparing for the second part of the plan; to invade Cyprus under the pretext of restoring the *status quo* disturbed by the coup. In fact Turkey was grabbing the opportunity she and America were seeking for 14 years—ever since the Zurich Agreement which gave independence to Cyprus—and this is none else but the partitioning of Cyprus, double Enosis, establishment of American bases on the island and thus the creation of a suffocating yoke around the non-aligned and oil-producing Arab nations.

Anybody who disputes these facts should study the various plans for partition—Acheson, Lemnitzer, etc.—proposed by the U.S., some of which are disclosed in the book "Democracy at Gunpoint" by Andreas Papandreou—the Greek Socialist leader—and consider the various attempts engineered by the America-backed Athens régime against the life of the "Unyielding Priest"—President Makarios—who fought those imperialist plans while he was in power.

The installation to power of Nicos Sampson—a common murderer and a paid agent of the C.I.A. for ten years, as it was disclosed lately—served the purposes of this plan thoroughly. Firstly, Cyprus—like Greece—was now isolated diplomatically and secondly the Turks were given the opportunity to use the pretext of the need to protect their Turkish-Cypriot "brothers" from a president of Cyprus who was capable of harming them—he had done so in the past—despite his reassurances that they should have no fear since the coup was an internal Greek affair.

In fact, everything seemed to favour the Turkish position; Greece, after seven years of ruthless dictatorship which served only the American interests, was virtually in ruins. Corruption was so rife that even arms were sold to foreign countries for easy money while the tanks and warships were in an unworkable state.

The army was so disorganised that mobilisation proved the tragic joke of the year. As a result of this the chances for a Graeco-Turkish



A GREEK CYPRIOT "BOMBED" BY TURKISH NAPALM.

war were minimal because such a war would have proved disastrous for Greece.

The Americans, who had their bases and their agents all over Greece, knew this very well and that is one more reason why they gave the go-ahead to Turkey.

Britain—one of the guarantors of the independence of Cyprus and thus having the right to intervene alone or with Turkey to restore the constitutional order—was not prepared to get involved despite the fact that this would have averted the catastrophe that was to befall Cyprus and her people.

Mr Gunes—the Turkish Foreign Minister—was informed about Britain's intentions very well after his journey to London just before the invasion.

The U.S.S.R. obviously would not intervene to stop Turkey—as it had done in 1964—because this was tantamount to helping a fascist, illegal government to remain in power. Furthermore an impending war between Greece and Turkey would only weaken the south-eastern flank of N.A.T.O.

Characteristic of the precision with which events flowed is the fact that the Turks were waiting in their warships until the coup had completely succeeded and the universally-condemned régime was firmly established before invading Cyprus.

Only the computers of the C.I.A. could have planned everything so efficiently. Mr Ecevit declared that the Turkish forces were intervening in Cyprus for "humanitarian purposes" and would leave the island after the restoration of constitutional order, the protection of Turkish-Cypriot interests and the establishment of peace.

As a result of Mr Ecevit's peaceful operations, 9,000 Cypriots are today dead, 3,000 are missing, 12,000 are wounded and 240,000 are refugees in their own country which has suffered an unprecedented destruction (estimated at £500 million and £2 million a day due to lost production). For a population of 600,000 these figures are indeed staggering, superseding proportionately the world casualty figures of the two world wars put together. And this after only four or five days of war.

The Turkish invasion met with an unexpected resistance by the people of Cyprus who knew very well the intentions of Ankara. The prisons were opened and the democrats who had fought fascism five days before were now asked by these same fascists to fight against Turko-American expansionism. All the pro-Makarios and Left-wing people were sent to the front line to fight with second world war rifles against the modern tanks, aeroplanes and ships of N.A.T.O., while most of the Greek officers and EOKA bandits were keeping the best arms in Nicosia and other safe places to support their coup.

During the days that followed, the intentions of Ankara were made crystal-clear. As soon as the Turkish army set foot on the port of Kyrenia, Ecevit rushed to proclaim that Kyrenia was to be "Turkish for ever" and that the Turkish troops were there to stay. Despite repeated U.N. resolutions, the Turks continued to expand, sometimes breaking even their self-imposed cease-fire.

In Geneva and with the blackmail of 30,000 soldiers and 300 tanks, the Turks dictated their terms which amounted to outright partition of Cyprus. Knowing that no Greek would give a *de jure* status to partition, they attacked again in violation of the Geneva and U.N. resolutions and effected a *de facto* partition of the island.

Today they hold 40 per cent of the island which amounts to controlling 80 per cent of its wealth, while the 80 per cent of the population of Cyprus—the Greek-Cypriots, 200,000 of whom are refugees—are left to survive on the 20 per cent of the ruined economy.

With these depressing facts in hand, one justifiably wonders, is there any hope at all for Cyprus?

If the changes in Greece manage to disentangle entirely the Greek factor from foreign guardianships, this will prove a major holding factor against the Turko-American conspiracy. Already after the return to democracy and the withdrawal of Greece's military forces from NATO, all the non-aligned and socialist countries as well as many progressive West European countries, have come to the support of the struggle of Cyprus for independence, territorial integrity, neutrality and demilitarisation.

The U.S.S.R. realising that Turkey was emerging a clear winner to the great satisfaction of Kissinger, has proposed an international conference on Cyprus which will result in guarantees for the independence and integrity of Cyprus by the powers of the Security Council of the U.N. and some non-aligned countries.

In the meantime Turkey is using Israeli tactics of occupation, uprooting of the population and movement of Turkish populations in the occupied areas so as to create a *de facto* Turkish state. There are great dangers of a continuation of these expansionist tactics for the benefit of Turkey's chauvinistic interests as well as those of America which aims for facilities and bases on the island.

The wave of nationalism and chauvinism in Turkey has been widely criticised by Turkish progressives who view it as an attempt by reactionary political parties linked with imperialism and big business to conceal internal social and economic problems while bowing to the interests of America and NATO. The magazine "Turkey Today" — for example published by the Union of Turkish Progressives has repeatedly condemned the chauvinistic propaganda thriving in Turkey and has called for the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Cyprus "to enable the people of Cyprus themselves to decide their own future". (September 1974 No. 18).

Cyprus today is a challenge to the United Nations and a test-case for non-alignment. If the U.N. fail to force Turkey to respect the Constitutional Charter and the resolutions of the U.N. then the confidence of the small nations in the U.N. will be severely shaken while the powerful nations will prefer to solve their problems by force instead of solving them justly through negotiations.

And if a solution is imposed by Turkey and America dissolving the Unitary State of Cyprus, bringing it into NATO's sphere of influence, this will mark the way towards the annexation of all non-aligned countries by the two blocks, the Western block benefiting the most.

It is a duty of all who believe in freedom, democracy, justice, dignity and humanity to help in every way open to them to KEEP CYPRUS INDEPENDENT, UNITARY, DEMOCRATIC, FREE and force the disciplines of Attila*, whatever their nationality, to stop the subjugation of the people of the world who wish to live free.

*Attila was a Turkish conqueror and hence the Attila line in Cyprus.

See comment facing page.

C.I.A. mission : support the American way of life

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following will commence a fortnightly column on the American political scene, by Michael Rosenthal and Alan Friedman.

Last week a series of striking political pronouncements were issued by key American officials. Ironically, the controversy which surrounds these statements does not necessarily assume primary significance since the reactionism of mainstream America is generally based on rampant emotionalism. It is of far greater importance to rationally evaluate these various political actions realising the distinction between those proceeding from intelligent discourse and appropriate boldness, and those founded in equivocalness and unchastised brashness. Only then can we pinpoint the critical difference, fused by many contemporary politicians, between political fortune and national priority.

KENNEDY COPS OUT

One prominent figure who certainly did not forget this dichotomy was Senator Edward Kennedy. In the face of potentially disastrous consequences, both for his party and for himself, Ted heeded the call of political pragmatism and formally declared that he will not seek the Presidential office in 1976.

A compilation of circumstances forced the announcement. But, certainly of overriding importance must have been the realisation that his political aspirations were severely stifled by the Chappaquiddick incident, and the multiple inquiries which have, since the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, marred his credibility. A recent bumper sticker proclaimed, "At least nobody drowned at Watergate." yet, it might be persuasively argued that all those directly involved in the Watergate affair committed political suicide.

To be sure, other factors contributed to the Kennedy decision. Among these are his concern for the welfare of his cancer-stricken son, and the

strain which First Lady obligations would impose on his already distraught wife. Not to be forgotten is the obvious liability of being the third Kennedy brother and, therefore, susceptible to what has become almost a Kennedy curse. Finally, there is perhaps in Ted Kennedy's mind some doubt as to whether he could command a majority of the electoral votes; perhaps not every brother inherited a sufficient dosage of charisma.

In any event, the Senator's decisive action catapulted Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson into the forerunner position for the Democratic nomination. It literally cleared the way for an entourage of dark horses such as neo-McGovernite Senator Walter Mondale and the outspoken Lloyd Bentsen.

Yet, the national implications of the Kennedy statement are also very significant. It seems now the 1976 campaign will require of both parties a far greater commitment to solidarity on electoral issues and in the preparation of a party platform. Possibly this signals an end to the age of dependency on personality and sophisticated gimmicks to carry elections; if that is the case then the Kennedy decision can truly be lauded and appreciated.

TRAIL OF FILTHY REVELATIONS

In an entirely new vein; former President Nixon continued his stay in hospital amidst varying reports as to the real degree of illness. What is certain, however, is that he has redoubled his efforts to avoid both the answering of a subpoena and the preparation of a deposition. Although it now seems likely that these efforts will be successful, the pulse on Capitol Hill was most ardently expressed by one of the Republican members of the House Committee on the Judiciary. The Congressman intimated that we were fools to ever believe that this man would simply fade into political obscurity and private citizenship like one of General MacArthur's old soldiers. He was always to be dragged, kicking and screaming, leaving behind a trail of filthy revelations.

One must indeed wonder about the incredible coincidence involved in Mr Nixon's phlebitis flare-up

and alleged severe depression. Is Mr Nixon's psychological state an accurate barometer of the current economic situation or is it more appropriately analogous to depressed prices induced by stock manipulation.

In any event, Richard Nixon's plea to quash the subpoenas, although an expected move, seems to be one principally concerned with self-preservation, rather than one intended to remove the onus of Watergate from the national conscience. The various Watergate defendants now face the almost insurmountable task of presenting a defence without the primary defence witness.

DEFLATED KISSINGER

Meanwhile, another potential witness has been doing a lot of explaining lately, although in a different forum. Henry Kissinger has been attempting numerous explanations before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and has had his ego severely deflated.

Dr. Kissinger's clarification of the CIA/Chile fiasco included a remark to the effect that since the Communist government was acting undemocratically, CIA intervention was justified to support the American way of life.

The combined factors of public hostility and international disdain forced President Ford to publicly declare his support for the Secretary of State before the UN General Assembly, an unprecedented move.

But, public attention was diverted from the Kissinger credibility loss by the timely presentation of an ultimatum to the OPEC nations. The Ford-Kissinger hard-line against the oil producing countries is definitely a calculated risk, and many observers perceive it as an erroneous tactic doomed to failure. Certainly, a more subtle approach involving economic sanctions would have been a preferable policy from a bargaining standpoint. Be that as it may, though, let us hope there is some conciliation in the Latin idiom; *Fortuna favet fortibus* (Fortune favours the Bold).

Houghton Street— 30 homeless the saga continueth LSE students

THE case of Houghton Street which has been in limbo for so long is on the move again. The two Departments, the GLC and the DOE which had lost contact with each other over the issue of Houghton Street are now in communication.

cation resulted from "Beaver" enquiries over the proposed closure of the Street which was reported in the last edition of the newspaper.

The GLC has received clearance from the DOE to proceed with the closure of the highway in the City of Westminster.

The restoration in communi-

However, if one expects the Street to be closed immediately then one is expecting too much. The whole affair has a Kafkaesque air about it.

The GLC, by law, has to publish the order closing the Street in the "London Gazette" which has not been printed because of a strike. This has now ended.

Consequently, as a result of the strike, the "Gazette" people have a mammoth back-log of work to get through.

Thus GLC the spokesman could not give a precise date on which the order will be published.

When it is finally printed, this year, next year or next century, there will be a time period in which people may object to the closure of Houghton Street. This time is of a month's duration.

If no objections are received, Houghton Street will be closed for an experimental period up to 18 months.

If everything has worked out satisfactorily the Street will be permanently closed.

We wait and wonder for the day when this event takes place.

A.M.

ABOUT a dozen people met in the Three Tuns Bar on Wednesday lunchtime, October 2nd, to discuss the accommodation situation. It is difficult to assess the numbers who have nowhere to live; there are large numbers who can't get suitable accommodation and are crashing on friends' floors or spending precious grant money in hotels and hostels. In all, I think about 25-30 people have nowhere to lay their heads.

The meeting had been called to help those who are looking for places to live and who at the moment are doing this on their own. It's very much easier for two or three people to get together to find somewhere rather than looking for somewhere on their own. Those who came expecting to be provided with addresses of flats, etc. were disappointed — the Union has nothing to offer at the moment except, hopefully, some helpful advice. The idea was to get people together, partly to boost some very sagging spirits and partly to encourage loners to join up with others in the struggle. The new venture, Student Community Dwellings, was mentioned and also Student Community Housing which takes over short-life accommodation from councils to house students at a very economic rent.

Unfortunately both these

organisations have been overwhelmed with requests for accommodation but it's worth bearing them in mind in the long term. I can only re-iterate what I've told many students individually, that is to keep hassling agencies and ULU accommodation office and take what you can get even if it's not quite what you want. Things should improve later in the term.

There is an organisation called After Six which is an emergency housing advisory service. It's free and runs a 24-hour service — 836 6534 daytime and 254 9844 after office hours. For those fortunate people who are housed satisfactorily and know the problems of looking, After Six are urgently wanting volunteers to help run their service. Contact them at the above numbers.

LINDSAY LEWIS

Cyprus—comment on Doros

IT must be admitted that this is a good article. Since Arnold Toynbee's responsible and humanist essay on the Cyprus crisis (published in an Indian daily immediately after the Fascist coup in the island) very few articles have appeared in print carrying the same broad-mindedness and humanism at a time when the victims are speaking, on the lip of Doros Michael.

What seems to be most penetrating is the correlation between the imperialist rearrangements in the Cyprus theatre and more broadly-based plans regarding the coming events in the other Middle-Eastern countries, where the liberation of Palestine, oil and the wider confrontation between Western and underdeveloped countries are deeply interlocked.

There remains, however, two indefensible flaws in the analysis. One is the idea of "progressive West European countries" which could suggest Portugal but it is too soon for that status. Another is the theory of non-alignment and the Two Camps. Since Bandung and Mr S. Bitar (the then Foreign Minister of Syria, who, speaking for Al-Ba'th and Nasirism, advocated the non-alignment concept) historical events did not prove the possibility of sitting on the fence between liberation and socialism on the one hand and imperialism on the other. Even Cyprus substantiates this impossibility when the Makarios régime shifted its saddle point further to the left, thus necessitating the Kissinger plan, the effects of which Doros Michael has here described.

Consider, advise bureaucracy

The London School of Economics and Political Science

(University of London)



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Telephone: 01-405 7686

JA/JM

1 October 1974

Dear Mr. Timmins

Thank you for your letter of 21 August in which you ask for the Minutes of certain committees. Perhaps I may deal at the same time with your letter to Miss McGeeney, which she has shown to me.

In order to supply Beaver with copies of committee minutes I should need the authorisation of the committees themselves. None of them has yet been asked to consider the matter. For what it is worth, my own view is that the committees would be inclined to see the request in the context of the offer of places on certain committees which the Academic Board and the Court of Governors made several years ago and which, in general, has not been taken up.

Apart from that the business of several of the committees that you list is highly confidential, being concerned with matters affecting individuals. This applies to the Honorary Fellows Committee, the Appointments Committee and its Standing Sub-Committee and the Northern Studies Sub-Committee. There is, I am sure, no possibility that the minutes of these committees could be made available.

The membership and times of meetings of most of the committees in which you have expressed interest are printed in the School Calendar and I am sure you will find that Miss Shirley Chapman, the Information Officer, will be happy to give you all the information she can about their work.

Yours sincerely

J. Alcock

J. Alcock
Academic Secretary

Mr. P. Timmins
Beaver

LACK OF REPRESENTATION: THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

Committees of the Court of Governors

COURT OF GOVERNORS, meets once a term to discuss major questions affecting the development and work of the School. Delegates most of its powers, is in fact a rubber stamp.

STANDING COMMITTEE, the principal committee meets monthly in term time and deals with all financial matters including approval for the creation, etc., of full-time teaching and administrative posts. No students.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE, meets twice a term and advises on the general policy of the Library, its content, development of services and staffing.

BUILDING COMMITTEE, meets twice in Lent and three times in Michaelmas and Summer terms and is concerned with the planning and execution of new building projects and major structural alterations.

HON. FELLOWS COMMITTEE, meets once a year and considers proposals for the election of up to 10 new Hon. Fellows each year. No students.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE, meets three times a year and advises on the School's investments. No students.

AUGUSTE COMTE MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP COMMITTEE, meets when required to make arrangements. No students.

HOBHOUSE MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP COMMITTEE, as previous committee.

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE, meets twice a term, recommends promotion and appointments of teaching and research staff to Court of Governors. No students. Selection sub-committees do the work.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE, meets twice a term, reviews research activities and use of School funds for external research. No students.

STAFF RESEARCH FUND COMMITTEE, meets twice a year, does out funds for staff research. No students.

Committees of the Academic Board

ACADEMIC BOARD, meets twice a term, considers academic policy. One non-existent student with no vote, i.e., Students' Union President.

ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE, meets once a term, who gets what room where.

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS COMMITTEE, meets once a term, use of requirements, information on audio visual aids.

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE COMMITTEE, meets once a term or as required, advises on the management of the Careers Advisory Service.

COMPUTER SERVICES USERS COMMITTEE, meets once a term, no executive power, co-ordinates views of users on computer needs and services.

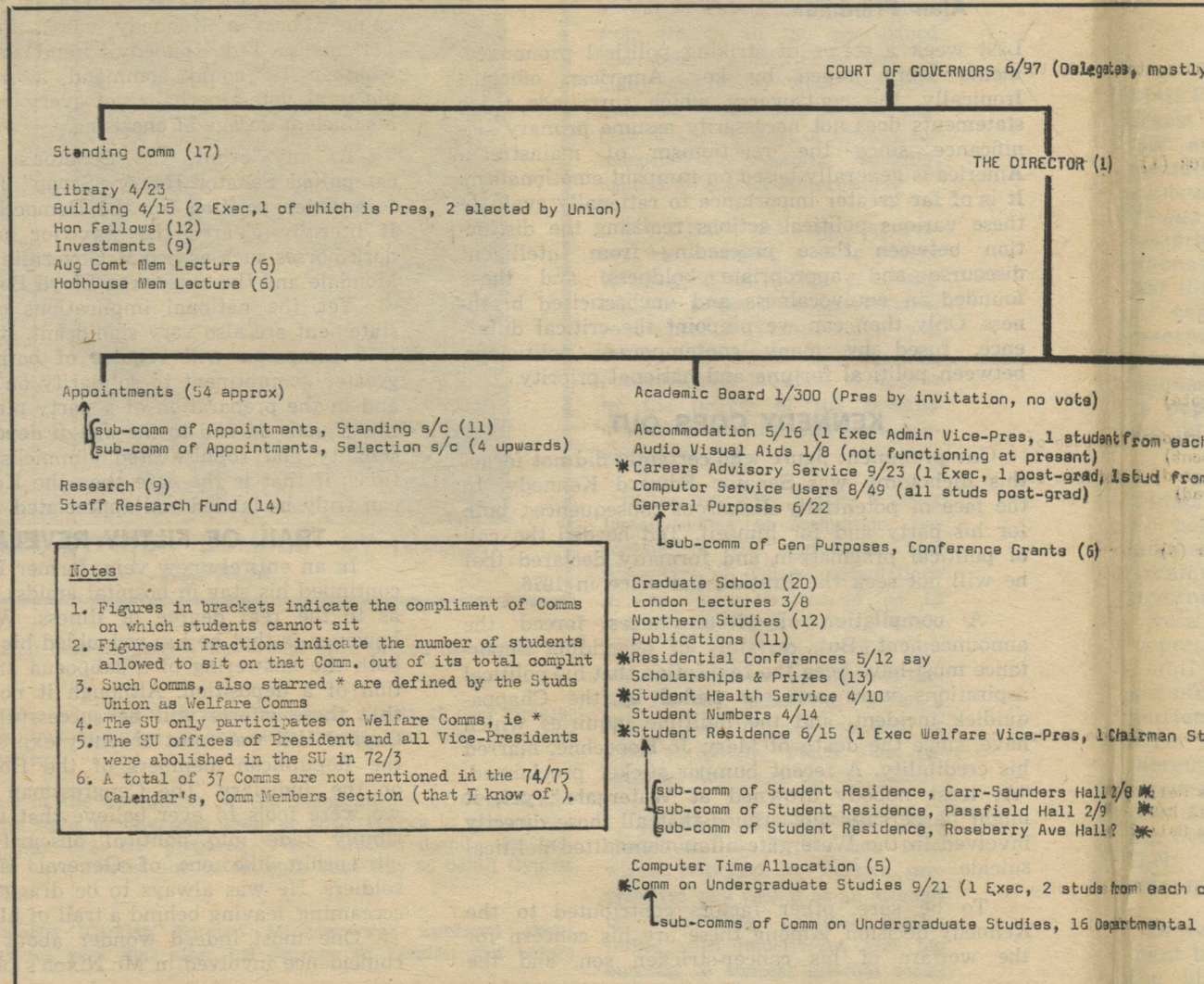
GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE, meets twice a term (more if required), considers anything not covered by anyone else, prepares things for the Board to consider.

CONFERENCE GRANTS SUB-COMMITTEE (of General Purposes Committee), meets once a term, deals with claims for grants by staff going to academic conferences. No students.

GRADUATE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, meets twice a term (or more), admission to and organisation of graduate studies. No students.

LONDON LECTURES COMMITTEE, meets once or twice a year, organises three lectures per year on "London."

NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE, meets once a year, arranges reciprocal academic visits with Scandinavian countries. No students.



'Parity is not democracy'

THERE is fostered a belief that the L.S.E. is democratic, which is a lie. It is a lie for two reasons. The first reason, one can see upon looking at the committee system of the L.S.E. These are supposed to be the organs that "work" the L.S.E. and are "designed" to allow student participation.

At its most generous, this participation can only be called partial. When this particular system came into being, in July to October 1969, its designers demanded that they, "the School", keep certain "reserved areas" that were not the province of the students. The idea that there are any areas in a university that do not affect the students and are therefore of no concern to them is, to be kind, Victorian.

The students decided not to participate until they had parity, and withdrew. What they did next, was the action of a pragmatist of the worst order. They decided that some committees were of such vital interest to them that they defined them as Welfare Committees and allowed participation on those committees.

The School, or those parts that were interested, did not object, for in those areas there was some semblance of participation, and administration was thus still possible. Then, either the students should not have taken any part in it at all, or should have ground those committees to a halt with persistent demands for parity. The reason for the parity demands are obvious, but just for clarity we will reiterate.

At its crudest, democracy means one man one vote. If applied to a university this would result in the students being the majority party, no bad idea when it is remembered that the rationale of a university is its students. All the students were asking for was parity with the academic staff, ignoring the other parties to L.S.E.'s "smooth running", the Administrative Staff and the Governors. While we are sidetracked, it is worth noting that the Governors are not elected, they are chosen by the elite from the elite, and the Administration that matter are drawn largely from the Colonial Service. Jokes about Civil Service bureaucracy are legion and one would not expect a mind "trained" in arranging the world for its administrative convenience to bend easily to a changing world. This is how we arrive at the strange reasoning of Mr Pike and Mr Alcock.

The object of asking for the Committee complete information service can be run everybody, and upon that basis of full information can be arrived at. Information is fundamental. Pike and Alcock ignore this. They see it in their convenience and their negotiating position.

The first thing they do is to say that power to hand out minutes ("must refer to be concerned") and they do not refer to those that they may be given the power to hand out they assume power and predict what they will say, in effect saying the minutes are painful to point out, but they feel they have to say "yes" but do have the power to say

What they do next is to refer to the Students' Union and themselves. What "Beaver" is buried in the recesses of the Academic answer is that if the fullest information the need for students to attend committees the illusion of democracy based on participation disappear. If there is no information available some sort is assured and they are safe from undemocratic practices. As I said earlier, as keeping a negotiating position.

Both letters again regard partial participation no insult and drag in some speciousness of information. This partial participation is an 1,647 first degree and diploma students degree, diploma and research students (people, the majority of whom are not und be trusted with full participation. Even who are not straight from school are not "confidential and personal matter". Even straight from school who have shown the Students Fund, that this year will dispense on a partial basis, are not to be trusted.

The bankruptcy of trust that exists is deplorable. The final point about these letters and read like each other. One would almost written by the same person. But this can

ise, meet — act?

y personified

'97 (Delegates, mostly to Standing Comm)

IRECTOR (1)

no vote)

, 1 student from each of the 4 Dept Groups)
present)
ost-grad, 1 stud from each of the 4 Dept Grps)
t-grad)

ants (6)

a-Pres, 1 Chairman Student Housing Comm, 4
elected)

ders Hall 2/ *
Hall 2/9 *
Ave Hall ? *

2 studs from each of 4 Dept Groups)

as, 16 Departmental Staff Student Comms *

Academic Policy (29)

sub-comm of Academic Policy, Academic Studies s/c (12)
sub-comm of Academic Policy, Computing s/c (14)
sub-comm of Academic Policy, Quinquennial s/c (14)

Admissions (26)

*Athletics 5/13 (1 Pres AU)
*Refectory 5/12 (1 Sen Treas)

*Safety 2/15

Student Progress (3)

*Welfare Of Overseas Students 4/12 (1 Welf Vice-Pres)(offer to increase
no. studs to 8)

Senior Common Room Comm ?

Admin Staff Common Room ?

Maintenance Staff (9)

LSE (165) Pension & Life Ins Plan (7)

Admin & Library Staffs (8)

Rules & Regulations 5/13 (1 Pres, 1 Vice-Pres)

Discipline Panel (10 lay Governors, 10 Academic Staff)

Student Discipline Panel (10 students)

g for the Committee minutes is that a
ervice can be run that is available to
basis of full information, better decisions
ormation is fundamental to democracy.
his. They see it in terms of committees,
their negotiating position.

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ot refer to those committees in order
e power to hand out the minutes. Instead
redict what they think the committees
e minutes are not available. This is
they feel they have not got the power
e the power to say "no".

s to refer to the impasse between the
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ecesses of the Admin. mind. A Machia-
the fullest information was available,
attend committees could diminish and
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information available, participation of
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As I said earlier, this is what is known
osition.

gard partial participation as if it were
ne speciousness about confidential infor-
rticipation is an insult to the School's
diploma students and the 1,961 higher
earch students (1973-74 figures). These
hom are not undergraduates, are not to
rticipation. Even those undergraduates
om school are not to be trusted with
l matters". Even those undergraduates
have shown they can run an Overseas
year will dispense £1,200 on a confiden-
sted.

rust that exists in the Admin. mind is
int about these letters is that they look
One would almost think they had been
on. But this cannot be so, the signatures

are different. However, it must be pointed out that at least
these gentlemen did reply—Messrs. Ashley, Kelly and Saunders,
as at Monday, October 7th, haven't.

But back to the main issue, the committee system. Those
committees that do have students on them are not the most vital.
Take Academic Policy, the Appointments Committee, Student
Progress, and the Standing Committee; these are a random selec-
tion of the "better committees" on which students do not have any
voice. They do have a voice on the Court of Governors, which in
order that the L.S.E. can run itself, delegates away its powers.

The last S.U. response came on June 12th, 1974. It noted that
until January 1972 it was current practice to send to the S.U.
agendas and minutes of most committee meetings, a practice that
has stopped. The S.U. asked for this to be re-introduced and came
up with a particularly half-baked proposal for all other committees
that the S.U. was allowed to sit on, but didn't. The proposal
consisted of being informed of "matters" particularly relevant to
students" so that consultation could take place before the meeting
or, a delegation would be sent to discuss that particular item. The
obvious deficiency is that it is the Administration that decides
what is "particularly relevant to students". Further, the S.U.
would be quite passive in the decision-making process, accepting
tablets from upon high. An earlier document, May 2nd, 1974,
also fails to grapple with the essence of student participation and
drivels on about parity on relatively unimportant committees.

The second reason, that the L.S.E. is not democratic, lies in
the administration of the committees. Who decides what will go
to the committees is a very important question. The short answer
to this is Alcock (Academic Secretary), Ashley (Registrar) and
Pike (Finance Secretary) who, with their underlings who cannot
write a letter on their own, "secretary" 29 of the more important
committees.

The other half of this formula is the Director, who, if he has
nothing better to do, can attend all the committees and by
applying his bias in a particular direction over a long time on
seemingly trivial issues has a massive influence. The answer to
the student problem of having to deal with full-time connoisseurs
of power can only lie with full-time officials, be they sabbatical
officers or paid research staff. And, of course, press for parity
with academic staff on all committees.

P.T.

The London School of Economics and Political Science

(University of London)



Houghton Street,
London, WC2A 2AE
Telephone: 01-405 7986

2 October 1974

Dear Mr. Timmins,

I am sorry to have taken so long to reply to your letter of
21 August in which you ask if I can provide you with copies of the
minutes of various School committees. I understand you wrote to
other members of the administrative staff at the same time, parti-
cularly Mr. Parkin, Mr. McNaught-Davis and Mr. Silk, and I am taking
this opportunity of replying on their behalf also.

I am sure you will appreciate that a request such as yours
would have to be referred to the committees concerned and there has
been no opportunity to do this yet. I think, however, it is very
likely that these committees will refer back to the offer made to
the Students' Union by the Academic Board and the Court of Governors
some years ago for participation on certain School committees; an
offer which has not yet been taken up by the Union. There is also
the point that many of the committees you have listed deal with
confidential and personal matters, and it would be inappropriate
to make their deliberations known to any but those immediately con-
cerned. There is, therefore, little chance that such committees
will agree to the wider circulation of their papers.

With regard to your enquiry about the composition of the
committees and how often they meet, I do not know if you have a copy
of the School's Calendar, but there is a section near the front of it
which does in fact give this information for many of the committees.
Miss Chapman, the Information Officer, would I am sure be happy to
talk to you at any time about the kind of matters which come before
them.

Yours sincerely,

J. Pike
Financial Secretary

Mr. Peter Timmins,
Editor,
BEAVER.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE,
meets twice a term, publications
policy and what gets published
with the School's blessing. No
students.

**RESIDENTIAL CONFERENCES
COMMITTEE** (sub-committee of
Committee on Under-grad Studies),
meets as required, functions
obvious from name but also deals
with reception of "freshers."

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES
COMMITTEE,** meets once a term,
makes conditions for scholarships
studentships, etc. Awards actually
made through sub-committee. No
students.

**STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE
COMMITTEE,** meets once a term,
advises on management of S.H.S.

**STUDENT NUMBERS COMMIT-
TEE,** meets 2/3 times a year, con-
siders the numbers of undergradu-
ate and graduate admissions, also
how many do what.

**STUDENT RESIDENCE COM-
MITTEE,** meets as required, co-
ordinates management of all
School's residential accommoda-
tion.

HALL SUB-COMMITTEES (of
above), meets once a term, advise
on management of the Halls.

**COMPUTER TIME ALLOCA-
TION COMMITTEE,** new but
fairly obvious what it will do. No
students.

**COMMITTEE ON UNDER-
GRADUATE STUDIES,** meets
twice a term, consultative func-
tion (i.e., no power), anything and
everything to do with under-
graduate teaching. The 16 Depart-
mental Staff/Student Committees
are sub-committees.

Committees Advisory to the Director

**ACADEMIC POLICY COMMIT-
TEE,** meets as required, not only,
but also initiates, major develop-
ments of academic policy. No
students. Has following sub-
committees:

**ACADEMIC STUDIES SUB-
COMMITTEE,** no precise terms of
reference. No students.

**COMPUTING SUB-COMMIT-
TEE** recommendations on pro-
vision of computer services. No
students.

**QUINQUENNIAL SUB-COMMIT-
TEE,** deals with London Univer-
sity's "Five Year Plan." No
students.

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE,
meets twice a term, considers/
advises on matters relating to
undergraduate admissions. No
students.

ATHLETICS COMMITTEE,
meets once a term, advises on
management of athletic ground
and recreational facilities.

**REFECTORY ADVISORY COM-
MITTEE,** meets once a term,
considers/advises on management
of catering services (not 3 Tuns
or Florries).

SAFETY COMMITTEE, meets
once a term, reviews provision for
fire, etc.

**STUDENT PROGRESS COM-
MITTEE,** meets when necessary,
considers exam failures. No
students.

**WELFARE OF OVERSEAS
STUDENTS COMMITTEE,** meets
once a term, equals panel of ad-
visers to overseas students.

**SENIOR COMMON ROOM
COMMITTEE,** must be highly con-
fidential — no information. No
students.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
COMMON ROOM COMMITTEE,**
meets once every quarter, social
activities for administrative staff.
No students.

**MAINTENANCE STAFF CON-
SULTATIVE COMMITTEE,** meets
four times a year, discusses any-
thing not covered by Trades'
Unions. No students.

**L.S.E. (1965) PENSION AND
LIFE ASSURANCE PLAN,** meets
annually, scheme to cover staff not
eligible for Federated Super-
annuation System for Universities.
No students.

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND
LIBRARY STAFFS COMMITTEE,**
meets annually, considers salaries
of senior administrative and
library staffs. No students.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS
COMMITTEE,** meets periodically,
recommendations to Standing
Committee on Regulations for
students, to Director on Rules for
School affairs.

**DISCIPLINE PANEL AND STU-
DENT DISCIPLINE PANEL,** see
next issue of "Beaver" for full
details of disciplinary procedure in
the School.

INDONESIA

At home—political repression and the student movement

GENERALLY speaking, when anyone ventures to talk about political repression in Indonesia to people in Britain, it is necessary first of all to explain where Indonesia is, and to provide a few basic facts about its size and significance in world politics.

It is a strange fact, brought about, no doubt, by the bias in British education towards countries of the British Empire, that a country like Indonesia, with a population fifth from the top in the world league hardly figures in most people's knowledge of the world.

Yet size of population alone should not be a reason for giving a country and its problems of human rights violations the attention it deserves. Much more important is the extent of political repression and the degree to which a regime relies upon this form of coercion to maintain itself in power. On these grounds, far more than on any others, Indonesia merits proper attention.

It is also a fact, hardly realised by anyone outside the corridors of power in Whitehall, that British business and financing houses, as well as politicians dealing with Britain's future role in S.E. Asia, are actively nurturing a new and closer relationship with the military regime now in control in Indonesia. When David Ennals, Labour's Minister of State at the Foreign Office in the last government, told the Commons that "... It is the policy of Her Majesty's Government to strengthen the present close and friendly relations with Indonesia, including our economic relations, following the successful state visit (by the Queen) in March," he was really delineating an established viewpoint to which every decision regarding Indonesia is currently being related.

But what are the facts regarding repression in Indonesia? Political imprisonment followed in the wake of an abortive coup in October 1965 for which the Communist Party was held responsible. The Communist Party, which was immediately declared illegal, had a membership of about three million at the time and a following in a large number of associated organisations amounting to many millions more. Some people here still remember the reports of the massacres that swept through the country in the closing months of 1965, during which at least half a million people were killed.

Many of the tens of thousands

of people arrested during those days are still in prison today, without charge or trial, and without any prospect of being released. Even the Government, which is well known for its reticence in being honest and accurate about such matters as the number of prisoners being held, currently admits to having 36,000 untried political detainees. The figure is probably more like 70,000, considering the large number of prisons and camps in all parts of the country. In March last year, Amnesty International estimated that the figure was at least 55,000 and could probably be considerably higher than that. Since that time there have been few releases and a considerable number of new arrests.

It is hardly conceivable yet unfortunately too true that even today, nine years after the events of 1965, people are still being arrested for alleged involvement in the 1965 coup attempt. Even today, yet another purge of the state appara-

1965 events. At the time of the coup attempt, the student movement was sharply divided. A Left-wing organisation, the CGMI, had been gaining in strength in the early nineteen-sixties, and was fairly powerful by October 1965. When the abortive coup actually occurred, the CGMI happened to be holding a national congress in Jakarta and the delegates literally had to flee for their lives—many of them unsuccessfully—when the military immediately encircled the area where the congress was being held and started arresting all those they could catch.

Many CGMI leaders were detained and are still in detention. All CGMI members were peremptorily expelled from universities, both state and private, and thus deprived of the right to complete their education. There are even cases of CGMI members who had completed their finals examinations successfully but were not permitted to re-

alignment of forces has radically changed in Indonesia. With very tight control exercised by the military regime, criticism and protest have become extremely difficult and risky, exposing anyone to the accusation of "involvement in the 1965 coup" which can only mean arrest. Yet from time to time, the students have endeavoured to criticise the regime for the gross corruption and growing social injustice which are so much a part of the current scene in Indonesia. Several incidents since 1972 have brought the students into conflict with the military, resulting each time initially in an effort to placate the students and when this failed, in the use of strong-arm methods to repel the growing tide of discontent.

The latest, and by far the most serious, in this succession of protest movements took place in the last months of 1973, culminating in the protest demonstrations that greeted the Japanese Prime Minister when he was making a visit to Jakarta in January. This occasion was chosen by the students because of the enormous significance of Japanese capital in the present influx of foreign investments and the very close ties that link so many of the generals who now run the economy as well as everything else, with the Japanese investors.

Some groups in the military hierarchy, fearing that the students' movement might be used to advantage by rival cliques in the military, conspired to turn the student protest demonstrations into a riot. Eleven people were killed by troops in the fracas that followed, and more than a hundred people were injured. About 750 people were arrested, including almost the entire membership of the Students' Council of the University of Indonesia which had played a leading part in organising the protest movement in late 1973 and the anti-Tanaka demonstrations.

Although some of those arrested in January have since been released, a number still remain in detention and it was recently announced that the dossiers of 42 persons, including a number of students, had been handed over to the Prosecutor-General's Office for trial. How many more remain in prison is impossible to say, but they include besides students several well-known lawyers and professors, some members of Parliament and a few officers in the Army.

In August, the first trial of the January detainees began. The accused is Hariman Siregar, chairman of the Students' Council of the University of Indonesia. Because of his activities in the student movement,

he stands accused of charges of conspiring to overthrow the government, which could make him liable to a sentence of 15 years or life, and of attempting to subvert state policy which could make him liable to life imprisonment or a death sentence.

His trial has been followed with keen interest and concern by many sections in Indonesia and whenever a hearing takes place, the courtroom is surrounded by young people, many of them students, in an obvious expression of sympathy and support.

Since the January clampdown on the student movement, the situation in the universities and campuses has been one of extreme restriction and surveillance. There are reports of students being called in by the Army for interrogation, then released, only to be called in again a few days later; of students being reluctant to have any kind of contact with each other or with foreign friends for fear that this might arouse suspicion.

The intimidation and repression being experienced by Indonesian students is but a microcosm of the situation being experienced by all sectors of society.

How can we in other countries help?

The military regime in Indonesia is very sensitive to foreign opinion and is trying desperately to conceal the true facts. Resolutions and other forms of protest, addressed both to the British Government which is intent upon nurturing such a close relationship with Indonesia, and to the Indonesian Government, are important ways of showing that more and more people know about what is going on and strongly condemn the repression.

Under the present circumstances that prevail in Indonesia, no-one there dares to take the risk of articulating protest which makes it all the more necessary to develop a movement of international protest.

Even Indonesian students abroad are afraid of speaking about these matters for fear of the repercussions this might have on their prospects of returning home or on their relatives at home.

With the student movement and student leaders under such strong pressure, an even greater responsibility rests with students, here in Britain and elsewhere, to take what action they can to press for the restoration of human rights in Indonesia.

[This article was prepared by TAPOL, the British Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners.]



One of the 10,000 political prisoners on Burn Island, where they have been banished with no hope of release. Conditions are vile and contact with families is virtually non-existent, except for 83 prisoners who have their wives with them.

tus is under way, to "cleanse the apparatus" of 1965-coup elements, which is the special jargon used to anyone faintly regarded as being on the left. Even today, students who wish to enter a university must produce a political clearance certificate proving that they were not "involved" in an event that occurred when they were only 10 or 11 years old.

The student movement in Indonesia suffered a particularly severe blow during the repression that followed the

ceive their degrees and have therefore been denied the right to take up their professions.

With the student movement seriously divided at the time, the military succeeded in obtaining the support of some sections of the student movement, and there followed a series of student demonstrations welcoming the military takeover and making it virtually impossible for the then President, Sukarno, to exercise the powers that were still nominally his.

But since those days, the

INDONESIA

Abroad — West Papua—the Indonesian skeleton

WHILE the world's second largest island's eastern half, now an Australian mandated territory, is preparing for independence as the Republic of "Papua — New Guinea", the western part has been under Indonesian rule since 1962. At that time a noisy "anti-colonialist" campaign by the Sukarno government against the Netherlands had forced the transfer to Indonesia of this territory with its population of some one to two million black Papuans.

A referendum which the United Nations had wished to see held in West Papua (the Indonesian "West Irian") was drcumented by the Indonesian government in 1969 by means of a vote by 1,000 West Papuan "representatives" selected by doubtful means. Fifteen states, including the representatives of fourteen black African and Afro-Caribbean governments, thereupon voted for a Ghanaian counter-proposal, a minority resolution calling for the handing over of "West Irian" to the U.N. and requiring a new referendum five years later.

Since 1969 a liberation movement has been forming amongst the black population of West Papua, which has begun an armed struggle against the "colonial rule" of Indonesia. The forthcoming independence of East Papua could spark off a new conflict in West Papua. Herman Womsiwor is the senior representative abroad of the "West Papua — New Guinea National Liberation Council."

Q.: "Mr Womsiwor, next year may see the granting of independence to 'Papua — New Guinea'. The western part of the island, your own country, with people of the same culture and colour, is today Indonesian. What feelings link you to a shortly to be independent 'Republic of Papua—New Guinea' in the eastern part of your island country? Would union with Indonesia not be more sensible?"

A.: "We welcome the Australian government's recognition of the wishes of the Papuan people to embody its specific identity in a sovereign republic. Our people is racially and culturally so completely distinct from Indonesia that there can be no question of the eastern part of the island also becoming part of Indonesia. Geographically, racially and culturally, East and West Papua, together with the other black islands of Melanesia to the east, form a natural unit. For this reason the Indonesian colonial power should rather follow the Australian example and acknowledge our right to an independent state. Indonesia, which itself once turned against the

colonial rule of the Netherlands, has compelled us to accept its own former enemy: colonialism. The boundaries between East and West Papua were arbitrarily drawn half a century ago as a result of bargaining between German, British and Dutch colonialists. Why does Indonesia stick to these boundaries today? What we want is union with our brothers in the east, for example in the framework of a 'Melanesian Federation'."

Q.: "You call Indonesian rule in West Papua colonialism. How do you justify this charge?"

A.: "We are a negro people and share the experience of our brothers in Africa and America as the victims of racism. Besides this racial discrimination in everyday life we have to suffer political repression and persecution, even to the point of massacres and genocidal crimes.

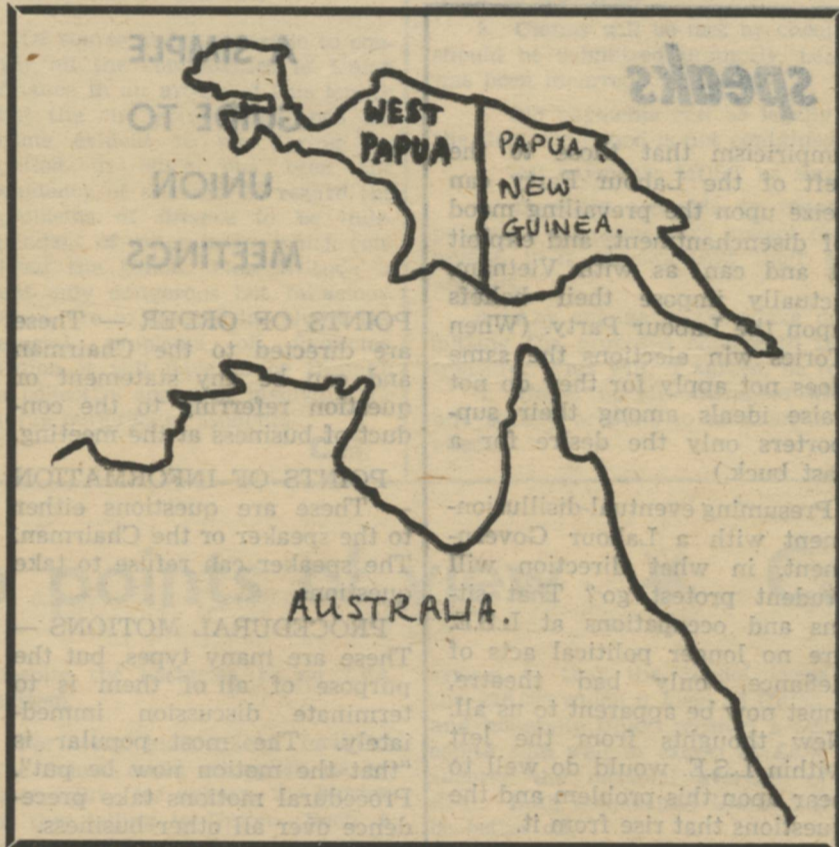
"The only thing we have in common with Indonesia is the short period during which we both formed part of the Dutch East Indies. When Indonesia became independent after the Second World War, West Papua remained in Dutch hands because it was so different. Our socio-economic backwardness was used as a reason for postponing our independence. None of us would have dreamed then that the old colonial power would deliver us into the hands of a new one, Indonesia, without consulting us. The few advances we had been able to make before 1962 in the social, economic and educational spheres under Dutch rule, have long been placed at risk. Many of our trained businessmen, nurses or teachers have been killed or have fled to the interior or to East Papua. Indonesia has no intention of developing us. Today, commanding positions in West Papua are occupied by Indonesians. Our people and country are being plundered economically."

Q.: "Mr Womsiwor, you spoke of genocidal crimes. Have you evidence on which these serious charges against the Indonesian government are based?"

A.: "Many villages have been razed to the ground, whole village communities murdered, for example, to name only one region, on the island of Biak. Large parts of our elite, advocates of national emancipation, have been imprisoned, tortured, murdered. Many tribal chiefs have disappeared. By 1969 we had lost some 30,000 people. Let me give you the names of three important murder victims: Penias Torey, member under

the Dutch regime of the 'New Guinea Council'; Permenas Avom, an opposition politician, and the teacher Permenas Yoku. Naturally the Indonesian government, which still holds tens of thousands of political prisoners, tries to explain away all these crimes to her friends in the Western world in terms of the fight against communism."

Q.: "You say your people and country are being 'economically plundered'. In what way?"



A.: "The Indonesian government invites in foreign concerns which plunder our natural resources without our people having any share. Of course these concerns maintain they are helping our country, but we say no, you are merely supporting the Indonesian colonial power. These firms from the USA, Japan and West Germany should take warning. Because tomorrow our Liberation Front could turn against their branches in our country!"

Q.: "Your country is usually represented in the Western press as the most backward Stone Age country in the world. Are the Papuans in fact a politically conscious people? Whom does your Liberation Front represent, and how is it organised?"

A.: "It's quite true that our country is one of the remotest and least developed regions of the world. But the Dutch, and now Indonesian, colonial rule helped to strengthen our population's national consciousness. The more apparent the strength of the Indonesian oppression becomes, the more the civil population identifies itself with the Liberation Front which

controls growing areas in the difficult interior terrain of West Papua.

"Its leaders today gained their military experience with the Dutch and Indonesian colonial troops. Our struggle benefits from New Guinea being so unexplored geographically. We are gradually trying to develop the civil population in these areas, creating the first simple schools and organising medical services. Ideologically we shall build on our traditional collective way of life. The 5,000

cellent relations with black American organisations like the NAACP. In any case, our fight is only just beginning. Once East Papua becomes independent and there are no longer restraints on her support for us, we shall have an internationally recognised permanent advocate. But freedom doesn't come overnight. Like the liberation movements in the three Portuguese colonies, we are on a long march to independence."

Q.: "You mentioned a movement of refugees from West to East Papua. Can you give figures? Are there adequate aid programmes? Has your Liberation Front appealed to the World Council of Churches for example in the context of its anti-racism programme?"

A.: "Official figures say that to date there are 5,000 refugees in East Papua, as well as thousands who fled to the interior of West Papua. Unfortunately, Australian authorities have repeatedly handed over refugees to Indonesia, while others have been resettled on remote islands. They do receive aid from various Western churches. And in the Netherlands and the USA aid committees have been formed for our refugees. The World Council of Churches has no so far offered any funds to the West Papuan Liberation Front, but we are planning an early approach to that body with a concrete programme."

Q.: "Mr Womsiwor, does the religious question play a material role?"

A.: "No; as I have said, there is a classic colonial conflict between the oppressed native population and the Indonesian colonial power. Our traditional religion is animism, added to that there is Christianity as an integrating factor, and only a few of us are Muslims. The mostly Muslim Indonesians' suppression of the Papuans' Christian and animist traditions is less religious fanaticism than an attempt to destroy our particular identity."

"You have been an enforced exile in Europe for some years. Will you return to West Papua one day? Will the return be difficult for you?"

A.: "I am confident that I shall regularly visit the liberated areas of West Papua in the coming years. And a final return after liberation? Why should that be difficult? Rather a 'first-class Papuan' than a 'second-class European'! Moreover, we hope that one day Indonesia will relent, since we are fighting Indonesian colonialism, not the Indonesian people, and we believe that in the future there will be a good collaboration between Indonesia and Papua."

members of our guerilla army are today commanded by Brigadier-General Seth J. Rumkorem who is also President of the West Papua Provisional Government."

Q.: "The problem of West Papua, like the existence of a 'Liberation Front' there, is largely unknown over here. Is your task of propagandising not overwhelmingly difficult?"

A.: "It's true that for example in Western Europe there is as yet little interest in our cause, and our country is just a blank spot on the map of the Pacific. But as a negro nation we do enjoy a certain amount of solidarity from the black peoples of Africa and America. Fourteen black African and Caribbean states voted for us Papuans' Christian and animist traditions is less religious fanaticism than an attempt to destroy our particular identity."

Q.: "You have been an enforced exile in Europe for some and against Indonesia in the U.N. in 1969. I recently spent four weeks as the guest of President Kaunda of Zambia, and we maintain good contacts with other black African governments. We have ex-

Union News

Union Meeting

THE first Union Meeting of 1974/75 on Friday, October 4th lapsed into a state that old hands have been wont to define as chaos. The causes were mainly structural, mostly animal. If Meetings are to be held at the end of, for some, a very tiring week, larger attendances are not a high possibility. If Meetings are also going to coincide with Mr Abe Oppel's birthday, and he chooses to celebrate with much whisky and an attempt to reinact S. Deadman's anarchism, the recipe for little progress is concocted.

It all started well, a new chairman was elected, Robbie McDermott, a Scot on the Trade Union course, and Oppel's first few jokes were even funny.

Signs of danger became apparent as three-quarters of an hour trudged by before Business Motions were reached. Oppel displayed his complete lack of understanding of Deadman's lightness of touch and became a stream of consciousness bore. After an hour his fellow South African tempted him away with the offer of a game of chess.

By now the amendment to the first motion had appeared and was eventually defeated. In a desperate attempt to pass something before the night was gone the first motion got through, and this is it:

"Union notes the 25 per cent increase in LSE Hall Fees and

the 20 per cent Canteen Prices and recognises that these render the recent Grant increases minimal. Union resolves therefore, to initiate a campaign to force the School authorities to cancel these increases. The campaign should be co-ordinated by an open Action Committee and consist initially of a series of lightning Canteen boycotts and, subject to the ratification of the Hall Committee, a total Rent Strike."

Large sections of the Meeting decided to go home, quorum was called and business was concluded. The Chairman carried out his duties admirably and commented that next week, drunkards would be ejected. The general resolve is that improvements are possible, and will happen.

P.T.

What Election?

APATHY and arrogance were the prevailing theme. It was a theme which had dominated all the union activities for the past two years and was again reflected in the societies' stalls, which blocked up the concourse area last week in order to attract "freshers," and perhaps, instill some interest into the other students. Yet in very few of these stalls was there anybody who realised that a Union election was to be held in about 3 weeks, or for that matter cared. Perhaps it was only natural with a General Election taking place so soon. Nevertheless some of the issues which L.S.E. students' union will have to confront this year are of such importance that one would have expected the twitch of a political eye somewhere.

The overriding issue is that the Union needs more money. It must fight for it — and fight from a position of strength. The few paltry pounds that the administration gives to the Union per head bears no comparison with the amount that other student bodies obtain. Consequently we lack facilities — which most will agree are absolutely essential in a faceless place like L.S.E. We not only need more facilities, but the ones which we have must be improved.

This is not the sole extent of the need for money. The union's secretaries and staff are grossly underpaid for the strenuous work they have to undertake. There is an increasing need for an additional secretary for the societies. But far

from this extravagance, L.S.E. societies have to struggle through on the meagre amount the union is able to offer.

What then was the reaction at the stalls? The Labour Club was only interested in "national issues" — its sole interest in student affairs was in condemning the stand the N.U.S. had taken on racist and fascist speakers which the L.S.E. union had already condemned last year! Further left, national issues faded into insignificance under the glare of the "international" socialist movements of I.S. and I.M.G. Even the Women's Liberation Group who (one would have thought) would have been interested in nursery facilities for children at L.S.E. showed a singular lack of concern for L.S.E. affairs, being apparently more interested in the Liberation Group at Canterbury!

The only groups seemingly interested at all were the Conservatives — who hardly stand a chance, despite the biggest Tory membership of all London University colleges, and the Communist Party, who are standing on a "Broad Left" slate.

So this is the best we can do. Another year of union inactivity under the expert guidance of the extreme left. Is there nobody at L.S.E. who entertains any notion of "enlightened self-interest"? Does the only hope lie in the possibility of the Chess Club or Photographic Society putting up candidates?

R.C.H.T.

Hon. Vice-Pres. speaks

ON the 31st January, 1967, a small stencilled notice was circulated about the school headed, "STOP ADAMS." The notice advertised a meeting in the Old Theatre and called for "Direct Action," and because of those two words the then director ordered that the meeting be banned.

We have come a long way since then for it is now possible for a full scale programme of "Direct Action" to be under way within the school without it hardly disturbing the academic calm. Indeed, "Direct Action" as practised to date has now been so institutionalised it could almost be included in the curriculum for first year students.

As fashions change a method of harnessing the involvement, which quite naturally intelligent adults feel about the world they are studying, must be found, or rather will emerge. Which way will it go? That it will not be a repeat of the last eight years, except for infantile minorities who learn nothing except political narcissism, I am now inclined to believe. The practical geography of bored containment as now practised by the School can easily defeat the lyric fantasies of peacock revolutionaries, who, dazzling for a term, eventually disappear into the Three Tuns and gaze for the rest of their time on to the wreck of their own absurdity down to the long end of an empty cider bottle.

So where is the commitment to go? How is it to express itself? Writing this before the results of the election are known I can only assume that the Labour Party will win and the political atmosphere be set for the next four years that is most conducive to student "Direct Action." This happens because the Labour Party flaunts so many ideals in their pursuit of power, which they inevitably betray under such banners as pragmatism and

empiricism that those to the left of the Labour Party can seize upon the prevailing mood of disenchantment, and exploit it and can, as with Vietnam, actually impose their beliefs upon the Labour Party. (When Tories win elections the same does not apply for they do not raise ideals among their supporters only the desire for a fast buck.)

Presuming eventual-disillusionment with a Labour Government, in what direction will student protest go? That sit-ins and occupations at L.S.E. are no longer political acts of defiance, only bad theatre, must now be apparent to us all. New thoughts from the left within L.S.E. would do well to bear upon this problem and the questions that rise from it.

PAUL BOSCHER

A SIMPLE GUIDE TO UNION MEETINGS

POINTS OF ORDER — These are directed to the Chairman and can be any statement or question referring to the conduct of business at the meeting.

POINTS OF INFORMATION — These are questions either to the speaker or the Chairman. The speaker can refuse to take questions.

PROCEDURAL MOTIONS — These are many types, but the purpose of all of them is to terminate discussion immediately. The most popular is "that the motion now be put". Procedural motions take precedence over all other business.

DAVE KENVYN

A rent strike? A refectory boycott? What about an occupation as well?

THE recent I.S. motion passed in favour of a rent-strike and refectory boycott was both ill-considered and irresponsible.

It is a manifestation of a familiar, all too easily raised, blanket feeling of resentment against the Administration of the School and the Halls. Admittedly Miss Thomas's iron rule at Passfield and the favouritism shown at Carr-Saunders and the flats has caused just resentment in the past. Feelings against the remoteness of the School Administration and the squalor and overcrowding are also justified. However, the appointment of Morris Perlman as Warden at Passfield gives us reason to hope that although the food is unlikely to improve, something can be done about the elitism of the "High Table" and the size of the bar.

Similarly the picture is not all black where the Administration of the School is concerned. Dahrendorf may have got a new carpet but he took a £7000 p.a. cut in salary when he came here and he has waived his salary for the first month. It has been said that he is too good to be true — he is not only true but reasonable, pleasant and very approachable. Surely we could try treating him in a similar way before we use Rent Strikes, etc., to call attention to our problems.

The School after all is not our enemy. We share a common adversary — inflation. Something should certainly be done about the prices in the Refectory but it would be more realistic to concentrate on the issue of Refectory profits being used to subsidise the losses of

the Senior Common Room. That would help keep prices down — not eating there will achieve nothing in the long run.

Neither is the answer to the increase in Hall Fees to refuse to pay them. Instead we should conserve our strength for a national campaign for a realistic grant tied to inflation. Isolated Rent Strikes achieve nothing except bitterness and anger among the students in the Halls, and the humiliation for the keen Rent Strikers when everyone pays up after four weeks.

They are also futile because the School has no money and is in no position to get any under that sort of pressure. I do know that there are some people who would rather believe that the earth is flat than believe that the School is helpless in this respect. But believe

this! The School could be bankrupt within three years if no help is forthcoming from the Government. From now on no replacement staff will be appointed. Strand House cannot be occupied because the School is not getting the £2m it was promised by the Government to convert it. In real terms the School is as harrassed as we are.

Education will never be a priority of any government. Every penny given to students, Colleges and Universities has to be fought for. That is what we ought to be doing, uniting with the Universities to fight for our joint cause. Moderation and conciliation are dirty words, I know, but if we are ever going to achieve anything it is not going to be by fruitless in-fighting but only by reasonable attempts to change things without force — and if that fails — by conserving our strength and unity so that if force is necessary we can use it effectively.

C.E.J.

Finance : present

This article is intended not as a comprehensive statement of Union accounts but as a general introduction to the organisation and structure of Union finances.

The annual audit is, at the time of writing, nearing completion and it is hoped that a detailed article containing information taken from the final accounts, will be published in the next issue of Beaver.

THE SOURCE OF INCOME

By far the most important contributor to Union funds is the School. Last year the Union received in excess of £16,000 from the School at the rate of £5.40 per capita, which, in spite of all the School's protestations is the best per capita grant of any university college in the country: the national average being £14.25 whilst some colleges receive in excess of £30 per capita.

Reasons for the abysmally low grant are numerous and can only be understood in terms of the history of the Students' Union within the L.S.E. Two points however stand out: one is a purely administrative point and consists of the failure of the Union to move from the composite fee system to the L.E.A. system of financing. (A naive and badly informed attitude to the L.E.A. system appears elsewhere in this paper). The other, and far more important, reason for the low per capita grant is the failure of the Union to organise

in a sufficiently large and effective way to fight for grants increases.

Our secondary source of income within the L.S.E. is derived from trading profits from the bar, the shop and Florries; expected proceeds this year are in the order of £5,000. Without these trading profits it is almost certain that the Union would run up a substantial overdraft within a few years. The utilisation of Union facilities is therefore very important and the relevance which the Union has to its individual members must to some extent determine how many students use these facilities.

THE MEANS OF DISTRIBUTION AND EXCHANGE

The Students' Union within the L.S.E. is legally a charity and is, therefore, bound by all laws relating to charities; it is furthermore governed by Part I of the Constitution which cannot be altered without the consent of the Court of Governors. This of course precludes payment to societies of national, regional, religious or political character, thereby curtailing some of the most important activities of the Union.

Of course the biggest bone of contention in Part I of the Constitution is the Objects clause which has been used by various groups to prevent payment to outside bodies. What this means is that we are unable to back our mouths up with our money. The Union may pass

in principle the support of groups outside the college; for example, the miners during the early part of this year, but in spite of the desire of an exceedingly large number of students to back that principle of support with money from their Union funds they are restrained by Part I of the Constitution as though from "on high".

ANNUAL BUDGET MEETING

Distribution of Union funds amongst the student body within the L.S.E. is the process with which there is least dissatisfaction among the Union members. The annual budget is drawn up by the Senior Treasurer to be submitted before the Finance Committee. Subject to alterations by the Finance Committee the budget then goes before the Union in the form of the Annual Budget Meeting. The whole budget in fact goes before Union members twice before being accepted. Once accepted, motions requiring ordinary expenses from Union funds require a two-thirds majority at Union General Meetings.

This, without going into details, covers the way in which the Union receives its funds, the limitations which it has on spending these funds and the process by which the funds are divided amongst various Union interests.

Of course, it is impossible to convey all the complexities of Union finance in an article of this length but the one point which has become evident to me during my period in office has been the tendency of students to regard the problems of finance to be independent of other issues which confront the Union. This attitude is not only dangerous but fallacious. If we are to succeed in solving the crucial problems of financing Union it will have to be through a collective approach involving the large majority of students.

C.H.

Finance : future

NEW rules and regulations have been devised by the finance officers to regularise the dealings of societies with the senior treasurer of the Union. Up to now such dealings have been very ad-hoc, unprofessional and informal. The aim of the new rules and regulations is to improve the financial management of the societies. A folder will be issued to each society treasurer once a budget has been submitted and approved. In the folder is a brief word of advice on how to operate a society's budget, some claims forms with an explanation for new treasurers on how these work, plus a budget claims/allocation form. This will provide the treasurer of a society with an item by item total of the budget to be operated within and an easy way of keeping a running total of amounts claimed and amounts remaining in the budget.

It is essential that this folder be kept up to date and that it is the society treasurer who puts in the claim, not anybody who is around at the time. The folder may be regarded by a society treasurer as his badge of office. It is also important that any change of a society treasurer is notified immediately to the finance office otherwise the society in question will be unable to make use of the budget allocated to it.

The following societies have not submitted a budget. They should do so as soon as possible:

ANTHROPOLOGY SOC.
ART SOC.
ASIAN CLUB
BANGLADESH SOC.
CINEMATICS
GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION
HELLENIC SOC.
HISTORY SOC.
SNOOKER CLUB
SOCIOLOGY SOC.
TAWNEY SOC.
THIRD WORLD FIRST

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SOC.
ISLAMIC SOC.
LATIN AMERICAN SOC.
LAW SOC.
PEOPLE'S MUSIC SOC.
PHILOSOPHY SOC.
POETRY SOC.
PAKISTAN SOC.
TURKISH SOC.
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING SOC.
WELFARE APPEALS

Society treasurers are to remember the following points when operating their budgets:

1. Your budget should contain item by item estimates of expenditure. All claims for payments against the budget must be within these items as estimated.
2. Claims will be met by cheque issued by the finance secretary and should be submitted promptly, i.e., within 7 days after the expenditure has been incurred.
3. No payments can be legally made by the finance secretary where the item concerned is not contained within the budget.
4. All payments MUST be supported by voucher or receipt.
5. Societies are able to request a higher budget from Union by putting a supplementary budget motion to Union via the Finance Committee, if it appears that their expenditure will exceed the budgeted amount.
6. Any change in the make up of the budget can be made by submitting the proposed change to the Finance Committee via the senior treasurer. This will, if agreed, be reported to Union for ratification.
7. Under no circumstances whatsoever can transfers be made from one society account to another, other than by a Union motion to that effect.

L.E.A.—L.S.E.? ★ two points of view ★ Capel—Stride

Peter Capel

POSSIBLY one of the greatest obstacles to any new method of financing the Students' Union, other than LEA grants or on a per capita basis directly from the school, is the lack of independent Union facilities.

Of course, there are other technical and legal problems to be overcome. As another article points out, approximately 50 per cent of the student population at LSE would not be eligible for an LEA payment to the Union because they are either postgraduates (of English and overseas origin) or they are foreign undergraduates.

Similarly, the almost unique existence of an independent Athletics Union poses a legal problem, for the LEAs have a statutory responsibility to pay the fee of only one society of compulsory membership. The AU could conceivably remain independent of the Union but if it were to do so, attracting a voluntary membership, the School would still be involved in the financing of student facilities, for a voluntary AU, other than at prohibitive admission fees, could not hope to pay for the upkeep, staffing and provision of facilities and machinery at the New Malden sports ground.

These are not alternatives, for the Union could take on this aspect of "hidden" AU expenditure, but at what cost to either the facilities provided or the financial independence of the AU?

Despite these and other points needing clarification, the total physical integration of the Union within the main buildings of the School probably accounts for both

the apparently low level (compared with other Student Unions) of the per capita grant at present and the reticence of the School in discussing new methods of financing student activities with the Union.

The present method by which the Student Union receives its per capita grant is not as old as some may think. It dates back only five or six years and established a measure of split financial responsibilities between the School and the Union.

The School provides the Union accommodation rent and rates free, and heats, lights, decorates, furnishes, cleans and porters it as if it were any other part of the School. To the Union a per capita payment is made annually and the theory is that Union has the freedom of disposal of this money, within the confines set by the laws affecting the expenditure of such bodies.

Thus the Union employs its professional staff, funds student societies and generally uses its money as the General Meetings of the Union require it.

The grant was to be triennial, the original one being assessed as the difference between the Union's expenditure and its income from other sources, principally the bar. It would be increased annually to take account of the incremental salaries paid to the full-time Union staff and reviewed triennially.

The system as devised between the School and the Union seemed reasonable and appropriate considering the location of the Union facilities within the School. If premises outside the School, or within but virtually self-contained (e.g., the Library), could be secured then the question of Union finances would have a greater significance,

despite the obstacles to an LEA system.

For with independent facilities the School could relinquish its responsibility for upkeep, the burden of this falling to Union. Such a burden would entail an increase in a Union grant, from whatever source, to carry out the new and increased duties. An LEA grant at present, if feasible, would not necessarily provide a vastly increased income for the Union for the School would still perform its duties which account for a large slice of some Unions' incomes, wherever they get it from.

What must not be forgotten when looking at the comparative figures is the differing areas of responsibility which various Unions and College authorities have taken upon themselves.

Jim Stride

FRESHERS will be familiar with the LEA system of providing finance for the Union if they have read their handbook. To others, the problems of Union finance will be well-known. To recap, however, under the LEA system, local authorities give the School a block amount which is then passed on to the Union. This differs from the system that is presently employed under which the School donates a portion of its income to Union. (Currently this is £5.40 per capita per annum).

The obvious benefit of the LEA

system is that the School keeps the £18,000 which it gives to Union, and hopefully Union receives a per capita sum well in excess of £5.40 (nearer the national average of £14). Both School and Union will be better off.

That is the traditional argument advanced on behalf of that living legend (or is he the living dead—hard to tell these days) John Carr. Its obvious charm is its simplicity. However, there are two important points to be made:

- (1) A substantial proportion of students at the LSE are overseas students, and as a result are not being financed by LEAs. It is inconceivable to expect LEAs to provide finance for persons living outside their own area. Union is against raising fees for Overseas Students.
- (2) The School under the LEA system would be responsible for seeing that Union funds were not improperly used. Ostensibly, the School does this at the moment. It is well known that some expenditure is used purely for political purpose by the recipients. (For obvious reasons I will not add further detail here). The effect of close scrutiny could well be to choke societies, and in this respect is to be deplored. (Since societies are the life-blood of Union).

The net effect is to totally negate the effects of any benefits under the LEA system. Instead we must make do with what the School decides to give us. That does not mean that I accept £5.40 as adequate — it is wholly inadequate

when set against the financial requirements of Union in the coming year. What must be done is that the School must be convinced that Union needs more than £5.40. In the past, the politics of the LEFT have been interested in provoking confrontation with the School, rather than in presenting financial data that proves we do need more money. Last year's proposed budget is generally believed to have been wildly inaccurate in assessing Union needs — the proposed expenditure of £29,500 was clearly in excess of Union requirements, since the budget provided for reserves of various types amounting to £4,700. It is woolly financial planning like this that is at the root of all our problems.

The answer is to overhaul the Finance Committee, and to make it realise that it is purely stupid to play politics with Union finances. The Finance Committee should be increased in size to ten or twelve (from its present six members), since the present structure merely provides a rubber stamp for the Senior Treasurer and his Executive colleagues.

This would provide for greater representation than exists at present, and would put an end to the "closed shop" of the Finance Committee. This alone does not provide for better running of Union finances, but it is a good starting point.

P.S.: This is not part of my campaign.

Ed.: The "campaign" is to obtain the Treasurer's post on the Student's Executive.

BOOKS MUSIC

Carry on soldier

The good soldier

Svejk by

Jaroslav Hasek

translated by

Cecil Parrott

Penguin Books £1.25



Despite his rheumatism, the good soldier Svejk joins the Army, aided by his charwoman.

THE return of the Good Soldier Schweik — now Svejk (pronounced Shvayk) — in a bumper new unabridged edition; i.e. with the rude bits. If you don't already know and love Svejk and his adventures in Austro-Hungaria during the First World War, now is your big chance. If you've read it before it's still worth getting the new edition which is half as long again with many more anecdotes mostly, as I've said, a bit naughty.

Jaroslav Hasek may not be the best of writers but the characterisations and dialogue are superb. The translator, Cecil Parrott, was, for several years, the British ambassador in Prague where he seems to have picked up colloquial Czechoslovakian, notably the words for "shit" and "arse". Also excellent are the illustrations by Joseph Lada, now as much a part of Svejk as the Sheppard drawings are of Winnie the Pooh. These too have increased in number.

Well worth £1.25 (it works out at 6 pages for 1p).

MUSCLES, MACHISMO AND WET DREAMS

Maggie Bell at the Rainbow

WITH her skirt pulled up over her thighs, the lady strutted on-stage: the band switched their "one-two" beat to double-time; and the audience roared.

Maggie tore into her first number: raw voice unrestrained, red hair flying and body jerking, she danced around the stage and was wiping away sweat before she'd finished the opener! If you haven't guessed, Maggie is from Glasgow.

Comparisons between Maggie and Janis Joplin are inevitable for Maggie has everything that made Janis a super-star... and more. For vocal superiority, listen to their versions of "A Woman Left Lonely". For supremacy on stage, go see the lady live and you'll see she can't be beat.

Even when she's not singing, Maggie dominates the stage. She's dancing with her back to the audience and wiggling her arse, or she's sidling suggestively up to a member of the band, or she's standing straddled and pumping her leg. Singing, she shows off the sex which is an integral part of rock. Kicking her legs up in the air (showing muscular calves and exciting flashes of thigh) to emphasise the lyrics, she is the ideal woman rock singer. If you

didn't know, she won the "Melody Maker" "Best British Female Singer" award this year.

The lady can sing, and sing with feeling. Her powerhouse voice is as good as any black singer I've heard. To see her bending backwards to draw out the words, real slow, "You and me, Lord knows, we had it all..." sends shivers down your spine.

Maggie's act presents a wide range of music. The pianist does a solo version of "Oh Paula" (one of the most memorable pop songs of the middle-sixties) and Maggie adds the vocal backing. Even here she is the soul of the song, doing the "Oh, oh's" with that indefinable quality, machismo.

The act finishes with "I Saw Her Standing There" and Maggie does for this song what Joe Cocker did for "With A Little Help From My Friends". The song finishes with the entire band leaping in the air to bang out the climax. A fine finale, and one that deserved the standing ovation it got.

The Rainbow was the first concert of a tour to establish Maggie, formerly with Stone the Crows, as a solo artist. This show wasn't sold out, but the next one will be.

JULIAN BRUTUS

RECENT ALBUMS

10cc, JOHNNY RIVERS

AND

WITMAN / CHAPNEY

THE Summer has seen something of a lull in album releases after the hordes that came out in the six months around last Christmas. Still there has been many interesting releases notably the Chapman/Witney **Streetwalkers** album where the two old Family Favourites return with a highly varied and entertaining LP. The material is on the whole of a very high standard and the highpoint of the album is the two tracks at the end of side two, Tokyo Rose and Hangman which are beautifully connected by a rasping sax solo from Mel Collins whose contribution to the album as a whole on reeds is exceptional. Roger Chapman's voice is mellow than in days of old as is the material in comparison to Family. Old Family men like Ric Gretch, John Wetton and Poli Palmer are all featured on the album which is all in all very satisfying and enjoyable.

An equally outstanding release is Johnny Rivers first

album for Atlantic **Road**, recorded at Nashville and Memphis with a variety of backing musicians including Hood / Hawkins / Beck rhythm section until recently used by Traffic, and Lin Ronstadt who's featured back vocals. Most of the album is made up of songs written by Johnny with a couple of personal favourites like Jimi Cliff's **Sitting in Limbo** and **Days on the Road** thrown in for good measure. I somehow found side one of the album to be less complete than side two but it is nevertheless a very good album which augurs very well for his appearance at LSE.

Meanwhile 10cc's new album **Sheet Music** shows something of a departure in style from their first album which probably stems from their live appearances. They now jam quite a bit on stage instead of sticking rigidly to their arrangements and this is reflected in the tracks which have comparatively lengthy instrumental sections.

It's still on a par with the excellence of the first album however with the two hit singles **Wall St. Shuffle** and **Silly Love** opening sides one and two respectively.

Other notable tracks are the zany **Clockwork Creep** about a time bomb in a Jumbo Jet, and **Somewhere in Hollywood** with its superb lyrics and tap dancing! Roll on their next appearance at LSE.

THE TURN OF THE TACITURN MAN

In Africa I travelled south!
—I came, I saw, I closed my mouth;
Then feared some heartless racial ban
For having such a healthy tan
So sat within the shade and saw
South African TV... and more...
... And more!

I dozed, then dreamt in hushed distress
I played South Africa at chess
But lost the game in fading light;
—Since white could only move on white
And black could only move on black,
My moves were only there...
... and back.
... Alack!

But should we British let it pass
To know we segregate by class
... Alas!

Copyright:
N. Racine-Jacques
1974.

STEFAN GROSSMAN

+ UNDER CARRIAGE

In concert at LSE Sat. Oct. 26

"THERE are those who play guitar and those more talented, there are just a few guitar master. Stefan Grossman falls without question into the last category. He plays guitar as though born to it; as naturally as a dog barks."

COLIN IRWIN ("Melody Maker.")



FROM WORDS

STEPHEN MOTT,

18 BROAD LANE,

N15. FREE

HITLER'S SONG

I am glorious, so shut your face,
I've got the food, you've got the taste.

I am your addiction, I am your mind,

So when I tell you,
Get behind!

I am immortal—don't ask me why,
I get my instructions from the sky.
I'm here by right, by left, or middle,

You're here to burn while I just fiddle.

I am the way, the truth, the light.
I created you, you parasite,
For I envisaged the infinite,
Whilst you have simply had a bite.

I've been a stone, a man, a hope,
I am your tablets, or your dope,
I am your dreams, your fantasy,
And yet I am reality.

I am your breath, your words, and song,

I think you've known me all along.
I am the one you see if you see,
For I am you and you are me.

JUS SUMMUM SAEPE

SUMMA MALITIA EST*

On seeing Kevin Gately dead,
I think George Orwell would have said:

"If Nineteen Eighty-Four extends
To start the decade like it ends,
Are 'accidents' of such distress
More equal than an honest guess?"

On seeing Kevin Gately dead,
I think George Orwell would have said:

"What force was used within the square

To cause a student's dying there?

Can Britain proudly say 'GB'?

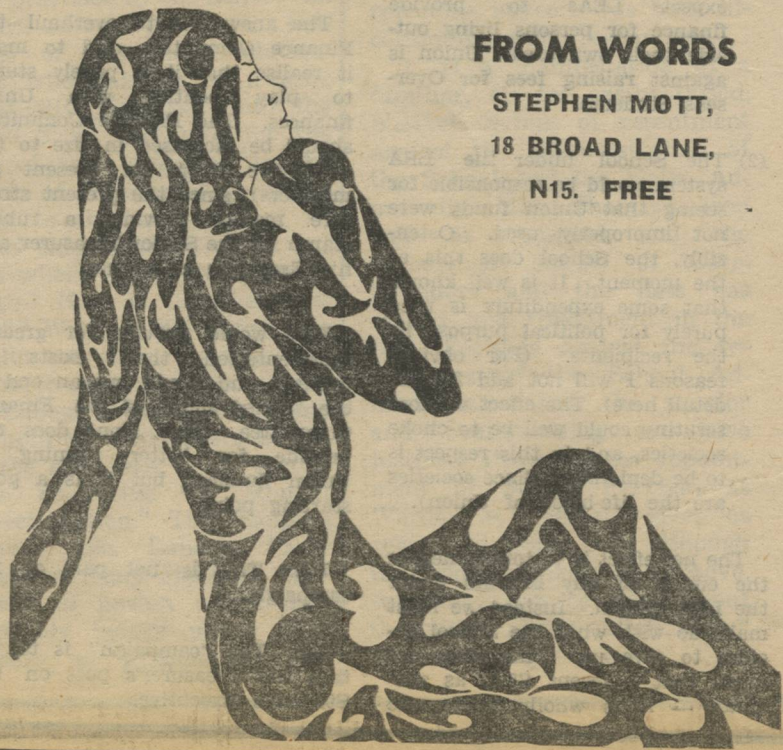
Without the echo 'K G B'?"

Copyright:

N. Racine-Jacques,

1974.

(* Extreme law is often extreme wrong.)



Could You
get it
any other
way?



ring **sennet**
CLASSIFIED
01 580 7369

for advertising made easy

SOME strange things have been happening in the Sennet office, ensconced in the U.L.U. building. The two main movers of this noble ship are Rick (S.O.A.S.) and Jeremy (L.S.E.), who have been leading a busy, if not frantic life lately. All the charm and elegance has departed from their relationship as the pressure has mounted.

This advert, which could be the only one of its type outside the Sennet office, is an example of how tastes differ. When I stumbled across it, Rick described it as a very nasty error of judgment. As far as he was concerned it would never be used. Sound chap!

The only sexual allusion in the ointment is that Rick will be departing from the student world into that of producing "real" newspapers in November. Will the advert appear then? What will "Spare Rib" say, for they have an advert and a column? Can YOU get one of these by writing to Sennet? Only time will tell.

P.T.

Everymans guide to the A.U.

Cricket

this club is in hibernation but I must take this opportunity to congratulate M. Gooder on his fine season last year. Well done, Mike.

Cross-Country

the only really successful team last year, winning the U.L. championship and almost the double as well.

Gliding

no previous experience needed and a thrill guaranteed—if you have gold to spare it is well worth it.

Judo

remember Judo the pacifist Kung Fu, quite an active club. I believe it must be the paranoia of the London dweller.

Mountaineering

if you like weekend outings to the wilderness to play spidermen, this is the club for you. Personally I'm a Vertigo.

Rape and Pillage Soc.

only formed this year, but could prove to be popular, I eagerly await the first fixture.

Riding

they ride horses, don't they?

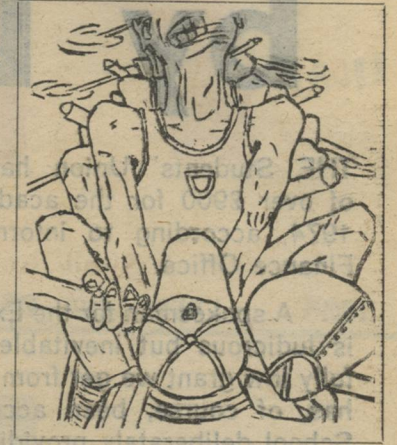
Rugby Club

have connections with the R. and P. Soc., but despite this are one of the keener clubs. Have been known to have full training sessions.

Rowing Club

for devoted masochists and very short sadists, they need their

sculls tested. Sorry, my pen slipped.



Soccer

probably most popular club. Form suffers this year from a loss of several great players (see this page).

Squash

fastest growing sport and consequently great competition for courts—book at least two weeks ahead for courts, either in East Building or at U.L.U.

Con. Soc.

jolly good sports but only just managed to avoid relegation. Prone to make unfunny jokes during matches does not help.

This guide is obviously incomplete and even more obviously inaccurate. With some assistance from the various clubs I should be able to include more relevant information.

Skiing without tears

WHAT better indication of a sport's final acceptance by the trend setters than the appearance of an article on it in the "Sunday Times" colour supplement? Skiing received this accolade last week. We offer an alternative to the "Sunday Times" choice of resorts, Alexandra Palace.

Though lacking in certain things, such as snow, the Palace Ski Centre is considerably

cheaper. The centre now offers special rates for students, on either its novice or intermediate courses. Beginners can, for £6 (a 30 per cent reduction on the normal price), have five one-hour lessons on the slopes, the hire of the equipment being included in the price. Here the basic skiing techniques such as standing up and falling over are taught. For the more experienced or the flash Harrys

amongst us a more advanced course is available at the same rate.

The main students' night is Monday, but if you have caught the bug you can practise for 60p an hour during weekdays, as long as you go before six. If you fancy joining the crowds on the slopes the centre is in Alexandra Park, London N.22, but remember to wear old clothes. Afterwards, you can, to quote the circular, have "snacks, meals and drinks in the Alpine surroundings of our modern clubhouse, overlooking the floodlit slopes". On second thoughts it is perhaps better to give the last bit a miss.

MAC

The fall of Eric Stardust

THE whole football world mourned at the beginning of this summer when one of its greatest benefactors left to start a career outside the business. Alf Ramsey was heard to mutter "Oh Christ, that's torn it," Jock Stein wept openly in public, and Brian Clough was struck dumb. The occasion was, of course, the departure of one E. Lynn from L.S.E. football. Young Eric is now to be seen in collar and tie, wandering dazed around the streets of Belsize Park shouting: "Half way line, Yellers" in a voice like a faulty waste disposal unit.

Eric was 21.

A search is on for a replacement. Will all applicants please contact their psychiatrist or leave town.

ANON.

THE INFLUENTIAL SOCIETY

Our society is a melting-pot of influences. Some good. And some bad. Many graduates are concerned enough about society to realise that some of its most acute conflicts occur in the treatment of offenders. And as a result they join the Probation & After-Care Service. As probation officers, their job is to enquire into the background of those who have got into trouble with society and to work across the boundaries of the problems that present themselves. The range of social work and the element of personal involvement is

considerable and the rewards in human terms are great indeed for the right sort of person. How do you start? Normally through sponsorship as a trainee probation officer on a course of professional training recognised by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work and leading to the Council's Certificate of Qualification in Social Work. Courses last between one and two years depending on your degree subjects. Graduate trainees are paid at present a salary of at least £1416. This rises after training to £1926 and then can rise to £3390 and

above by promotion. The highest grades earn up to £7000. Threshold agreements operate. Probation officers working in the London area receive additional remuneration. For more information about the Probation & After-Care Service as a career please send your name and address on a postcard to the Home Office, Probation and After-Care Department 81/11 Room 446, Romney House, Marsham Street, London SW1P 3DY or get in touch with your local Chief Probation Officer whose address and telephone number are in the telephone book.

Probation & After-Care Service

Grand loss by L.S.E. union

THE Students' Union has made a loss of over £900 for the academic year 1973-1974, according to information from the Finance Office.

A spokesman for the Executive said: "It is ludicrous but inevitable, given the pitifully low grant we get from the School. This has, of course, been accentuated by the School deliberately providing less than our budgeted needs. And this year the situation will be worse.

"In all probability they won't be offering us any increase for inflation. Our income will, in fact, be reduced because the ex-gratia payment of £2,500 that we received

last year, which was a partial settlement for the £6,250 they owe us, was, by definition, a one-off payment. The whole situation is farcical."

The spokesman is, of course, minimising the situation. In order that the Students' Union can reach last year's national average, the School would have to give it an extra £30,000. This is a pittance compared with the total outlay of the School but a massive amount for the worst equipped S.U. in the British university sector.

In order that the situation can be remedied, the Executive is to enter into urgent negotiations with the School.

P.T.

New Govts task

THE tasks of the new Labour government are simple. During the electioneering time and before, many a complicated debate has been lavished with the professed purpose of trying to put the truth across to the people regarding the real facts of the situation and what could be done about it. Aside from the usual mystifications and justifications, put forward by the Three Musketeers in relation to the partial issues, very little effort has been spent on the fundamental issues that matter to us all, to the second nation of this country—the working people.

The primary task is TECHNOLOGICAL. The first to embark on the Industrial Revolution, Britain has figured since the Second World War at the bottom of physical production growth rates and at the top of pollution growth rates as compared with most developed countries. The Soviet Union, the two Germanies, Japan and France are now in the lead of technological advance league; the former two because of their socio-economic system, socialism, the latter three because of the gaps and lags arising from the destructions of the Second World War, although their technological advance is in the process of petering out in contradiction with that of the socialist countries.

In Britain, however, the existing system of social relations imposes a heavy burden and stands in the way of the Second Industrial Revolution that has made great strides elsewhere. Thus the rationale behind the Labour Party's nationalisation programme. It is absolutely and unequivocally necessary to destroy the social fetters of the industrial structure and mobilise all the productive forces of the nation to rejuvenate the country. Only by achieving this task can the working population of Britain

achieve a secure place in the future and build a new civilisation.

The second task is SOCIAL, and this is to unite the nation or rather the nations living on British soil. Such unification cannot be had by means of the gimmicks advocated throughout 1974 by the Conservative and Liberal flanks of British Reaction. True nationalism requires true socialism. No unification is ever possible with a regime of exploitation and discrimination. Having stretched hands to the trade unions and created with them greater solidarity and more genuine co-operation, the student community of Britain does lend strong voice to the Jack Jones' proposals put forward last week. At a time when Britain is facing its gravest crisis in its history, the rich people of this country behave as traitors both socially and economically.

There is nothing new about this; the Left has always fought against the "Traitor Class" and shall continue to do so particularly when this class is preparing the ground to do away with democracy. What Jack Jones has revealed, is the horrid fact that in this country many rich people do not pay income tax, meagre and in-

equitable as it is. The new Government not only must nationalise, redistribute income and wealth, and innovate the whole infra-structure, but it must also see to it that such treachery is stamped out to the bones. This country is deeply divided as never before. To unite the Two Nations (Disraeli's term), we require first and foremost, the complete elimination of inequality and discrimination. Let the principle be St. Paul's: That Who Does Not Toil Does Not Eat, the elders and minors, the sick and pregnant excepted.

The third task is POLITICAL. Elections could not and have not resolved the main battle. Indeed, greater struggle lies ahead, but this time it is likely to be of violent nature. The Conservatives and Liberals, the non-progressive elements in the Labour Party, the ultra-Right as well as the extra-political and social institutions of the Establishment, are increasingly joining hands to pose a common, desperate front against socialism. Had they won power, indeed should they disturb the Parliamentary system, either by splitting the Labour Party in the House or taking over the whole Executive Machinery by direct means. Fascism of one kind or another will be imposed, a yoke on the working class of all Britain. But they shall not pass all the same. The workers, students, free thinkers of Britain are now united in one patriotic front against Fascism.

For years now, the Parliament was deliberately weakened to

Money for you?

HARD up overseas students are reminded that the L.S.E. Students' Union has set aside the sum of £1,200 which is to be distributed to students in the most financial difficulty. Written applications for this grant, of up to £120, should be addressed "OVERSEAS STUDENTS FUND" and given in to the ACTING SENIOR TREASURER, FINANCE OFFICE, S105, by the week ending 18th October. The money goes directly to the School as payment of fees.

Please give the fullest possible details of your financial position which will naturally be treated in the strictest of confidence. If you are in financial difficulties this award could be very helpful so do apply if you feel you are a suitable candidate. Further details may be obtained from the FINANCE OFFICE S105 at any time.

In your line?

NIGHTLINE is now operating from 01-580-5745 every night of the week 6 p.m. - 8 a.m., based at U.L.U.

It is run by a group of enthusiasts from L.S.E., University College, Kings College and the Central London Polytechnic. Posters being distributed now, broadsheets already around and visiting cards to be distributed, all explain what Nightline is. If you're settling in, or not, and feeling the strain, this is where we come in. Coming to London for the first time, and even for old hands, can seem as if you are fighting everyone, or that you are just lost in the crowd. So for help, information or just a friendly ear ring us.

Two people run Nightline each night, which means that we need a pool of volunteers. If you are interested, please contact BRYN DAVIS at L.S.E. Students' Union, or ring the Nightline number after 6 p.m. Remember, Nightline is your line.

Petition

EDGAR SAMMUEL has posed an early problem for the Director with a petition signed by 100 fellow post-graduates. The revolt has arisen because the post-grad admission cards are too big at 10 by 7 cms. (undergraduate cards are 8.5 by 5.5 cms) and, being made of paste-board instead of plastic, deteriorate rapidly.

Edgar's other contentious point is that the cards cannot be used to print the students' name and course on Library Reserve - stack application forms. But Edgar has sweetened the bitter pill by welcoming Ralf back.

NUS—which way?

LSE Union Meetings were criticised by John Webster, Chairman of the London Students' Organisation, for being too concerned with political ideology instead of practical issues, at a meeting in the School on Wednesday, October 9th. Political analysis, he claimed, should take place in small interested groups and not at Union Meetings.

He then went on to warn of the immediate danger of the Tories pointing out to Liberals

and Social Democrats, who comprise the majority of students, that the NUS was controlled by Marxists. He believed they would attempt to split the NUS into separate organisations. To avert this threat, Mr Webster said that the NUS must unite students, not in terms of political ideology but under such policies that are anti-Fascist, anti-racist, anti-increases in Hall and Refectory charges, and pro-grant increases.

Only then would the mass of students be able to protect their interests and contribute to socialism. Thus in the economic crisis the NUS would not allow the right-wing to repress students.

PSA

Kitchen Helpers required

For Staff Restaurant, Waterloo Area. Fixed duties of 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. or 3 p.m. to 9 p.m., Mon.-Sat. £21.60 a week plus Threshold. Apply National Theatre. 01-928 2801.

