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Beaver

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

NOVEMBER 6th, 1958

VOL 7 - 3

THREEPENCE

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EX EDITOR IN THE NEWS

The former editor of "Beaver", Mr. Brian Stewart (2nd Year Soc.), has come into the news with a controversial letter in this week's number of the "New Statesman".

In his esoteric (to us laymen) letter Brian criticises an article in a previous number by Mr. Peter Townsend, a member of the Sociology Faculty of the School. In his article Mr. Townsend attacked contemporary British sociology. Brian, in his letter, says that he feels Mr. Townsend is not only controversial, but extremely narrow; it is

narrow because it deals only with the submerged 5%, the old age pensioners and the under-privileged. Whereas, in fact, Sociology should try to view society as a whole. Mr. Townsend says research work among the submerged 5% is utopian sociology, presumably meaning that all sociologists should direct their attention only to the lowest strata of society. In this sense, Peter Townsend's view is easy to attach, but see if you agree or not with Brian when Mr. Townsend's book, "Conviction", is reviewed in our next issue.

HOSPITAL FROLICS

BEAVER EDITOR-OPERATION

All last week, the Editor of *Beaver*, Paul Sithi-Amnuai, moaned in University College Hospital. Although he was in the Private Patients' Wing (courtesy of the Siamese Government), he complained that the nurses there gave him unending trouble. This ambiguous statement was later clarified when he explained that what he

meant was that the nurses were constantly popping in and out of his room, giving him medical attention.

Sam Wolf (Features Editor), who kept liaison with him most of the time, commented that he wished Paul had been kept in hospital longer, because he was having the time of his life in *Beaver* Office while the Editor was absent.

GERRY LEVENS' ACCIDENT

I have just returned from the Royal Free Hospital, where Gerry Levens is lying in the Casualty Ward with multiple bruises and scatches, several teeth missing and minor head injuries. He is also suffering from shock.

After some persuasion (it was not visiting hours) I was eventually allowed to see Gerry. Gerry's tale was that he was on his way to Waterloo Station on his motor-bike with his girl-friend on the back when he ran into a man who stepped out into the road just in front of him. He believes he went through the windscreen and after that lost consciousness and came round in hospital. Apparently his girl-friend escaped with only a fractured arm. What happened to the man he ran into, Gerry doesn't know.

One of the nurses told me afterwards that they would probably keep him there a few days in case he lost consciousness again. Gerry, however, seemed quite cheerful and said that the nurses had been really terrific.

SHEILA PARKER.

BEER RACE

BEAVER LOST AGAIN

John L. Fryer Reports

Monday evening, the 27th of November, saw at last the issue of a challenge to L.S.E. to drink for "Beaver" in the Bar at U.C. Supporters of L.S.E. were not numerous and even those that went found it extremely difficult to gain admittance to the Bar since they had to sign their names and be introduced by a member of the rival College.

The Beer Race was scheduled for 8 o'clock but at that fated moment the team were by no means ready. Mr. Shaw anxiously recruited a sufficient number of L.S.E. types to make up the team, from the audience. U.C.'s Bar Steward started the race and L.S.E.'s team was soundly beaten by at least one pint, but this was a commendable effort on the part of a semi-scratch team.

"Beaver" was unveiled by "a most bewitching lady" and one of our team threw himself across the mascot so that he was able to have his photograph taken with this lady, much to the delight of all those gathered near the table.

Mr. Shaw then picked up the forlorn object, which was black and white and little resembled our old mascot, and rushed for the door. Nobody moved, but it is reported that a group of I.C. men were outside waiting to remove "Beaver". However, after the lock on the D.P.'s car had been broken the "black and white object" was finally driven away at speed.

CHARLIE RESIGNS

DICK JACOBS REPORTS

Union listened in shocked silence to the official announcement on Friday, 24th, that Charlie and his wife had resigned. In his letter to the President, Charlie made no mention of the reasons for this sudden move, but they were quickly ascertained when the President and Deputy President visited Charlie and discussed the matter with him.

Charlie is concerned about (a) his bonus, (b) the Younger's Beer controversy, (c) the unco-operative attitude of the students, and (d) the regularisation of his wages, in that order.

There can be little doubt that the Bar Management Committee blundered badly when, at Christmas last year, an extra bonus was paid to Charlie at the instigation of the then Treasurer of the Committee. This payment was made

after only a peremptory discussion at a completely un-minuted meeting. Mr. Bodlender, the only person present who was serving on the Committee at the time, came under fire from all sides.

For three years the idea of introducing Younger's beer as an alternative to the Fremlin's beer now served has been discussed by the Bar Management Committee and by individual members of the Union. Since Fremlin's are willing to supply Younger's beer the idea that the brewers would be antagonised was quickly disposed of, but Charlie's statement that the extra work, and overcrowding in the cellar would make service slower requires serious consideration.

It has been noticed that the Charlies have had less co-operation from Bar users this term and the remedy for this is in our hands.

Alan Hale's sincerity and attention to detail cannot be doubted and his statement to Union on Friday was obviously the result of much thought and discussion. Union listened quietly and attentively and a brisk exchange of views followed.

John Asbourne, speaking on behalf of Charlie, gave a speech which confirmed the President's inmost respects but reflected the situation with a natural bias in Charlie's direction. Charlie prefers to receive bonuses rather than to be paid in full for all his overtime since he considers that this keeps his relationship with Union on a basis of mutual trust and friendliness. As has been already stated, the bonus given to him at Christmas was insufficiently explained at the time and this emphasises the need for bringing the Bar Management Committee under the direct control of Council.

Union finally passed a motion instructing Council:—

- 1 To investigate the question of the payment of £50 to the Bar Steward at Christmas.
- 2 To draw up a schedule of the conditions of employment and payment of the position of Bar Steward.
- 3 It further recommends that in future the bar steward should be paid for all work which he does, and that the payment of any bonus ought to be referred back to Union as the need arises.

Several prominent members of Union have since expressed the opinion that Charlie should not have given his views on this affair to users of the bar while the matter was "sub judice", but it must be said that Charlie, like the rest of us, no doubt appreciates the power of public opinion.

It has been revealed that Charlie tendered his resignation when negotiations over his grievances were already in progress and that, in spite of the motion, he refuses to alter his decision.

Early contacts with the catering employment bureaux show that the conditions of employment offered by Union compare very favourably with those offered by other concerns to employees of a similar category.

HOLLYWOOD BLONDE HERE



READ PAGE 6

PRESS OFFICER FOUND

Ray Couchman, our wandering Press officer, is back in town, broke but happy. He completed what he set out to do and reached Calcutta through France, Italy, Yugoslavia, N. Greece, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Pakistan. He returned by sea from Bombay and was back in London on Saturday.

"I don't think L.S.E. and London should let Oxford and Cambridge have it all their own way when it comes to expeditions".

Comment: We thought this Oxbridge complex had disappeared by now—it's purely for monetary reasons that the dastardly "red-brick" institutes cannot afford to go off on a jolly old tour of Outer Mongolia.

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CLEMENT'S INN PASSAGE

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Vol. VII No. 3

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Sir,

I heartily endorse your editorial calling on research students to play a fuller part in the exchange of ideas in the general student community. Nothing, indeed, could do more to enhance the reputation of the School. By bringing together staff, research students and undergraduates, the Harold Laski Forum is already proving fruitful in this respect. I am convinced that research students will not ignore your appeal.

Nothing, however, would be worse than if the research students took too big a part in the actual running of the Union and student societies. This would certainly lead to resentment, particularly if there were any attempt to impose graduate opinions. In any case, undergraduates ought not to be deprived of the valuable lessons of organisation, which research students themselves had to learn in their undergraduate days.

Research students have a duty to let their maturer opinions be heard, but not to deprive undergraduate leaders of their practical responsibilities.

Yours, etc.,

ERIC CAHM.

STUDENTS' UNION, L.S.E.

30th October, 1958.

Dear Editor,

In your latest issue you report the torture of Jose Fernandez Cossio, who, incidentally, is the acting President of Cuba's National Union of Students and not, as you say, the President. The President of that Union, Jose Puento Blanco, is in exile.

The report of the International Student Conference's Research and Information Commission last year told of the persecution, torture and murder perpetrated against students by the Batista's military regime. So far as we know, the latest of these reprehensible actions taken against students by the Cuban dictatorship is the arrest of Jose Fernandez Cossio and others. On the night of July 10th this year, when they were arrested, the Vice-President of the Cuban National Union, Pedro Martinez Brito, and a student in Commercial Science, Jose Rodriguez Veda, were shot dead by the police.

For some time we have been seeking fuller information from various sources, including C.O.S.E.C. and N.U.S., and shortly we shall bring the whole matter before our Union. Meantime, we are relieved to report that the life of Jose Fernandez Cossio is out of immediate danger.

Yours sincerely,

PRAV KAPADIA,
External Affairs
Vice-President.

Dear Sir,

Please may I use the columns of *Beaver* to attract all those interested in writing for a revue to be performed in February.

The London University Revue Society is looking for material (i.e., sketches, songs and ideas, adapted or original) for a witty, snappy and truly representative revue of students of all colleges of London University.

All large colleges are contributing, and the committee feels that there is more than enough talent in L.S.E. to make its weight felt. L.S.E. prides itself on a more adult sense of the ridiculous and satire than most University institutions and these are among the ideas we should like to portray.

Have you any songs, lyrics, skits, parodies, or cabaret acts, either on paper or in your head, that you think the revue could use?

There will be a meeting of script and song writers at 2.15 p.m. on Sunday, November 9th, at the London University Union and all with ideas will be warmly welcomed.

However, it would make things easier for the Committee if you could notify them of your intention of coming and give details of your ideas before this meeting to the Secretary, The Revue Society, University of London Union.

But, to those who think this is rather too formal, would they please contact at L.S.E.

Yours faithfully,

SALLY JENKINSON,

Secretary, L.S.E. Drama Soc.

Representative U.L.U. Revue Soc.

Dear Sir,

Notices have now been on the Union notice boards for some days concerning a constitutional amendment.

This amendment is aimed at stopping anyone who cares to stand, getting on Union Council without Union approval. Much criticism has been evoked by the again large proportion of Council Members returned un-opposed. Last year I was one myself, and the position holds little credit when so lightly gained. This motion contains nothing personal against any past or present members of Council, but is intended solely to benefit Union.

Even if you find that the motion is unacceptable to you, please attend the Union Meeting at which the matter will be discussed (probably tomorrow) and advance your arguments.

B. A. ROPER.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Beaver sends its best wishes to all Nigerian students on the occasion of the recent announcement by the British Government that it has finally agreed that Nigeria is to become independent. The date set is October 1st, 1960.

CONDOLENCES

Beaver extends its sympathy to Hungarian and Egyptian students on the occasion of the recent second anniversary of the Budapest and Port Said events, and in particular to those students who suffered personal anguish caused by foreign invaders.

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THE PRESIDENT'S
C-O-L-U-M-N

One of the noticeable things about the Students' Union is that many students put in a lot of work in various capacities for which they rarely get public recognition. Perhaps they would not wish it but, nevertheless, it is deserved. One of the outstanding examples of this is the Senior Treasurer.

The Senior Treasurer has one of the most demanding and most complicated jobs in the Union. In my last column I referred to the disposal of Union funds: ultimately it is the Senior Treasurer who has much to do with the recommendations and control in this sphere.

Some indication of the work that Arthur Vickery has put into this office over the past twelve months is given by the fact that for the first time for many years the accounts for the previous financial year were presented to Union before this session's budget was discussed. Now, after successfully piloting the new budget through Union, Arthur has, due to the demands of his academic work, found it necessary to resign. I take this opportunity of extending to him the thanks of Council and Union for the work he has done.

THE WEEK-END SCHOOL

On browsing through past issues of *Clare Market Review* I noticed, in the issue for the Michaelmas term, 1920, a report of the purchase by the School of Dunford House for use as a conference centre. Formerly owned by Richard Cobden, Dunford House was situated near Midhurst on the South Downs, "in one of the most beautiful parts of Sussex". It could accommodate about 35 people and was "available for visits by the staff or students of the School, singly or in parties". There is something nostalgic about the report: it seems to reflect a sense of community in the School which is perhaps lacking today.



Alan Hale

But recognizing the value of residential conferences, which are the nearest we can get to providing something of the atmosphere of a residential college, even if only for a short while, the Students' Union and some of its societies do arrange occasional week-end schools. The Union week-end schools are held at Beatrice Webb House, another place which has historic associations with the foundation of the School.

The atmosphere of these schools is difficult to describe and almost impossible to transfer on paper, but for those of us who have been to them in the past, they have been great successes, so much so in fact that Council was instructed to organize two this session instead of the usual one. Among the most obvious advantages of week-ends such as these are the opportunities they give for students and staff to meet and also for the speakers giving formal addresses to elaborate and discuss their ideas informally.

On Nov. 21st about 80 of us, including post-graduates and members of the staff will be going to Dorking again to hear a series of speakers dealing with the topic of the mass media and their influence on public opinion: the usual bar socials and impromptu cabarets will ensure that all tastes, academic and barbaric, are catered for and suggest that any members of the Union who have not yet had the opportunity, join us at this next school.

ALLIGATORS AGAIN!

How far can an alligator crawl? From the start of the Union meeting it was evident that the alligator offered by Mr. Hoffman would be accepted into the bosom of L.S.E., but controversy then ranged over the likelihood that the invidious eyes of those in other colleges would be cast in his direction, and that he might be coaxed from his lair.

Was it right that only Passfield Hall should see his cavernous smile and, he were brought to the Three Tuns might he not, in army terms, walk?

Then did a great doubt fall upon the assembly. Did the alligator really exist and, if so, could the Deputy President coax him from the lair provided for him by the courtesy of British Railways, Eastbourne. The alligator will be approached. His probable destination? No comment,

someone may be reading over your shoulder!

Mr. Bodlender (the Younger) wants more varieties of Beer, and why not? Union Council, whose interest in the commodity is considerable, will put in some practical research... and report back?

THREE TUNS
(in the Union Building)
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**The editor says —**

Post-graduates took to our appeal in many ways—

—some congratulated

—some condemned

—some were left unconcerned.

Whatever the reaction, that is not the criterion; but if "*Beaver*" has made the Post-graduates aware of the critical situation, then it has achieved a little. The spark has been lit. Only time can tell whether we can have the glorious glow.

* * *

Certain quarters have commented that "*Beaver*" has left-wing tendencies. This is certainly a false accusation, for "*Beaver*" is neither left, nor right—not even middle roaded! The material submitted to us never goes through any process of political censure. Rather, it has been our practice to present to our readers a balanced view of what members of the Union have contributed for publication. This is your paper, and it would be grossly unjust if certain sectors of students monopolised columns to put forward their sole views. Rest assured, therefore, that "*Beaver*" will remain, yes, a controversial paper, but a party organ—never.

GAITSKELL AT THE OLD THEATRE

Mr. Gaitskell, leader of the Labour Party, held a large audience in the Old Theatre captive by the power of his eloquence, the force of his arguments, and the consummate skill he used to parry awkward questions. He confined his talk to a general discourse on the ideals of the Labour Party, and what democratic socialism means today. He said that the aims and ideals of his party are substantially the same as they were at its conception. The Labour Party was formed as a reaction to laissez-faire capitalism which produced recurring bouts of unemployment with its alternation of booms and slumps.



Courtesy Daily Herald

The Labour Party was born out of a passionate hatred of social injustice—the idea of social equality was basic to the philosophy of the Labour Party. The Party, too, grew out of a hatred of private enterprise which it saw as often inefficient as a technical unit, or leading to monopoly powers, with motives prompted by maximum profits. Lastly, the Labour Party was conceived with the ideal of co-operation and fellowship, as a reaction to a society based on individual greed.

The belief in equal opportunities and stations in life means that the idea of colonial submission was alien to the tenets of the Labour Party, whose Commonwealth record was a proud one.

For International Peace

Turning to foreign policy, Mr. Gaitskell said that the policy of the party was to work for international peace and to carry out the doctrine of non-aggression as it is defined in the U.N. charter.

As a democratic party, the Labour Party accepted the limitations involved in democratic organisations. There

was a natural desire to go much faster among young people imbued with fresh ideals but, Mr. Gaitskell stated, one cannot make major changes without power, and a policy must be practicable and acceptable to the majority of the people, even though it be less exciting and emotionally satisfying than a crusade.

Controls and the 11-Plus

Mr. Gaitskell affirmed that direct state controls were essential in solving the twin problems of inflation and unemployment. He condemned the complete freeing of foreign exchange controls and stressed the essential need to create a climate of co-operation between the trade unions and the Government.

On the subject of education, Mr. Gaitskell said that the 11-plus must go, secondary education must be re-organised on comprehensive lines, though local authorities would choose the particular form suited to their areas. The 11-plus was a very crude way of dividing children at an early age and was bad academically, and socially.

TOWARDS EQUALITY

It was true that as long as richer parents could buy education for their children there would be no social equality but the idea of abolishing fee-paying schools clashed with the ideal of personal freedom. A classless society could still be achieved by bringing all secondary education up to the level of the best private schools, which could then be absorbed into the state system. The Labour leader went on to say that the distribution of wealth was still too unequal and tax avoidance, especi-

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FREELANCE WOLF (The Editor accepts no responsibility for this column)

SNUB BY GAITSKELL

OPEN LETTER TO MR. GAITSKELL :-

Dear Sir,
We are both members of the Labour Party, but after that we part company; you to the right—backwards to 1906 Liberalism, and I to the left—forwards to a better future.

The trouble with you is that you can see no further than the next general election. I hope you won't consider this personal abuse because it is not intended in that spirit—for I am sure that you are a right honorable man with the deepest sincerity and the best of intentions, and I am sure, so are Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Khrushchev, with both of whom you share a basic political outlook. Your error is that you appear to be more interested in living in Ten Downing Street than in a Socialist Britain. To put it on a more philosophical plane—you see a Labour victory and govern-

ment as an end in itself, to which you are prepared to sacrifice the principles of social progress to which the Labour Party is nominally dedicated. Many other people in the Party believe that a Labour government must have a particular purpose otherwise a Labour victory is meaningless. We believe that a Labour victory should be the proud beginning of a victory for Socialism.

The basic outlook which you share with MacMillan and Khrushchev is that of an aristocracy in political power. Of course you don't for one moment accept the ideas of Mr. Khrushchev about the way in which power is obtained, but once the people have selected their political bosses for the next five years you are content to rule over them but never *with* them. You have no concept whatsoever of the people participating on many different levels in the process of government and, more important, in the control of industry, which adds up to that vast, inspiring and practical expansion of Democracy that Socialism implies—"government of the people, by the people and for the people".

An example of your aristocratic and bureaucratic outlook is your idea of the state investing in big business and

accepting shares in payment of taxes. What you propose is to let the government become the junior partner in making profits out of the British people, at home and in the colonies. The culmination of such a concept is seen in the totalitarian Soviet Union, where the state owns all the industry and the people have no say in how it is run and who benefits from it.

To come nearer home—the Labour government of 1945-50 owned all the shares in the Foreign Office, but a Tory policy and a Tory administration were in full control. I have as my learned authority for this the one man who should have been Labour prime minister then, L.S.E.'s own Harold Laski.

This unimaginative and inhuman concept of bureaucratic nationalization and state participation in monopoly capitalism may well lose the next election for Labour.

I asked you what you thought of the "Victory for Socialism" organization at your recent meeting at L.S.E. and, instead of a reasoned political reply, we heard a rude wisecrack that was quite unworthy.

Mr. Gaitskell, please answer the question.

Very truly,

SAM WOLF.

House of Commons,

London, S.W.1

24th October, 1958.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Gaitskell has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st October. He does not propose to enter into correspondence in the L.S.E. students' newspaper and suggests that you might care to discuss the points made in your letter with other members of the Labour Society.

Yours faithfully,

M. B. Shelly
Private Secretary.

S. Wolf, Esq.,
1 Endsleigh Place,
W.C.1.

bivalent types, who, on the one extreme, try not to take any notice of you, but feel a bit guilty about doing so, and who, on the other extreme, will give you a lift if, say, they have room, the weather is nice, they had a good breakfast or a pleasant chat with the barmaid in the roadside café, and so on. These are the marginal types, whose attitude is not determined by hardened attitudes (like those of the new rich or the Top-Top-People), these are the people who "have not yet lost all contact with the toiling masses", who can look at the pedestrian. They usually sit in Morris Minors, Ford Prefects or Populars, Austins, Standards or in various other small and old cars; who are often bored, and desire human company and con-

versation, especially when on long rides. (They often are commercial travellers, small businessmen, professional people, farmers, etc.)

LET 'EM ROLL

One thing we must always bear in mind: the proportion of cars stopping is only a tiny fraction of the total number of cars passing along the road. Remembering this, and acting accordingly, we can reduce the unavoidable psychological strain hitch-hiking involves (because of the element of uncertainty and insecurity it gives temporarily); and we can check the sense of frustration and despondency long waiting and human indifference can give us.

(To be concluded.)

ally through the 5 years' death duty rule loophole, must be stopped. He recommended a capital gain tax and a gradual extension of public ownership, so that income from these sources would become available to the community generally.

LOOK BACK IN ANGER

Mr. Gaitskell confessed himself rather perplexed at what Angry Young Men were angry about, but assumed that it was merely the social injustices he had been against in his younger days, only in another form.

The Labour leader remained calmly good natured and self-assured throughout question time and his audience warmly appreciated his sparing the time to come and give this talk.

H. H. MARKS.

ON THE THEORIES AND METHODS OF HITCH-HIKING

"ABOUT THUMBING APPROACHES"

by
Paul Hollander

The gravest psychological danger of hitch-hiking, i.e., exhausting one's psychic energies, is often due to indiscriminate thumbing. If we thumb every single car we will soon get the impression that none of the drivers care a damn, all cars will seem to be shooting past indifferently and even disdainfully (which is often the case). This view of course is likely to evoke the protests of the thumb-all-that-moves school, who

stick to British examples, which have their continental equivalents of course; the drivers of these cars won't even give you an icy look: they refuse to take any notice of you; on the other hand, the "new rich", stretching in Jaguars, or even more characteristically in Ford Zodiacs will get an enormous kick out of gazing at you as curiously and disdainfully as possible, wondering how some people can walk in the age of the motor car.

LIFTING TYPES

Between these two categories you get a fairly wide range of am-



We sat in one of the small cars.

maintain that the only right and consistent approach is to thumb every single car. However, if you try to select you will feel much better, cherishing the illusion of choosing instead of being chosen. It is not suggested here that hitch-hikers should contemplate at some length before thumbing, carefully weighing the pros and cons, but some general rules hold good in selecting. We at least have to make sure that we do not thumb (a) a top price car, (b) a packed car,

(c) a car driven by a semi-necking driver, and so on.

BEWARE THE RICH

It is particularly interesting to focus attention on the high negative correlation between the quality, price, and speed of the car, and its driver's willingness to give a lift. That is to say, as one's experience increases, certain makes become the embodiment of certain social types and attitudes. There will be no condescension shown by a Rolls, Bentley or Daimler (to

Diana Daniell

calling all WOMEN the column that keeps you up to date

FASHION SCOOPS FOR DAY AND NIGHT

At last I've found it, the answer to that inevitable "What on earth can I wear?" question which faces all of us when the alarm clock rings. It's the perfect little day dress. I give it top fashion marks for three reasons. It's pretty, it's practical, it's up to the minute. The waistline, now vying with the hemline in importance, is shown in its new high elevation. (Picture on the left.)

Informal enough to wear around L.S.E., formal enough for a lunch or theatre date, I'd say this is the sort of dress no smart girl can afford to be without.

Designed by Blanes in black and white dog's tooth check wool, the dress is gathered forward to a black satin bow under the bust and the line is held at the back by a concealed elasticised band.

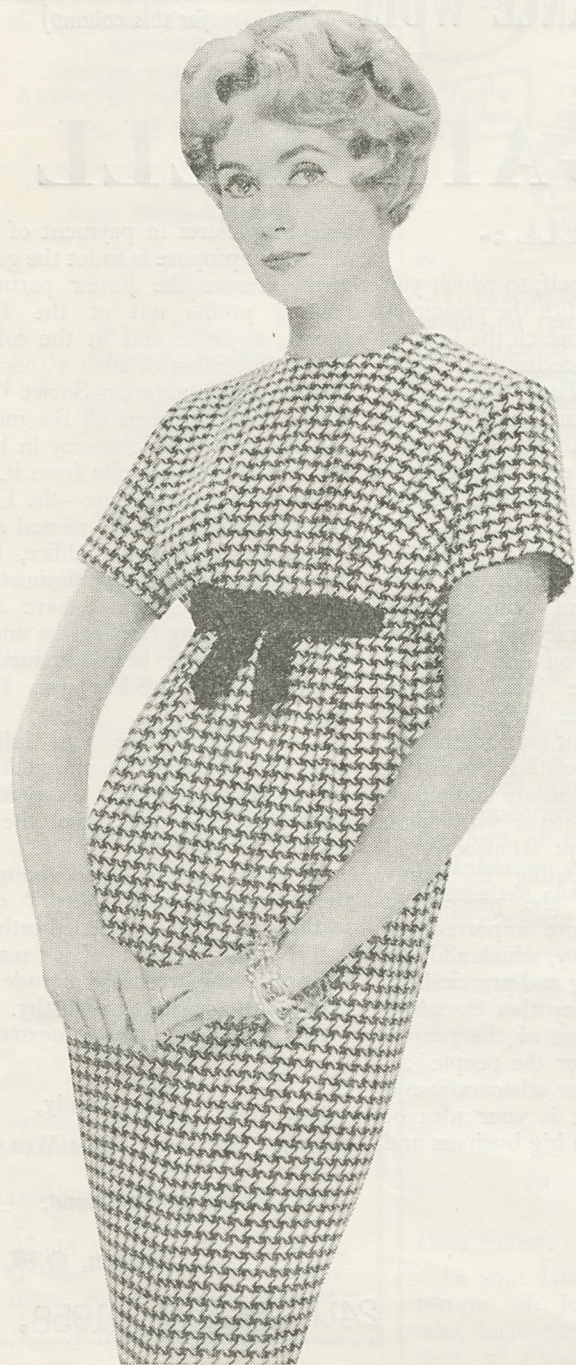
Price: £5-9-6.

Going to a Ball or planning ahead for Christmas festivities? Then this dreamy dance dress could be just what you're searching for. In lilac nylon, it has a ruched bodice and romantic billowing skirt. (Picture on the right.)

Fashion points to note: Nylon swishes out in two floating streamers from the back fastening. Skirt has its own attached petticoats.

Price: approx. 9 gns.

Both day and evening dress will be on sale in London stores this month. Contact me via pigeon-holes for details of stockists.



You don't need lots of money to look like this



Belle of the Commemoration Ball

HOLIDAY WAITING

Now that the term has got under way and many of you have probably been cajoled by tutors into dipping into a few text-books, perhaps you will find a little consolation and amusement at a few of my misadventures during my very brief career as a holiday-camp waiter.

The first act of the farce was the interview with the Personnel Manager, an interview I should have liked to take down on tape for use by Sociology students. He consulted a yellow dust-covered, filthy-looking book which must have been something like the Catering Annual, 1937, and announced magnanimously that he did not think that the flat rate of £3 a week was enough, and was actually going to give us £4/10/0. I think he expected my friend and I to throw ourselves at his feet; then he implored us, in that conspiratorial-confidential tone that Personnel Managers adopt when they imagine they are doing you a

by Irving Spellman

big favour, not to tell the other waitresses (we were the only males) what we were getting, as this apparently would only make them fume with envy.

Assuming they must have been doing the job for practically nothing, my friend and I agreed to keep our secret. We later discovered that this last request was a really subtle touch, since they were earning exactly the same as ourselves. This Personnel Manager ought to go far.

The following day we were thrown into the front dining-hall, though perhaps "front-line" would be more appropriate. We each had to serve 30 ravenous campers and had to compete with 20 frantic waitresses who wove such lightning patterns round the hall that it all looked like a high-speed skating display. Inevitably, my friend and I, not all that energetic at the best of times, found ourselves woefully behind the others. In any case, the girls had some strange system of saving places, for however hard we tried, we always wound up at the end of a long queue.

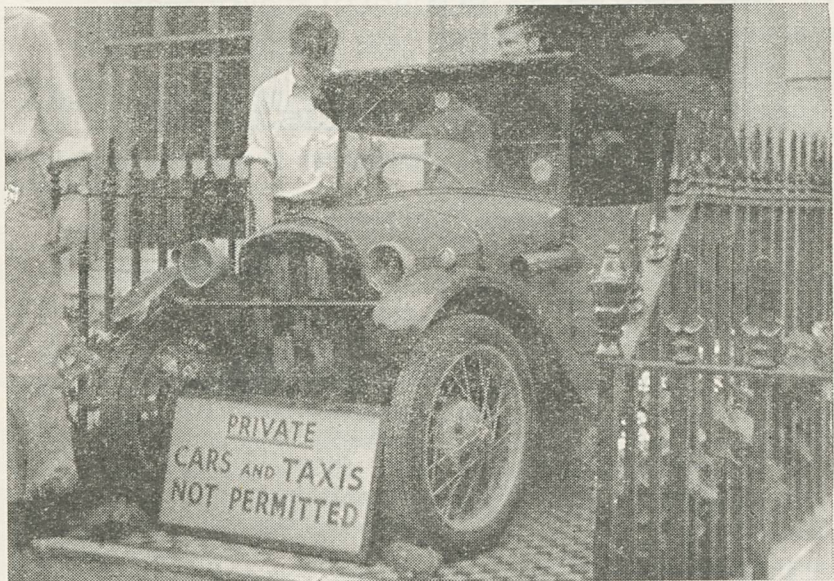
After a couple of days of this torture we realised we were not cut out for this life. I had become so off-hand and aggressive towards the campers that I even made them pour out their own coffee—an unforgivable sin for a holiday-camp waiter.

At night in our chalets, or kennels, as we called them, we planned escape like hard-bitten P.O.W.'s, to the sound of the Kitchen Porters getting drunk in order to erase their recollections of the day's toil under the whip of the Chef. Ours was a more refined sort of slavery, though the only real difference was that ours went on in front of the customers.

At the end of the week, having spent a good deal of the academic year studying the law of contract, we decided to break ours with the camp. Though technically we had forfeited our pay, the supervisor was sympathetic when I showed her the egg-like blisters on my feet, and we got our money. The thing was, neither the supervisor nor any of the waitresses were at all surprised at our leaving.

- 21 Memo is totalitarian without trial or I.T.A.
22 Author of "Cloister and the Hearth".
23 Rant about a mountain lake?
24 Persist to address him?—Step out of it.
26 In some restaurants it's a menu.
28 Romeo Charlie to Nato wireless operators.
29 "Thou - -, thou unnecessary letter": King Lear.
30 Appears in many films about Red Indians—a bit carved up though!
32 Tango ails (anag.).
34 Graham Greene's was a fallen one.
36 It could be all sorts of things.
38 So be it in churches.

CAR IN PASSFIELD



This was the scene outside Passfield Hall one morning recently (see picture above). It happened the night after a rather successful party, and it must be on record that the men could not drink all the beer, but what they did drink certainly had its effect. The sound of 1 . . 2 . . 3 . . Heave! at 2.30 a.m. must have wakened a large number of people, judging from the numbers of complaints from non-official quarters.

This was the culmination of the souvenir craze that most people seem to go through during college life. After preliminary training with beer-mats, ash trays, and no-waiting signs, one gradually gets on the bigger stuff. From 7 a.m. onwards, cleaners ex-

perienced difficulty in getting past the car into the Hall and this sight even amused the Passfield intellectuals, who like to look on the serious side of life. They are in the minority, thank goodness.

Passers-by were amused or did not notice, and there seems little reason to suppose that affairs like this give students a bad name, since unfortunately the car belonged to another student living in the vicinity and not to a down-trodden tax-payer.

What will happen next at Passfield? Who knows? Perhaps a car will mysteriously appear on the roof, slightly higher than the Lambretta which appeared on the top landing last week.

CROSSWORD

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbered squares for words.

Down:

- 1 Rent for marine feathered friend?
2 Pronoun around Bacchus and finish on a short road for lost son's employment.
3 Shortened without noter to make a place for potting.
4 Vehement speech of declamation.
5 Meritorious Command?—in brief.
6 Edify isn't quite what I mean so leave me out to resist openly.
7 Boy Scouts don't get their string in a mess like this.
8 Crack in timeless rock?
9 Infantile gratitude.
12 Laymen's version of ex-communication.
14 The French tuba with air if for adjective usually applied to women.
15 British Railways passenger transport is usually like this—unless it's in the premier category.
20 Hobbes' great work.

- 25 Prefix before unmarried woman means something's wrong.
27 Monetary charge for coral island.
31 Of course your mate might become domesticated.
32 The angels sang it first.
33 Drink of spirit and water.
35 Mains like this do not alternate
37 Pin loses its head.

Across:

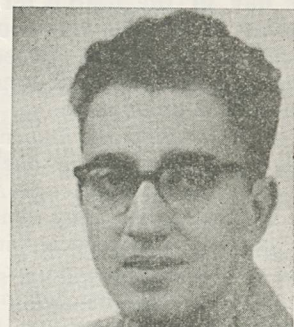
- 4 Child of Yesterday said Fuller.
7 From this the local version decreases westwards.
10 "Better thou had not been born than not to please me better", he said to Cordelia.
11 Rejected and repudiated—but after consideration.
13 Bottomless pit.
16 Poem of address and adoration.
17 Just a matter of intelligence.
18 Friendly Pacific Island.
19 Auricular protuberance.

TRADITION

WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS EXPELLED: L.S.E. 1934

by M. A. J. SILVER

he author



Two Presidents in one year usually means that there was trouble, as illustrated by the Maddox/Chaffey regnum. Yet few years in the history of the Students' Union can have been so interesting to the historian of student affairs as 1934. If you consult the list of Presidents you will see that the session opened with a Frank Meyer as President, but that a successor was elected before the end of the year. The truth is that Meyer was expelled—as far as I know the only President to achieve this gloomy distinction.

THE INITIAL SPARK

In February, 1934, there appeared on sale in L.S.E. a left-wing publication, "Student Vanguard", issued by some outside body. In this particular edition was a slur upon a member of the Academic Staff. Apparently the Director, the then Sir William Beveridge, was not in the habit of consulting the Students' Union before making decisions which affected them. In this instance he issued an edict which not only banned the distribution of the offending publication, but also forbade the sale, distribution or advertisement of any paper or periodical without the Director's previous sanction.

This ban prompted an immediate letter from Meyer protesting against what was considered a gross breach of student rights. Apart from the general ban on literature, it seems that two things rankled the students. Firstly, they felt that it was School policy to dictate to the Union and that the new ban was the culmination of a series of restrictions that the Director had been seeking to impose. Secondly, they were stung by the Director's apparent lack of concern for their views.

No doubt they were desperate people: one feels that they must have been to have adopted the remedy they chose. The next day the President, with Jack Simons (a member of the Executive Committee) and three others brazenly sold "Student Vanguard" in absolute defiance of the Director's orders. After a futile warning the five were suspended and a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Court of Governors was convened.

Before this meeting took place the students had a change of heart and sent a full letter of apology to the Director and admitted a "grave error of judgment" in continuing the distribution of "Student Vanguard". They also apologised to the member of Staff allegedly libelled, and stressed that they completely dissociated themselves from the sentiments of the offending passage: their protest was intended to be one against censorship and nothing more.

THE PENALTY

At the Emergency Meeting of the Governors, Meyer and Simons were expelled, whilst the other three were reinstated on condition of good behaviour. The reasons for this discrimination were the basis of constant rumour. Simons was Chairman of the Marxist Society and Meyer was also a Marxist as well as a constant defender of students' Rights. Bearing in mind the period, it is not altogether surprising that people connected their Marxism with the expulsions. A further complication was that Meyer was an American and, on his quitting L.S.E., he was asked by the Home Office to leave the country. In response to protests, however, it was agreed that he could stay in England until it became clear that there would be no "reprieve".

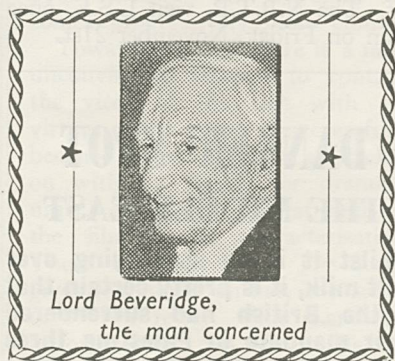
THE PROTESTS

As was to be expected, these violent events did not escape the pages of the popular press. Soon protest motions were being moved all over the country—protests against the Director's general policy of restriction of student liberties, and protests against the discriminatory treatment given to Meyer and Simons. There seemed little sympathy for the Director's statements that Meyer was expelled

for "his whole record" and that, according to C.M.R. of Summer, 1934, the general ban on the distribution of literature had been his intention all along and that the incident with "Student Vanguard" had merely precipitated it.

Thus the protests centred upon the expulsions and the matter of principle involved. They came from various groups and in varying degrees of indignation. Many Students' Unions protested, some violently. A letter from the B.A.W.M. Oxford Branch (whoever they might have been) protested "vehemently against the Fascist measures taken against certain students of the London School of Economics", and there were others in similar vein. A curious incident occurred when it came to light that a letter containing a protest motion from Liverpool University was in fact a fraud and that such a motion had been proposed but rejected. People were so anxious, it seems, to put pressure on the Director, that they were prepared to use deceit as a legitimate weapon.

Political groups, of course, were to the fore in agitating against the School Authorities. Numerous Labour Societies and Anti-War Movements, with famous names among those on their letter-headings, joined in.



Lord Beveridge, the man concerned

There was a question in Parliament on the subject, and demands for reinstatement were received from such unexpected quarters as The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association. The trend of feeling about the incident was summed up by the unanimous protest of the Manchester University Socialist Society, who considered it "as just one more example of acts of suppression, now becoming increasingly popular among governing bodies, against criticism of their government".

However, the most important protest that the Director received came from prominent members of the Labour Party. It expressed concern at the heavy penalties meted out to Simons and Meyer... "They were protesting, whatever may be said about the method of protest, against your order, regarding which, as you will probably admit, quite serious objections can be raised...."

"We are of the opinion that the initial suspension of the students concerned and their apology should have been regarded as fully adequate and that no real ground exists for the continued exclusion from the school."

Among the many signatories to this letter were Major C. B. Atlee G. D. H. Cole, Arthur Greenwood, George Lansbury, Bertrand Russell and about half a dozen Lords.

THE SPLIT

The protesting groups, however, were far from unanimous in their opinion as to the best method of approach. The Federation of Students' Societies (whatever that was) seemed the leader of those who tried to coerce the Director and Governors into a reversal of policy. On the other hand, there were those who thought that "demands" would be of no effect and strove to put Student/School relations on a more amicable basis, believing this to be the only way that would make reinstatement possible.

The extremists formed a National Reinstatement Committee and set up Headquarters and an Organisation. Naturally enough the moderates boycotted it. The N.U.S. came in for severe criticism for its inaction: all it did was to circulate colleges giving details of the dispute and asking for a consensus of what people thought should be done. It is one of the shortcomings of democracy that by the time a policy had been formulated everyone had forgotten about the affair.

THE OUTCOME

It is not easy to discover the precise order of events: the facts are complicated and the records far from complete. However, in face of these protests, there was a subsequent meeting of the Governors at which the whole matter was reviewed. As a result, Simons was told that he could apply for re-admission to the School six weeks after the beginning of the Summer Term, conditional upon future disentanglement from Student affairs. For Meyer there was no reprieve, and all subsequent efforts for his reinstatement met with the stony reply from the Director that the case was closed. Thus, as far as I can discover, Meyer never returned.

APPRAISAL

The above incidents, of course, were a tremendous talking point. C.M.R. of the period describes how work was forgotten whilst people gathered into little groups at corners to discuss what next should be done. Something of the atmosphere that we felt during the Suez and Hungarian Crises must have filled the College; but more so, for here was a dispute that was within our very walls.

I think the irrational behaviour of both sides becomes more understandable in the light of the times.

Sir William Beveridge, in his ban on literature (set off by an offending Left-Wing Publication), and his treatment of the two Marxists with full support of the Governors, seems to reflect the great suspicion that moderates felt towards extreme left-wingers. This suspicion brought autocratic actions from these once moderates. On the other hand, the students' first protest—folly though it was—and the great flood of protests at the dictatorial policies of the School, showed how great was the fear and hatred of Fascist tactics... the incidents occurred in 1934—Hitler had just come to power.

Like all historical series of events—as opposed to mere chronology—there are no final answers, merely a series of ifs, buts, and whys. I think the Director's actions were most surprising from a man we tend to consider an enlightened social reformer. The response of the students in blatantly disobeying him can be admired only in its courage and public-spiritedness. Otherwise it must be regarded as crass stupidity. The question of why in the end it was only Meyer who really suffered remains a mystery, and seems to contradict the belief that it was because of Marxist leanings that Simons and Meyer were picked out, for they were both Marxists. Perhaps it was to contradict such a suggestion that the later discrimination was made: perhaps it was a case of the most important offender taking the whole blame. As suggested above, these confused events seem credible only in the light of the times.

PRESENT RELEVANCE

If the happenings I have described above have been worth the telling then they should contain some guide towards our future conduct. I believe that they do. The lesson for those who govern students is surely that they should treat us as responsible beings and, as such, not subject us to edicts smacking of having some holy sanction behind them. Also it is sometimes better to admit mistakes and to retract, than to go on with a wrong-headed course of action. On the other hand, if students want to be treated in a responsible manner, then they must act responsibly. Two wrongs did not make a right in 1934—and I believe that they still don't!

PROFESSOR POPPER DEBUNKED?

The Harold Laski Forum gave fresh intellectual impetus to the move to revive the intellectual Left in L.S.E. when Charles Taylor recently gave a crowded meeting his views on Professor Popper's "Poverty of Historicism". Mr. Taylor, a fellow of All Souls' and co-editor of the "Universities and Left Review", stressed the crippling of social reform that resulted from Professor Popper's theories.

After giving an account of the professor's attack on "Historicism" (very roughly, the idea that history exhibited inexorable laws making prediction of the future possible), Mr. Taylor proceeded to show how Professor Popper had not proved his real thesis, which was that history could exhibit no fundamental human purpose, which the reformer might think it his business to further.

Hence there was no place, in the professor's view, for reform based on a moral commitment to such a purpose.

NEUTRALISM

There could be no purpose in

history, for Professor Popper, because the facts of society, now and in the past, were morally neutral. Society must be studied, he said, not in the light of a moral evaluation of history, but by means of an importation of the rigorous methods of the verification of hypotheses about morally neutral, measurable aspects of society. Now social reform, therefore, according to Popper, could only be applied to those areas of society where measurement was possible, since only there could the cost of social reform be weighed quantitatively and the results foreseen scientifically. In other words, the only instrument of reform was a "neutral technology" uncon-

nected with any form of moral judgment.

Mr. Taylor showed how inadequate such a method of reform would be in many cases, for example in educational policy, where the very real demands of equality and an adequate cultural level could not be stated in neutral, measurable terms. Could any facts about human needs and capabilities be expressed in coldly measurable terms?

LOVE AND UNHAPPINESS

"Neutral technology" or "Piece-meal social engineering", in the better-known phrase, did not differ from so-called "utopian social planning" (based on historicism), said Mr. Taylor. There appeared to be no clear distinction in scale between them in Professor

Popper's text, since although it might be possible to measure specific needs, it is less simple to measure the total results of catering for them. The real distinction lay in what was ultimately a rejection on Popper's part of any attempt to enshrine such human values as love and happiness in social institutions. Was it enough, asked Mr. Taylor, merely to remove gross measurable unhappiness? Were we not entitled to attempt to produce happiness in society?

A lively discussion closed the meeting, in which a number of members of the staff took part, including Dr. Agassi, who made a spirited defence of Professor Popper.

TYRANNY CONTINUES IN 1958

The day of the March on Rome, October 28th, 1940, was chosen by Mussolini to attack Greece, expecting that he would conquer it in a matter of days.

To his surprise, the Italian armies were driven back and the Greek forces occupied a quarter of Albania. Finally the German army came to the rescue. Greece surrendered in April, 1941, after a resistance of six months against the combined German and Italian forces.

Eighteen years have passed since that historic October day, when the eyes of the world were focused on that little country that had the courage to shout a defiant "NO" to Fascism. It was the time when we, the Greeks of the present generation, realized that history had ceased to be a mere school subject and that we were living in history, making history ourselves. The battle of which we

by **ETHNIKON** ;

read in history books, is no longer a thing of the romantic past. History tries to keep pace with the breathless tempo of the century of speed. Events which would long ago have taken a hundred years to happen, can now take place in one week or even a single day.

Our experience of living had led us to accept more readily the importance of active resistance to evil things, although we could not know how the least of our actions would reverberate through history. Hence we believed in 1940 that it was worth facing the horror of war in order to avoid the utter degradation which Fascist countries had accepted for themselves and would have imposed on Europe.

DEFEAT IN VICTORY

Our defeat was splendid, our victory meaningless. William Morris wrote once that "men fight and lose the battle and the thing that they fought for comes about in spite of their defeat, and when it comes, turns out not to be what they meant, and other men have to fight for what they meant under another name." There is a dumb irony in the fact that it is only after experiencing the horrors and the inhumanism of the twentieth century that we can realise how right that nineteenth century humanist was. During the war, we thought that Fascism was a sickness that we had to fight and kill, that was bound to be defeated soon, never to reappear again.

AMERICAN MUSCOVITE IN L.S.E. by John L. Fryer

One of this year's most interesting freshers is Miss Sally Belfrage, who hails originally from the United States. Born in Hollywood in 1936, she lived in New York until three years ago, when she came to England. She is at L.S.E. on a General Full Course because she had only one year of college education in the States and cannot study for a degree, in her own words, "because of my inferior American education".

In 1957, broke, she wanted to spend a cheap holiday abroad and so she went to the Moscow Youth Festival. She stayed until January, 1958, and

We did not realize that Fascism was the preface of the book of our era, and that though we burnt the preface, the rest of the book was still in the process of being written, in the same manner as the preface. Hitler and the concentration camps were the precursors. Today the struggle for freedom is still being bitterly fought: this is the tragic aftermath.

Yet we could not believe that we had fought in vain. We still waited, feeding on hope. We had got used to feeding on hope when there was nothing else to feed on. In the entire course of our history, hope was our last weapon of self-preservation.

TYRANNY THE FOE

And then one day some men found that hope was in vain and that self-preservation was not enough: that some standards of human dignity had been denied them and that it was up to them to reassert and restore them. They realised that they had to fight for what we had fought for "under another name". But names are unimportant. Whether it is called Fascism, Communism or Colonialism; whether it is resisted by Hungarians, Greeks, or Algerians, the essential is that the same people, made of the same manly stuff, inspired by the same love of freedom, fight against the same hated enemy—TYRANNY.

Maybe they are the same as the men of 1940. Maybe history will scorn them for their naive hope and self-denial in their struggle for a better world. And yet these men, by fighting alone for freedom, have made it the cause of all mankind. The Greek lesson of 1940 was more than an example to the small nations of today: it was the beginning of the realisation of all countries that freedom has to be fought for, at every place, on every sphere, at every step of human history; that no people can be free unless all peoples are free.

Today men fight and die for freedom in many different lands. But these men have gone a step further than their predecessors. They do not simply defy tyranny, but in the loneliness of their struggle they defy the most formidable of their enemies: the apathy of the rest of the world.

Some of us have known the face of tyranny under the German occupation. And we know that men will resist it, not only with economic boycotts and sabotage, not only with guns and home-made bombs, but if necessary with axes and stones, with their teeth and with their bare fists.

the result of her visit is a book, entitled "A Room in Moscow", which has just been published and was very favourably reviewed in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Observer*. Sally felt that at the festival she was unable to see what Moscow was really like, so she wanted to stay. After a trip through China with 41 American students, she returned to Moscow, found a room and a job editing translations for a publishing house, and spent most of her time meeting Russians and trying to find out how they lived. Although she spoke very little Russian, she found that many young people knew English, and there was, therefore, no shortage of people to talk to. She says that she can't answer the question "What were they like?" easily because she found them such distinct, varied individuals, except that they were all warm and generous and full of intense vitality.

Sally claims to have a distinction all her own, having celebrated her twenty-first birthday at 550 miles an hour in a TU-104 jet speeding from Peking to Moscow on the same day the first Sputnik was launched. She has not formed an opinion about L.S.E., since she has been too busy to spend much time at the College, but she hopes to remedy this state of affairs in the very near future.

WOMEN EXCEL IN BLOOD DONATION

Are men at L.S.E. afraid to give blood? At the last five blood donation sessions in the school, the proportions of male and female donors were roughly equal. Yet, as is well known, men outnumber women in this college by three to one. Are you one of the missing males?

Remember that no one is immune to accident or illness. Last year, shortly before the Part II examinations, my predecessor as Health Officer, John Peters, was suddenly taken seriously ill. Six blood transfusions were needed to save his life. I am glad to say that he is now fit and well again, and that he gained his degree, thanks to the blood freely given to the National Blood Transfusion Service by ordinary people just like you.

Please think about this vital question of becoming a donor yourself. The N.B.T.R. visit L.S.E. once again on Friday, November 21st.

DANGER SPOT THE MIDDLE EAST

Whilst it is no use crying over spilt milk, it is pretty certain that if the British had surrendered their mandate in Palestine three years earlier than they did, there would not have been an Arab-Israeli war. But Britain encouraged the Arabs to resist Jewish immigration by imposing a stupidly small immigration quota, and arming and staffing an Arab army in Trans-Jordan.

But the harm has been done, and all we can do is to salvage from the wreck of our policy. This will not be an easy task as the Suez War rightly earned us the hostility of the Arab States. What Britain must now do is to offer help to Colonel Nasser for the Aswan Dam—but to insist that the money does go for this, and not for arms to fight an imperialist war against the State of Israel.

We should also use all our influence to re-settle the refugees from Palestine. Israel has repeatedly offered to help repatriation and compensation plans, but Hussein keeps them on the Israel border to rot their lives away, so he can be sure of a nucleus of an army to fight Israel.

Such action would restore some of our lost prestige, and—far more important—make a lasting contribution to world peace.

by **Brian Levy**

WEEKEND SCHOOL

This year the weekend school is to be held from November 21st to 23rd at Beatrice Webb House, just outside Dorking. The subject of this term's school is "Influence of Mass Media on Public Opinion".

Amongst those coming are Leonard Mile, of the B.B.C., and Geoffrey Cox, head of I.T.N. news.

The tickets cost £2/12/6 and they will be on sale at the information stall. A deposit of 5/- secures your place.

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TORY COME-BACK IN 1964?

by "Politico"

The Butlerites, though they are loyal Tories, and sincerely believe that Gaitskell as P.M. and, worse still, Bevan in the Foreign Office, would be a national disaster, are not too worried if Labour wins in 1959. They are confident that the Conservatives will be able to stage a spectacular come-back and repair any damage which Labour may inflict on private enterprise.

They feel that the Conservative Party is part of the British Way-of-Life, that they are the natural rulers, that they belong to and are an indissoluble part of the national scene, so long as the culture, outlook, structure and basic assumptions of private enterprise are dominant. The Tories are the political leaders of the present Establishment and, by definition, are the best fitted to rule it. Labour is quite out of place—her ministers misfits. The concept of a Socialist government running the monarchy and private enterprise is as ridiculous as a Socialist Lord in ermine.

'NATURAL' CONSERVATISM

The pendulum may swing erratically slightly to the left but it always returns to its natural equilibrium position, i.e., Conservatism. This explains the deep confidence of the Tories which some mistake for upper-class arrogance. Further, they feel that if Labour gets in this time it will be faced with an economic crisis which, committed as it is to a sort of "floating voter", pale pink Socialism, it will be unable to handle. Pressure for a pinker policy will grow. The strain would cause a cabinet split. New elections would be held and the Tories think they would sweep in and blame the continuing difficulties for the next five years on the previous Labour government.

LABOUR VICTORY

Why will Labour win in 1959? Because it has a policy whereas the Conservatives have only platitudes and self-congratulations, together with a worn-out father image. Notice that whenever Labour has produced a policy statement (Housing, Education, Pensions, Industry), the Tories have

soon followed with a fraudulent imitation composed of vague promises which could have been fulfilled, if they were genuine, long ago without Labour prodding.

Labour's theme will be "Plan for progress!" It will catch the voters' imagination. Another surprising Labour asset is that Gaitskell is considered by some not to be a forceful personality. This will tend to concentrate more interest on *what* Labour says and not who is saying it. The British people resent the attempt to create a Leader and then sell him like a package of detergent. This method, workable for the U.S.A., does not wash in Britain. This was how the Tories failed in 1945, when they tried to ride to power on the coat-tails of Churchill.

WATCH BEVAN

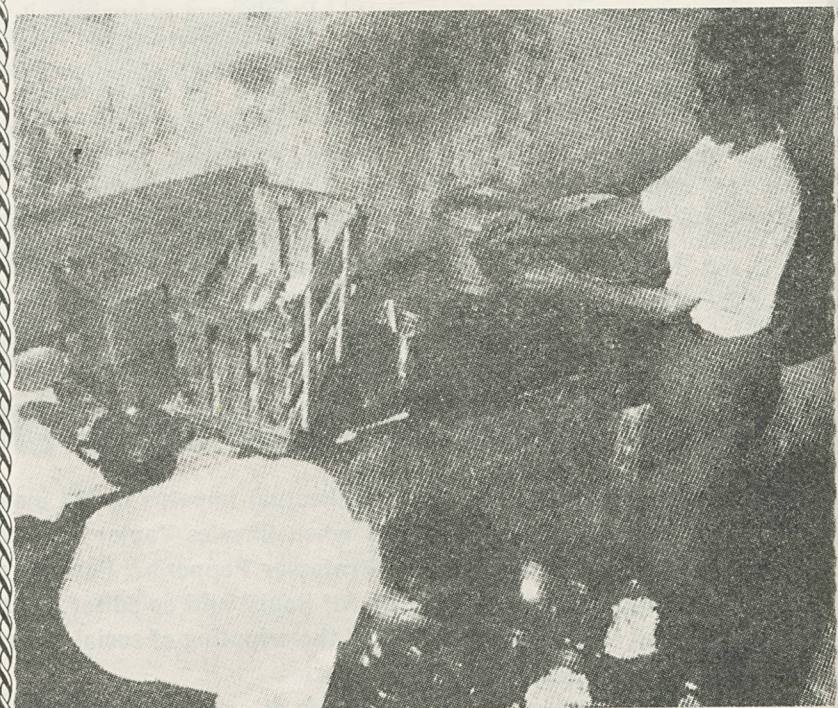
But watch Bevan. He is a bit of an enigma. He recognizes that the electorate prefer ideas in place of insults. No more talk of "Tory vermin". The Conservatives will probably try to use Tom Driberg's clanger at Scarborough, when he referred to the "herrenvolk mentality" of the Tories. Bevan, more wisely said that the Tories were intelligent and sincere but that their attitudes made them hopelessly old fashioned for a modern Britain. This theme will be stressed in Labour propaganda and will appeal to the young, who look upon the Conservatives as old fogeys.

Now that Labour has decided for the time being to leave fee-paying schools alone, a major Tory propaganda line is a non-starter. They had intended to stress their defence of "freedom", which is one of their favourite poses.

LIBERALS AND LIBERALS

What of the Liberals? They've had it. Next May we may see Jo Grimmond all alone, unless he makes some deal quickly with the Tories, and, to his credit, I doubt if he ever would. This is fatal courage. But he needn't be too downhearted as he sits in the Commons, for as he looks around, there will be many Liberals sitting on the Government and Opposition benches.

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THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD

THE HOSTAGE

Here it is—all whoring, all thieving, all queering—Irish (and English) life in the raw in 1958! With this musical tragedy, Brendan Behan has joyously restored to the English stage the people, with all their bawdy vitality. "The Hostage" is gorgeously alive like no play since "Look Back in Anger" and shows up once and for all the sheer lack of feeling which masquerades as drawing-room under-statement in the West End.

In the "household" of the Irish brothel-keeper, an ex-I.R.A. patriot (1916 vintage), the 1958 I.R.A. are hiding their hostage, Leslie, a superbly matter-of-fact you-can't-kid-me Cockney soldier they have kidnapped. Leslie is played delightfully by Murray Melvin. Behan gives us in the rest of the tenants a gallery of "low-life" characters who really know how to love and hate, and yet live in a world we can recognise as the here and now. Here are your people who care, Mr. Osborne. Of a score of songs, wickedly satirical about all the current conformities, one stands out as the theme song, "There's no place on earth like the world".

These Irishmen care. About what? About the H-bomb, about Ireland and the young Irishman due for execution by the English in Belfast jail. And they care, too, about each other. The young maid even cares about the English prisoner. But for Behan emotion is not enough. Although he hints at the parallel between Ireland, Kenya and Cyprus, he knows that political emotions are only destructive in the end. The earnest, humourless I.R.A. officer is pilloried as the English. Be as criminal as you like, says Behan, who is filled with affection for his thieves and whores, but do not hate your political enemies. If you must be a patriot, be a happy one like Pat. More important than politics is just human feeling, like the maid's love for Leslie.

"The Hostage" is tremendously exciting, because of its unstuffy popular gusto, the bawdy irreverence of its song and satire. It is really alive and kicking, but because of this it has underneath something quite serious to say about life—hating your foes is cruel and wasteful; live, love and be joyful, even in politics. E.C.

LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT

Eugene O'Neill's play has been acclaimed as a return to realism. In three hours, nevertheless, such a mixture of frustrated emotions are portrayed that it becomes doubtful if Man ever left his state of natural brutishness. Cults of dope addiction, varieties of extrovert, introverts, neurotics and psychopathic cases all play their highly eventful, exciting parts in this O'Neill family.

The mother, through no fault of her own, combines dope addiction with Ophelian melancholia; her husband, a drunkard by nature and not through habit, has difficulty in allowing mere human feelings to encroach upon his love of wealth. Both sons, true to form, are drunkards too; they both find the company of whores infinitely preferable to any other kind of women. The elder finds relief in a mixture of love, hate, and envy, while the other tries to combine a certain intellectual radicalism and his affliction of cancer with the natural bestiality of his character.

The play is an attempt by the dramatist to antagonise all that is vile and vicariously in Man, in such proximity, that only violence can ensue from the conflict. It contains much powerful writing, and some excellent acting, notably by Gwen Francon-Davies, Alan Bates and Anthony Quayle, contributes to a gripping experience.

BROUHAHA

This satirical farce is the most successful political laugh since Peter Ustinov's masterpiece, "Romanoff and Juliet". Peter Sellars excels and enjoys himself as the king of a native kingdom, to whom successive overtures are played by humorous portrayals of Uncle Sam and Nikita.

The evening that I attended produced an event at once unexpected, extremely comic, and highly painful: the star, cavorting round the stage directing ardent gazes at an American temptress, disappeared with her into the orchestra pit. Mr. Sellars, in extreme agony, then fooled us all by pretending it was part of the show. After the interval, when he could no longer continue, the agony became mutual between star and audience, for this show is a great success with him; an empty shell without him.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

For many years the universities have been troubled by the problem of increasing lack of contact between scientist and arts-man. We, at the L.S.E., are clearly lucky in this respect; but though the problem is not close to us, it is a very real one. It is obvious from elementary division of labour that some university men have to be scientists and some non-scientists, and this division of labour must increase with the size of the "market of knowledge". So I stress that it must be the lack of contact which is the trigger to the controversy.

Suggested solutions to the problem are few; and when they exist they are towards advocating change of an institutional character. An example of this sort is nuclear physicist Sir George Thompson's plan. He wants science to become a part of general education by allowing selected arts graduates to do a one-year "Principles of Science" course. But how can any but the most brilliant achieve a useful scientific outlook in a year?

I suggest that this bias towards advocating institutional change is wrong. The truly useful solution lies in countering the problem on the indi-

vidual level, and amongst the intelligent people who are worried by it. No wishful thinking can eradicate the initial distinction between arts-man and scientist.

Experiences can be considered as scientific, if their validity can be empirically verified or questioned (following Popper, e.g., this chair is black, etc.). Other experiences are tinged, to a varying degree, with individual distortion. With this in mind the problem begins to clear. The onus is thrown on the individual to sort out his own experiences. By understanding himself, he begins to understand better how someone the other side of the fence is thinking. And contact resumes, through the appreciation of the other's basic position. What Boyle's Law says is relatively unimportant to the non-scientist; but what impact Boyle's Law has on the mind of the scientist, is important.

A fuller example comes from E. M. Forster. He has drawn up a succession of written comments varying from the impersonal and informative "shop" to the other extreme of cynical poetry. His contention is that the first is dispassionate, while the personalities of writer and interpreter becomes increasingly involved emo-

FILMS

MATTER OF DIGNITY

For anyone who admired the tragic concentration of "A Girl in Black", this new film of Cacoyannis will come, I feel, as a cruel disappointment. The mannered camera work of Walter Lassaly, in particular the maddeningly repetitive close-ups of Ellie Lambetti, seems almost like a parody of his earlier success. The theme, that of the daughter of a rich family about to topple into bankruptcy and faced with the choice of marrying for money or love, is put over with an unashamedly Victorian naivety. The direction is at first very good. The mother's greed, the daughter's bewilderment, the vulgarity of the fair-weather friends are quickly sketched in, also the cheerful self-reliance of the servant woman. From then on the handling becomes progressively more clumsy.

Towards the end there is a most unconvincing attempt to contrast the vices of the rich with the virtues of the poor: unsuccessfully because several episodes are tacked on with no regard for dramatic unity. Finally the worst fault of the film is its characterisation. There is hardly any. The script gives few opportunities, the actors take even fewer. Ellie Lambetti, unforgettable in "A Girl in Black", is wooden and unresponsive. For the others, when we see them first we learn as much as we are going to. None of them develops and their reactions are quite stereotyped. In sum, a film unworthy of its talents and of its forerunner. M.D.P.W.

LOVE IS MY PROFESSION

If you like Bardot in anything, that is to say nothing, you will be better pleased than ever with "Love is my Profession". But if also you like the better French crime and passion films you may regret that they let B.B. loose in this film.

The film is an interesting adaptation of a Simenon novel. Jean Gabin, without his gang for a change, plays an infatuated lawyer who gets a slut, B.B., off a charge of robbery with violence. Edwige Feuillere and Franco Interlenghi play the troubled wife and jealous lover respectively.

The situation is cleverly developed and apart from fine performances from Edwige Feuillere and Jean Gabin, there are several touches of class to raise this film above the ordinary level.

However, all Claude Antante-Hara's directional skill is of no avail when Brigitte is on screen. He clearly had instructions to carry on the exposition of B.B. where Vadim left off, and he certainly fulfils all obligations. Unfortunately, the action lags as Bardot's scenes drag on, and then, of course, the censor has pinched a lot of what was meant to justify them—malheureusement! G.A.

tionally as the series goes on. This is the sort of series we need in our minds, when trying to reconcile our artistic egos to our scientific ideas.

Starting from the varying battlefield of Arts and Science, I have tried to show that the effective soluble difficulties are close in nature to the domestic disagreements of the social sciences (e.g., the use of value judgments in economics). The original wild monster is smaller than we thought; but it still does have sharp teeth. But, more important, no God will exterminate the monster; all we can do is for each of us to file away at those teeth. M.F.

WILD STRAWBERRIES

The tremendous (and deserved) success of the "Seventh Seal" has perhaps created a false impression of its director, Ingmar Bergman, for those who have not seen his earlier films. It is important to remember that he has written or directed around twenty films, and the four previously shown in this country have demonstrated that he can command a wide variety of styles, from the straightforward character studies of "Frenzy", through the bitter-sweet quality of "Sawdust and Tinsel", to the polished complexities of his comedy of manners, "Smiles of a Summer Night". In his latest film, now running at the Academy cinema, he sheds much of his icy detachment and concentrates almost entirely upon the character of one man.

Old Age

It is a study of old age, seen from within and without. An old and celebrated doctor travels to a city to receive an honorary degree. His daughter-in-law travels with him and they meet en route a trio of young hikers and an embittered middle-aged couple. The old man does fitsfully, and we are led in on his dreams: his memories of past hopes and failures, his present fears of death. The wild strawberries are an especially vivid symbol of his youth—his unsuccessful proposal to the girl with whom he might have been happy. We hear, too, his waking thoughts and the voiced criticisms of his daughter-in-law against his lack of feeling. Towards her he remains aloof, callous even, and his old mother on whom he calls reinforces this impression of an inherent impassiveness which masks his troubled soul—troubles which have grown so fearful in the fantasies of his unconscious.

Faultless Performance

It cannot be over-stressed that psychology and symbolism, integral elements in all Bergman's work, never become intrusive and are used only as a means of exploring a character so rich, fascinating and individual that even those who criticise him fall under his spell. The performance of Victor Sjöström is faultless. M.D.P.W.

ART

DADA

The current exhibition at the Lords gallery is a retrospective showing of the work of a Dadaist painter, Kurt Schwitters.

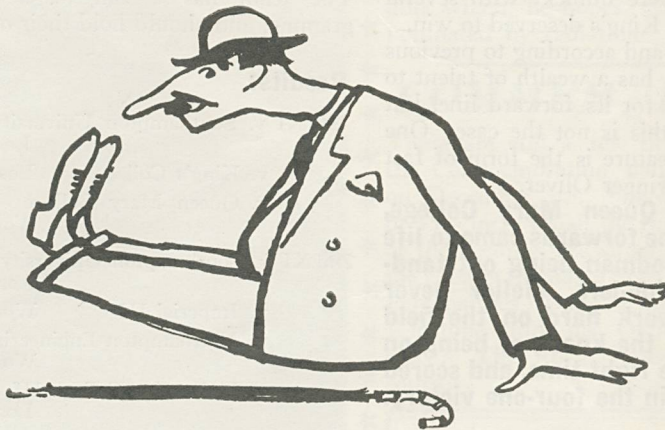
Criticism of it presents a problem in that none of the normal canons of art criticism can be applied to these paintings because they are purposely devoid of any artistic values: they represent a rational attempt to produce an illogical art. In order to understand them, we must accept the Dadaist proposition that Dada paintings only had a meaning in the context of the period of history in which they were painted. Dada must then be looked at solely as an historical phenomenon—as a conscious protest against the excesses of the First World War.

The originators of the Dada movement in Zurich, of whom Schwitters was one, came to the conclusion that the war showed that men had lost their senses, and that therefore the only sense in the world was nonsense. Hence their poems and paintings were to be as nonsensical as possible, and as such, are beyond criticism. However, although they regarded their art as the expression of the moment, and did not aim at producing anything universal or transcendent, the philosophy behind their paintings is that of eternal protest.

Schwitters's Philosophy

The concretized and atemporal way of thinking of Schwitters is the manifestation of a philosophy which rejected Humanist values, and wished to reduce man's stature to that of the natural environment in which he lives—namely stones, pieces of paper, etc. Such a philosophy could only be propagated by an art which rejected all rules and implied nothing, for only in such a way could man be reduced to the level of, and become integrated with nature. Although these paintings are therefore uninteresting from a visual point of view, they are of interest in that they represent a protest against the values of the early twentieth century, of which the modern counterpart would seem to be the "beat generation" in America. J.G.S.F.

Making ends meet



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RUGBY FOOTBALL

WE ARE STILL TRYING . . . !

The 1st XV of L.S.E. are probably the most frustrating—as well as frustrated—men in the College (purely from the Rugby angle). They are the pick of the College's Rugby Club, and as such, of great potential. However, they have not succeeded in winning a match so far this season: and the reason lies in their inconsistency.

In the last issue, the forwards were seriously criticised (as doubtless you will remember). Previously, the members of the pack had been playing an individualistic game to the frustration of the backs. Hence, this invaluable part of the side had scarcely any opportunity to show their prowess.

Since that criticism, however, the individual forwards have become a cohesive pack, acting as an effective unit in obtaining the ball for the backs. However, no sooner do the three-quarters have a chance to enter the game, than they become self-conscious in the face of this great responsibility. The ball seems to become red-hot, impossible either to hold or to pass with any accuracy.

NO VICTORIES YET

At Egham, on Saturday, October 18th, the XV were vanquished by a very mediocre Shoreditch Training College XV by one goal to nil. The

forwards, capably led by Schofield, performed as a cohesive unit for the first time, and provided the backs with many opportunities to score; but so atrocious was their handling that it became necessary to kick frequently for touch on a bone-dry ground. As one critic so frequently described it, "the backs, with the honourable exception of Hannah, played like cows at calving time!"

Nevertheless, Phillips at Full-back remained quite unaffected by this phenomenon, with the result that he produced one of his most polished performances.

In the game against Wye College on Wednesday, October 22nd, the handling of the backs had improved slightly, but the team were unable to hold their opponents. Although superior in the first half, L.S.E. were unable to score, which fact was probably responsible for the gradual disintegration of the team, thus allowing Wye College to add a try to their dropped goal to give them a 6-0 victory.

A further defeat was suffered against University College at Malden on Saturday, October 25th, by two goals and one try to nil.

2nd XV DEFEATED

Although their Rugby cannot be



described as high class, nevertheless the 2nd XV continue to play as a well integrated team and as a result have won all but one of their fixtures.

Both Shoreditch Training College II and Wye College II were disposed of easily, by three tries and a dropped goal to a try, and by three goals and two tries to a try respectively.

When the 2nd XV played Christ's College, Oxford, 1st XV the result was a severe setback to their record, losing by 33 points to 6. Nevertheless, the match was an entertaining one, with many a lesson to be learned from the opponents. Their supreme fitness allowed the whole team to swing into attack in a moment and yet be back in defence when necessary. Christ's College scored three goals and three tries to one try in the first half, despite the fact that Pope scored the first try of the game within three minutes of the kick-off. However, as the opponents gained supremacy, L.S.E. appeared to surrender to the apparently inevitable. However, in the second half, the Home line was crossed but three times, during which time L.S.E. replied with a try. This served to show the foolishness of giving up so easily in the first half.

Results:

1st XV v. Shoreditch Training College	Lost 0-5
v. Wye College	Lost 0-6
v. University College	Lost 0-13
2nd XV v. Shoreditch Training College II	Won 12-3
v. Wye College II	Won 21-3
v. Christ's College I	Lost 6-33

L.S.E.—

1st XV: Phillips, Winchester, Hilditch, Taylor, Hannah, Weighton, Seaman (Capt.), Jones, Stansfield, Cornwall, Lambert, Cooke, Milice, Gale.

2nd XV: M. Anthony, Barlow, C. Anthony, Ceag, Horsley, Bruck, Pope, Childs, Evans, Gee, Cook, Barber, Cunningham (Capt.), Cuming, Moore.

SWIMMING AND WATER POLO

In the Swim

Taking their first plunge of the term, the L.S.E. water polo team beat Imperial College 8-5. "Beaver" built up a lead of 5-1 in the first half, when defending the shallow end, but the trickier deep end took its toll in the second half and victory was only narrowly achieved. It was evident that concerted team training will be necessary if we are to hold our own in the First Division of the University League next term. Furthermore, we have swimming and polo matches against King's, St. Mary's and Bart's in the near future, so that our strength will be fully tested.

But whether you are a dab hand in the deep end or a futile flounder in the shallow, why not swim in London's most fabulous pool? Come along to U.L.U. any Monday this term, 7.30 to 8.30. This applies especially to you, girls. Do you realise that L.S.E. is the only major college of the University without a team in the Women's Swimming League? It's up to you.

K.H.

OTHER CLUBS

THIS SPACE WAS RESERVED FOR THE PROMISED ARTICLES THAT FAILED TO ARRIVE!

PLEASE DO NOT LET IT HAPPEN AGAIN

MEN'S HOCKEY

LOT TO LEARN

Following a period of mediocrity, L.S.E. hockey came into its own for the first time against Q.M.C. The opposition met with so far this term has not been of a particularly good standard and this may account for the poor displays up to now.

This match provided a lesson in basic hockey tactics. The essence of hockey is the unexpected: the backs are beginning to realise that a well-directed hit, or push, to the inside or wing is invariably better than complete abandon in clearing, although the covering and tackling of the approaching inside must be accomplished far more quickly. Again, halves and wing-forwards must remember that an inspired run along the wing usually enables the defence to cover, whereas a quick cross-field pass and return often results in a good goal.

In addition, the forward line, and especially the centre-forward and inside-right, are realising that personal brilliance is no substitute for well-intentioned team work.

The main attraction of this match, however, was an excellent display of goal-keeping; it is to be regretted that this spectacle has been denied us before now.

The fact that L.S.E. lost on Saturday was not as disappointing as the way in which Ealing Dene, in no way superior individually, were allowed to demonstrate their greater keenness and bite. The home defence were, time after time, outpaced by the speed of their opponents' movements, with the result that gaping holes appeared, holes which were only closed at times by the keen tackling of Bob Sturges.

The L.S.E. forwards hardly ever functioned as a line and every one of them must learn that solo runs will never obtain the good results that can be gained from five men prepared to help each other to the desired object of scoring goals.

B.P. and B.J.

Results:

1st XI v. Queen Mary College	Won 3-0
v. Ealing Dene	Lost 1-5
2nd XI v. Ealing Dene	Lost 1-2

L.S.E. 1st XI: Stone, Sturges, Ivens, Grey, Pickering, Daly, Harris, Weaver, Churchward, Charles, Rowland.

SPORT AT MALDEN

How many of you have ever been to even one of the several "Hops" that are held in the pavilion at Malden? Perhaps one in five of the male population of the College could answer in the affirmative; while practically none of the opposite sex could dare answer the question.

The direct result of this is that the organisers of such occasions are faced with two alternatives: either they abandon the idea, bowing to the apparent apathy of the college, or they contrive to manufacture a pseudo-social spirit.

Either should shock the average L.S.E. student.

It is doubtful if many of you even realise how thinly supported these occasions are. This in itself is a vivid indication of how few L.S.E. people have been present and seen the organisers beseeching the men to remain to welcome the hordes of Training College women who, of necessity, are imported for the evening.

That there should be such a paucity of L.S.E. girls present to enable these mostly unattractive visitors to command at least four partners is in itself deplorable. However, that the men whose individual sports have brought them down to Malden anyway should leave promptly after the match is shameful.

I have heard the cost and inconvenience of reaching Malden quoted as a valid reason for not attending. However, on consideration I am sure you will appreciate the absurdity of this excuse. Not only is it a comfortable, extremely rapid journey from Waterloo, but the cost of the train journey is little to pay for an evening's entertainment.

In answer to the inevitable reaction of those reserved young ladies of the college, I would point out that a personal invitation is not to be expected from members of the same college to come to a college occasion at a college clubhouse.

In order that we may have a genuine college spirit at Malden on these evenings, please venture down at least once to find out for yourself what fun it is to play games at MALDEN.

The next Dance at Malden is on Saturday, November 29th

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

FIRST XI RECOVERY

After the promise shown in the first two matches, it was disappointing to see the 1st XI lose by 3-1 to Southampton University.

Although L.S.E. fielded seven freshers who are not used to college football, there can be no excuse for the atrocious passing shown by the half-backs and forwards. The forwards rarely looked like scoring, and the defence was unsteady under pressure.

In the first league match against King's College, L.S.E. started well, but conceded a goal when they were reduced to ten men for a short spell. A soft goal in the second half and two fairly good ones enabled King's to win by 4-0, and although we hit the bar twice, and were unlucky with several good moves, King's deserved to win.

On paper and according to previous form, L.S.E. has a wealth of talent to choose from for its forward line, but in practice this is not the case. One redeeming feature is the form of fast and clever winger Oliver.

Against Queen Mary College, however, the forwards came to life with J. Goodman being outstanding at inside-left. Mellor never seems to work hard on the field but he has the knack of being on hand at the right time, and scored two goals in the four-one victory.

3rd XI RAMPAGE

The 2nd XI started with only ten men against Southampton University II, who had two wingers capable of carving huge gaps in our depleted defence. We were soon three goals down, but we rallied well and did well to keep the score down to 5-2. In the league L.S.E. II have beaten Northampton Engineering College by 3-2, and Imperial College by 3-1, but they suffered a setback by losing 2-1 to University College in an even game.

The 3rd XI continue to have good results. King's IV were lucky to force a draw, and the 3rd XI beat Queen Mary's College soundly by 6-3. In the league, they have now seven points out of a possible eight. They lost a friendly match with Borough Road by four goals to three, but slaughtered St. Mary's Hospital II, cracking eleven goals past the unfortunate Hospital goalkeeper. In reply, St. Mary's could only manage one pathetic goal. In a team that played well as a whole, we single out Crack for his magnificent five-goal effort.

The 4th XI are doing well, and drew a good match with Westminster II in a league match. In a friendly, they vanquished Sir John Cass II by 5-0. The team has a full league programme, and should hold their own.

Results:

1st XI v. Southampton University	Lost 1-3
v. King's College	Lost 0-4
v. Queen Mary College	Won 4-1
2nd XI v. Southampton University II	Lost 2-5
v. Imperial III	Won 3-1
v. Northampton Engineering I	Won 3-2
v. University College III	Lost 1-2
3rd XI v. King's College IV	Drew 2-2
v. Borough Road II	Lost 3-4
v. Queen Mary College II	Won 6-3
v. St. Mary's Hospital II	Won 11-1
4th XI v. Westminster II	Drew 2-2
v. Sir John Cass II	Won 5-0
v. Imperial College V	Lost 1-4

On Saturday, November 8th, L.S.E. meet the Chelsea School of Pharmacy in the Second Round of the University Cup.