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ECONOMIC SCIENCES

# BEAVER

NEWSPAPER OF THE STUDENTS' UNION, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL  
SCIENCE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

MARCH 13th, 1958

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# AT LAST THEY HAVE WOKEN UP

Recently many college magazines and papers have given a great deal of space to the subject of the Hydrogen Bomb.

"ISIS", the Oxford magazine, probably started off the fad by devoting all its 30 pages to the bomb, and "SENNET" closely followed on. Now many more university newspapers are giving the subject full prominence: why does it have to take such an important issue as this to wake them out of their normal, parochial view of life? That is if these papers reflect the feelings of their respective colleges. From the amount of space-filling chit-chat which adorns their pages it would seem they are oblivious of the multifarious issues at stake in the world.

The "Daily Mirror" at least devotes one quarter of its back page to covering all world political events; "Varsity", the Cambridge magazine, only branches outside college life to report films and the like: one whole page is devoted to coming events and personal adverts. This is not a bad thing as long as some space—possibly a quarter page like the "Daily Mirror"—remains to analyse current events. **Students might say that they find world affairs covered adequately in the National Press, but surely they have ideas of their own and would like to exchange them with the wide audience which the college paper can offer,** especially as most students have expert knowledge on one or more aspects of world affairs.

### Lack of Interest

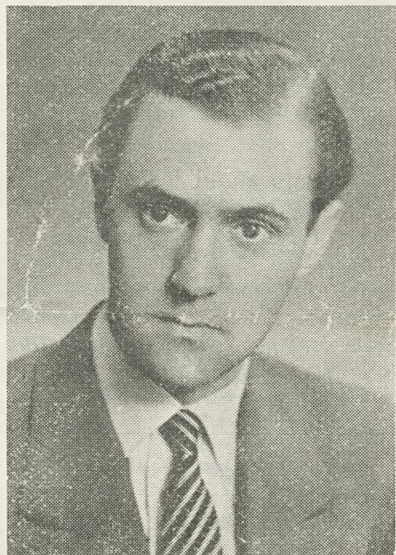
More often than not this parochial attitude of British college magazines reflects a disturbing feature of University life, and that is the lack of interest in things political. At King's College, London, politics is said to be a dirty word.

It seems that the Universities only take note of important issues when they make good headlines, thus keeping in line with the gutter press, when really they could supplement the reporting of National papers by commenting on other topics outside the college confines which do not receive just coverage because these dramatic news items have priority over them.

### This Edition

In "Beaver" this week, there are articles on many features of world events, all written by students at L.S.E., and most are directly related to the school because they comment on the visit of a speaker or one of our students is concerned in the events described. The views expressed are those of the writers and not necessarily of "Beaver", but they should provide food for thought and certainly, if we are to fulfil our aim, suitable targets to attack in future issues.

### FROM MANNHEIM



### Helmut Reuther

Helmut and his two compatriots, Dieter Jochum and Helmut Rommel, visited L.S.E. last week as a preliminary step towards some form of liaison between their college at Mannheim and ourselves (story is on page 3, col. 5).

### THEIR VIEWS

These four students at L.S.E. were asked their personal views on the problem which they think dominates world affairs to-day.

- ★ Summit talks first; without agreement at the highest level discussions at lower levels are futile.  
**Bols - Chairman, Communist Soc.**
- ★ Disarmament will only be possible when the opposing sides are perfectly balanced. To achieve the necessary balance either they have got to reduce their forces on the Continent to the size of ours, or we must raise ours to the size of theirs.  
**Ackers - Conservative Soc.**

### ALAN HALE SAILS IN



**ALAN HALE** was elected to be next year's President of the Students' Union by a substantial majority over the two other candidates, Bob Adams (second in the poll), and John Ashbourne.

Here you see him and his crew of helpers as they appeared at Passfield when celebrating Alan's victory, dressed in the style in which they put up such a great show at the Hustings.

### L.S.E. H-BOMB CAMPAIGN

Following informal meetings of enthusiasts for disarmament from the U.N. Society and the Labour Club, a committee in support of the campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has been set up in L.S.E. The Liberal Club was quick to express its wholehearted support and now the Labour Club has decided to do likewise. The committee is now being sponsored by those societies, together with the Socialist Soc., Communist Soc., Pacifist Soc., and the Methodist Soc., with representatives on the committee from the Jewish Soc. and the S.C.M.

The committee has already been featured twice in the "Manchester Guardian" and in "Sennet", whose H-Bomb issue has aroused great interest: the excellent re-

sponse to their poll might have been even higher if more time had been available to count and collect the returns.

### University Staff

Similarly, in L.S.E. itself, a petition has been sponsored by Professors Glass, Ginsberg, Firth and Titmus and has gathered the signatures of 204 London University teachers.

The L.S.E. Campaign committee's plans for the future include: participation in the 5-day march to Aldermaston; picketing; lobbying leading members of Parliament; participation in lorry parades and pilgrimages; as well as the establishment of a London University co-ordinating committee to regulate activities in all colleges.

Unfortunately, at the time of going to Press, the result of the meeting last Monday at which Rev. Donald Soper spoke cannot be given.

BILL CRAMPTON.

### AN INTERNATIONAL EDITION

This "Beaver" publishes some views on some world issues on:

#### Pages 4 and 5

Hong Kong; Cyprus; South Africa; Arab-Syrian Republic; Polish-German Relations.

#### On other pages we have

Page 2: President's Column (RE common room card-sharpers); Postbag on German travel; Women in L.S.E.; Sam Wolf.

Page 3: Beauty Parlour; German Students: Professor Schapiro;

Freelance Wolf (a column by Sam); Satiricus.

Pages 4 and 5 as above.  
Page 6: Some Old Boys of L.S.E.  
Page 7: Arts page.  
Page 8: Sport - Result of the survey.

Gen. Sec. and D.P. results: unfortunately we have not the space to cover the speeches of all ten candidates at the hustings but inside you will find a printed slip giving the detailed voting figures.

### L.S.E. Dramatic Society

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### WHISKY A'GOGO?

What is the Whisky A'gogo club in Soho's Wardour Street?

It gives out complimentary tickets headed the "Students' United Social Association" and shows a list of activities ranging from Judo to Chess.

However, one can dance from 7.30 to 1 a.m. and drinks are not at prices students can normally afford: there is no draught beer. The most disturbing feature is that coloured students, both African and Asian, have been refused admission and if it does continue to run under the title of a student organisation (although N.U.S. refused to make it a member), then visitors will have a poor idea of student life in London.

At present the Bandung Society are investigating the case and will maybe ask for discussion on it in UNION.

### PRINCE PETER

(Ed. Note—This letter was too late for Postbag but has been included here.)

6 March, 1958.

Dear Sir,

On Wednesday, March 5th, in the evening, H.R.H. Prince Peter of Greece gave a talk on Turkish minorities in Greece, accompanied by a film. He spoke of the so-called favourable treatment afforded by his country to the Turkish minority. This allegedly included economic development, educational and religious facilities. However, it was particularly disappointing that the audience was unable to ask this distinguished guest-speaker questions on the topic which he discussed. All the more so, as the topic related to a problem which is a highly politically controversial issue.

There were indeed several points which required clarification and even corrections in the opinion of the Turkish Society. We cannot but protest at this unfortunate incident of refusing to take any questions, which is contrary to the best traditions of the school. In view of this, the Turkish Society are to hold a meeting at which opportunity will be given for further clarification on the real conditions in which the Turkish minority in Greece finds itself at present. It is hoped that a guest-speaker will introduce the meeting and that all interested will come along. A free tea will be provided!

Yours sincerely,  
TEKIN KURAT, President.

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# THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Last Tuesday week Alan Hale was elected to be President during the next Session, by a most convincing majority. Mr. Hale's success is founded on stronger grounds than mere popularity, for he has served the Union ably in a number of aspects, and his election campaign illustrated his rarer gifts of humour and imagination. Congratulations!

The Presidential hustings reached a climax with a party of charm and beauty not usually associated with murky Union politics. It is regrettable that these girls are not seen and heard more often on Friday afternoons. But I can understand their reluctance to attend after witnessing the display of hooliganism by a small group who attempted to kidnap one of the candidates. Having switched off the lights, half a dozen louts attempted to drag off Mr. Ashbourne and in the process succeeded in knocking over a table which could conceivably have hurt a number of people.

### Go to Glasgow

It is worth recording that for the brief period of this fracas the small band of sharp shooters in

the gallery was noticeably depleted. Mr. Terry Mellor, to mention just one of them, was determined to prove that his was the surest aim. No one will deny Mr. Mellor his right to vigorously support one candidate and denounce the others, but why cannot he make his denunciation articulate and less childish? The L.S.E. should not suffer fools and nitwits gladly and those who wish to indulge in loutish behaviour should try for a place at Glasgow University, which is undoubtedly the place for them.

### Common Room Clique

While on this disagreeable subject, I would like to mention the third floor common room. The other morning the cleaners refused to clean it, declaring the place to be too filthy. While not defending the cleaners' arbitrariness, it really is a sad state of affairs when a University common room becomes such a squalid little pot hole. Of course it is too small and not particularly well-furnished, but this does not explain why it is that no women and only a few men use the common room.

**Most people dislike the common room because it is dominated by a small clique of card-sharppers and it has many features usually associated with that unsavoury pastime. Who cares if some fellows want to play poker all day; but why should they do it in the common room of a University when that common room should be a place for all students seeking relaxation and light reading?**

Are the School authorities content to permit the continued misuse of the common room and to take totally inadequate measures to exclude the one or two card-sharppers who are not registered students and who apparently have no other occupation. I would like to see a card room made available for the large number of bridge fans who, at present, compete for the common room tables, and, more important, I would like to see a strong disciplinary action taken against those who continue to abuse the school premises. Only in this way will the common room become a more hospitable and graceful refuge for the undergraduate. At present the atmosphere is more akin to a Borstal institution than a University.

By the exchange of views both sides obviously benefit, and so do the relations between their countries. The A.U. has been trying to arrange further matches abroad besides Paris, but cost is prohibitive—they spent over £100 entertaining the Paris team in London. But the main expense of other exchanges is in time—vacations are short and school-time is precious. It is possible, however, that we could do more to foster good relations with other countries.

## BEAVER

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
HOUGHTON STREET  
ALDWYCH - LONDON - W.C.2  
Vol. VI No. 8  
Editor: BRIAN STEWART  
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SAM WOLF, RACHEL AVIS, JOHN LENTON.

## COMMENT

The visit of the three students from Mannheim, on their initiative, has awoken some interest in the value of exchange visits. The Germans learnt a great deal about life in a British University: they were amazed to find so many student clubs and societies, and, with special reference to L.S.E., they found our international atmosphere stimulating. For our part we learnt that only 20% of German students receive full State grants and that, in Mannheim, only 10% of the students live in college.

By the exchange of views both sides obviously benefit, and so do the relations between their countries. The A.U. has been trying to arrange further matches abroad besides Paris, but cost is prohibitive—they spent over £100 entertaining the Paris team in London. But the main expense of other exchanges is in time—vacations are short and school-time is precious. It is possible, however, that we could do more to foster good relations with other countries.

### Facts about "Beaver"

Printed in Colchester.  
Union Grant, £225.

Costs £57 to produce one 6-page edition; sales 850; revenue approx. £10; loss per issue after deduction of advertising approx. £30.

Last issue, *Beaver* came out a

day late. This was largely due to the inexperience of the new staff and the fact that two extra pages had been added. However, the matter is raised again that *Beaver's* printers are not able, by the nature of their technique, to speed up printing when it is required. The alternative is to have *Beaver* printed on a rotary press—which would cost more, but which would enable the staff to produce a newspaper rather than a magazine with out-of-date news. Another limiting factor in producing this paper is that it cannot receive priority at the printers. The Union grant, if we were to be charged at competitive rates would cover only 4 editions, but as the printers do a large amount of other printing for the School, they produce *Beaver* at cost price. Even so, we still do not have enough money to produce 14 to 15 issues per year, which should be the minimum number.

### What to Do ?

The alternatives are not many. Union could give *Beaver* a larger grant (U.C.'s paper receives over £500 a year, is only 4 pages, but contains news only 24 hours old). A brighter idea would be to take over some of the presses at St. Clement's in 1960. As long as all school work and publications could be done there, it might be profitable to employ a full-time compositor-cum-typesetter-cum-printer.

In any case the situation at the moment is hardly satisfactory.

## SPOTLIGHT

John Goss is one of the most well-known personalities in L.S.E. Much maligned, much appreciated, much misunderstood. In his three years at L.S.E., he has been in constant activity with both Students' Union and Athletic Union affairs. A public school background, a commission in the Marines, a keen sports player is normally recommendation in itself for those interested in paper qualifications. However, not only does he have the appearance of qualifying for success, but he has also applied himself to the work in the numerous offices he has held.

Previous to coming to L.S.E. he had a schooling at Rochester, a Queen's scout and hockey player, he found scope within the rigid disciplines of public school life to develop not only a sense of initiative and thoroughness but an appreciation of schoolboy delights and getting his own way.

### Army Service

Called to greater things with a tongue in cheek like all home-loving individuals, he volunteered for that cushy little number known as the Marine Commandos, gaining unique distinction in taking a parade of these doughty warriors dressed in civilian finery. Drafted overseas "to defend the communication routes of Queen and country", he sweated and swam in Malta and North Africa. Due to his experiences he gained an appreciation not only of the military mind but of the less refined side of politics in action. To come therefore to a college with a reputation for pure political thinking and action so renowned as that of L.S.E. seemed a logical conclusion to that of his administrative interests.

In his first term at L.S.E. he lost his way and found himself by mistake in the Athletic Union where, with amazing rapidity, he became Senior Treasurer and Vice-President. Hearing by chance of the existence of the Students' Union, it occurred that there were possibilities for further experience. With usual rapidity he stepped

first to committees of External Affairs, bar management, constitution; graduating to Senior Treasurer and External Affairs Vice-President. Certain aspects of his activities, unfortunate in consequence, sincere in origin and intent, gave the unfortunate impression that John's attitude needed more consolidation and direction and less apparent sinisterism and superficiality. Overcoming this temporary phase he became External Affairs Vice-President. Here, by his coolness of mind and appreciation of the underlying significances that look so innocent yet conceal unbecoming characteristics he made his office into one of the most efficiently run in the Students' Union. This, added to his regulated approach to Union finances when he was Senior Treasurer, brought his total contributions to student affairs to a very commendable total.

### Looking Back

His defeat for the Presidency after Maddox's resignation brought an end to his active Union interests. When looking back on what he has done, forgetting the petty prejudices and misguided attitudes, the conclusion is inevitably drawn that not only was his contribution creditable but also worthwhile. The blend of student political activity, Athletic Union organisation and academic activity has made his three years at L.S.E. not only full and balanced but rewarding.

His life at the school has, however, been more than a succession of posts in Union affairs. He has always been keenly interested in religious affairs and his other interests extend to the Goats Club at U.L.U. and to politics; but space does not allow us to cover these activities fully.

In the future John hopes to enter Politics but this line is very tentative at the moment. More concretely he wants to take up an engineering traineeship immediately he leaves L.S.E.

Good luck to him!

## ON JOHN GOSS



## ★ POST BAG ★

### Attack!

Sir,

Three things in *Beaver* last issue stir me from my usual lethargy.

(1) Miss Jenkinson's "let's all pull together gels against these horrid men" type article. It is this very type of writing, underlain by woolly thinking, which weakens women's claims to "equality" with man. If she wants us to take her seriously she must cease this kind of outpouring which is reminiscent of a hockey mistress rallying her team—she might also think twice about including cheap journalistic alliteration in the form of "courageous contingents of frail females bearing up bravely".

Women are not equal with men, neither are men equal with women, and to claim otherwise is absurd. If Miss Jenkinson can restrain her feeling of horror at my "rather-more-crude-than-subtle innuendo" I suggest to her that they are complementary. The political equality of the sexes comes from recognition that both sexes have equal rights and duties and few people (fewer thinking people) would deny this or have it otherwise. "Feminine equality" as cited by Miss Jenkinson is another thing—does she really want equality in the sense that she has no claim on the chivalry or manners of mankind. I suspect not, and she can't have the best of two worlds by gaining complete acceptance among men without losing her special place as a woman. Most women, surely, have realised that their power over the male sex comes largely from their apparent weakness and again would not have it otherwise. Is Miss Jenkinson different?

(2) I don't believe in Z. T. Jenkins. Even less in his alleged Bulgarian Society. It seems to me that it is probably a cover for that International propaganda syndicate known as "Flow Mas"!

(3) Is it not possible to fence off a little corner of *Beaver* (with a good strong railing) and to place inside it Flow Mas (or Sam Wolf, if you prefer it) with his pens and inks and his smog-bound much-disclaimed frustration? There let him carry on his search for the answers or, if he will, fill up the entire space by writing his own name (which seems to please him mightily). If he gets tired of it and rattles the bars or grimaces to be let out, please take no notice.

Yours, etc., CLIVE HEWITT.  
(Editor's Note: see page 3!)

Sir,

May I take the liberty of pointing out that the travel article on Germany by Messrs. Hegel and Schoeneis in the last edition of *Beaver* contained an item of out-dated information. As a "sovereign state" the Deutsche Demokratische Republik is entitled to handle all matters concerning immigration to and transit through her own territory. It is therefore no longer necessary when travelling to Berlin from the Bundesrepublik to deal with the Military Occupation Authorities. Journeying by road or rail, a foreigner can, without earlier application, obtain a Durchreise-Visum from the East German Authorities at any of three border points (North, Jauenburg; central, Helmstedt; south, Toepen) permitting him to make the return trip within a desired time limit. This transit visa costs nothing if a

current student identification card can be produced, or otherwise West DM 5. West Germans, incidentally, are required to show only their regular identification card.

Yours, etc., DAVE JACKSON.

Sir,

I should like to comment on Miss Jenkinson's article in your last edition. She is indeed correct in pointing out the conspicuous lack of usage of the rights with which the women of L.S.E. Union are endowed. It seems a sad and deplorable state of affairs. However, I should like to ask Miss Jenkinson does she really think it necessary for the women of the Union to demean themselves by participating in the petty wrangling which takes place (with such obvious enjoyment) amongst the precocious schoolboys in their glorified sand-pit?

Yours, etc., SEA SICK.

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# CONFIDENTIALLY...

## Feminine Fifth Column

After the Lysistrata-like sex-strike by Oxford women it seems that the girls here at L.S.E. have chosen still another means of achieving their desires. It has been noted that the plunging neckline and rising hemline are making belts more and more necessary. Yes! our girls are certainly abreast of the political times, and have entered the political arena with a swing. This phenomenon seems to be somehow related to the grand victory of Mr. Hale as President. Every young lady, it seems, wants to be Hale's right-knee woman.

Perhaps also this stream of feminine political consciousness is the result of the excellent article in the last edition by Miss Jenkinson, which called for greater feminine militancy.

However, there is a danger. Is it possible that great decisions could be reached with such distractions? After all, Hale's nearly human. I would like to dub this new approach—the Hale open-knee policy. I wonder if there really is any connection between Spring fever and the political fever we are now experiencing at L.S.E. What other explanation could there be for the behaviour of a young woman who came up to me and said "I dreamt I delivered my maiden speech in my Maidenform Bra"?

## Davis Duty and Binney

Another example of this feminine infiltration is the arrival of the Alsatian Bitch, Binney, commonly known as the better half of Davis Duty. She is very fond of choosing the girls she thinks her master should be seen with. She will accompany Davis to all his lectures and will be with him at all times, except on dates, at which times he claims he needs both hands free. Binney is friendly and no one need be nervous about having her near them, except boring lecturers for whom she has developed an exceptionally keen taste. Davis has

## by Satiricus

asked that I explain to you that it is best for him and his dog if no one makes any fuss over her. She is a working dog, and attention from others will tend to distract her and cause difficulties for both master and dog. The best attitude is to act as though Binney were not present. This is especially important since Davis will be striving extra hard to get Binney back into working shape after her six months of being out of training. Both of them will have a difficult task, and it would be greatly appreciated if all the students cooperate fully. Binney's first words on entering the college were: "I dreamt I ran through the Library in my Maidenform Bras".

## Tutorials

For a long time I was an admirer of the Oxford system of having just two people together with the Tutor, as opposed to ours of several in a group. Apparently, however, with the great increase in numbers and the refusal to change the system, Oxford undergraduates have found that they are being given more and more post-graduate students as Tutors, who are neither capable nor anxious to give full attention to their students. Thus if you cling to the two-per-Tutor system you may well find a loss in quality. Consequently, I have recently come to look upon our system with more favour. I certainly would prefer to share a good Tutor with several others than a poor one with one other student.

## Hibernation Period

This is the last edition of *Beaver* this term and I would like to take this opportunity of wishing myself the best of luck during the forthcoming period of Sturm und Drang which inevitably precedes examinations. Now is the testing time for all who have not yet given up hope. May we all shortly be in a position to say "Laudamus".

## SCHAPIRO ON U.S.S.R.

The recent talk given by Mr. Schapiro, of L.S.E., in the European Society raises several problems of the greatest importance for our generation. Being one of the acknowledged experts of Soviet problems, not only in this country but in many western countries, it was a great pity, in my view, that what he said could be heard only by the members of the European Society. He talked about "Soviet Russia today" and it needs little explanation that this entity—Soviet Russia today—determines the solution of all those problems which are at present under discussion in many colleges of this country and in the press. The question of H-bombs, missile bases, summit talks and the like are but one aspect of the same problem. It seems to be more and more fashionable nowadays amongst those who think themselves progressive and peace-loving (and they may well be) to talk about these nasty subjects—i.e., nuclear weapons, etc.—in a sort of vacuum, without considering the background against which we must place the problems of disarmament and the various projects to remove the danger of war.

## Stalin and Public Opinion

Mr. Schapiro pointed out two major changes in Soviet Union today. The first was the change in the character of the dictatorship. The personal tyranny of Stalin gave way to the dictatorship of the Party apparatus which is more responsible and less lunatic than Stalin's used to be. This can be called a normalisation of the dictatorship. The second change has been a slow and not yet

powerful evolution of the public opinion inside the Soviet Union. But there has been nothing happened yet that could properly be called "liberalisation" because the essence of liberalism in political life is the chance for competition between rival groups or parties. Unfortunately—and this is being disregarded more and more by well-meaning optimists—a dictatorship cannot go very far in giving concessions unless we assume that for the first time in history dictators, or a clique of dictators, are going to part with their power voluntarily.

The only hope for the West and for the whole world in the long run is the development of public opinion in Russia because this can be the only effective check on the political aspirations of the leaders. There is, of course, nothing new about this; it is an old, unpopular argument of those who cannot manage yet to trust fully the "Greatest Peace-Loving Country in the World", who do not like consequently the idea to start talks on the assumption of the Status-Quo, who think that perhaps the effective control of a dictatorship, regarding the fulfilment of obligations of an agreement is not as easy as it seems to be. Naturally, all this is not a sufficient reason to refuse to talk; there is little harm in summit or any other international political negotiations, and statesmen like to travel just as any other human being. And besides, the West is not in a position to let the Soviet say: "The best hopes of humanity are frustrated because MacMillan or Eisenhower refuse to come to Geneva."

## BEAUTY PARLOUR



Miss Elizabeth Coveney

Liz is the first fresher in our beauty parlour. She is reading sociology and looks forward to two more years at L.S.E. If you want to find her just go round the Saturday night parties, or maybe she will be in the U.L.U. swimming pool on a Wednesday afternoon. Her address is College Hall, but don't try to enter that abode of virtue!

## FREELANCE WOLF (SAM FENCED IN)

A gossip column in a recent issue of that well known purveyor of political philosophy, the *Daily Sketch*, displayed its hysterical arrogance with the headline "Is Oxford turning RED?" above a stupid smear against the magazine *Isis* because it presented sharp criticisms of NATO policy and the Government's H-bomb outlook. Showing a truly democratic attitude, the column expressed its anger that students dare to challenge the poisonous platitudes that seem more interested in the abyss than the summit. In bold type it screams its unpleasant distortion, "Does this mean that Oxford has gone completely pacifist or even Communist?" So now you know (thanks to the brilliant *Daily Sketch* analysis)—if you're one of two horrors: a conshie or a bolshe.

thank you, *Isis*, for presenting a case on a vital issue.

My advice to the *Sketch* gossip column: stick to your royalty, starlets, and the giddy champagne swills of the taxed-out-of-existence rich who are still with us.

This same item quotes Oxford's TV history don, Alan Bullock, as commenting: "... who in their senses takes seriously what undergraduates say?" To that I reply, "Bull to you, Mr. Bullock!" (Watch this one carefully, proof-reader.) What a nasty piece of insulting arrogance ill befitting a professor. Students, like other sections of the community, are justifiably concerned over the H-bomb and only a foolish knave will try to dismiss their serious opinions.

The item ends, "... even though it may not be worth taking seriously—to the rest of the world it doesn't look too good, does it?" (I say, chaps, you mustn't be beastly to Mr. MacMillan—he's the best Prime Minister we've got.) I think the world might well be relieved to see some sign of sanity in Britain today. Thank goodness they don't read the *Sketch* and

## OVERSEAS STUDENTS

On April 19th-20th, Orpington Young Conservatives are holding a Commonwealth Weekend. Free accommodation will be provided in private houses. Anyone interested is asked to write to *Miss Audrey Eisen*, 95 Amherst Drive, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

But if we bear in mind the nature of the above mentioned two changes in the Soviet Union, we will soon come to the unpleasant conclusion that to remove tension from world politics is not as easy as the speakers of "Ban the H-bomb" meetings suggest.

PAUL HOLLANDER.

## MANNHEIM STUDENTS

Last week three students from Mannheim University visited L.S.E. They came under the auspices of the Foreign Office and were the guests of the Union.

Their immediate purpose was to obtain a general preview of the L.S.E. and to establish initial contacts with the Students' Union here, with a view to promoting exchange visits of students' representatives between the two colleges. As a result of their visit, it is possible that a delegation will go to Mannheim in late June, and there, having gained an impression of the University, will formulate a joint proposal to the respective college authorities, fostering a system of exchange scholarships, whereby an L.S.E. student could spend a year at Mannheim, and vice versa.

## Initiative

The visit of the Mannheim students came about as a result of the initiative of their delegation, and so far, the talks have resulted in unanimous approval of the scheme. It is early yet to forecast, but it is to be hoped that after next June, there will be grounds for optimism on the early inauguration of this extremely enterprising scheme. Whatever the outcome of future consultations between the two colleges, it has been a pleasure to welcome the three German boys, and they felt their visit to have been rewarding and enjoyable.

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## HIGH TREASON IN S. AFRICA



THIS IS WHAT IT MEANS!

At dawn, December 5th, 1956, the policeman's knock reverberated throughout South Africa. One hundred and forty homes—comfortable flats in white suburbs, tin shanties in African townships, stables on farms, hovels in Indian ghettos—were raided by Strydom's "Special Branch" and 140 men and women, Africans, Indians, Europeans, Coloured, old and young, university graduates and labourers were dragged out and taken by planes and prison vans to the Johannesburg Fort. The charge—High Treason, a capital offence under South African Law.

On 17th December, 1957, a year and twelve days after the police swoop, the Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr. W. J. McKenzie, informed Mr. Norman Rosenberg, Q.C., one of the leading defence counsel, that he had studied the evidence and had decided not to proceed further against 61.

He added: "We will notify them now, so that they can make their own plans for the future, and, incidentally, for Christmas." A month later four more were discharged.

### By Solly Sachs

South African Trade Union leader, co-author with Lionel Forman, "The Treason Trial in South Africa."

Why it took the Attorney General over a year to decide that there was no evidence on which to commit 61 innocent people for trial, only he can explain.

On what information were the warrants for arrest issued in the first instance? Why was it necessary to drag innocent people out of their homes in the early hours of the morning if, as it is clear, there has never been any evidence even to commit them, leave alone to secure a conviction?

Why charge them with High Treason when there is not even evidence that they transgressed a municipal regulation? It is sincerely hoped that Mr. C. R. Swart, Strydom's Minister of Justice, who always proudly assumes responsibility for the action of his police, will supply the answers.

### Men and Women of Courage

What has happened to the 61 men and women between December, 1956, and December, 1957? What does it feel like to have a capital charge hanging over your head for over a year, then to be

told to go home and prepare for Christmas?

Let some of the 61 speak for themselves.

Said Dorothy Shanley, a European housewife from Durban, arrested with her husband Errol, when she received the news:

"I cannot tell you how pleased I am that my husband and myself have been acquitted. Now, our three young children will have a home to live in and they can stop asking us when we are going to Johannesburg.

"I received this news with mixed feelings, as I cannot help thinking of the others who still have to face the ordeal."

Mrs. J. Arenstein, from Durban, on learning of her discharge by telegram from Johannesburg, said:

"It is like being the front line troops in an action—you are naturally pleased to hear that you are to be withdrawn, but your thoughts still go out to those who have to carry on the fight . . ."

Mrs. Mary Rantha, an African woman, returns to her home with a sad heart. Her eight-year old son from whom she had been parted, died.

Jan Hoogendyk, who was an accountant with a practice in Durban before his arrest, said that his business had collapsed and his wife had been obliged to go to work to support him during the court hearing.

"I have now made my home in Johannesburg and intend to start afresh there.

"It might be thought that my first reaction to my release would be one of deep resentment against the needless destruction of my community life and career, but I have, through the warm response of so many democratic South Africans, attuned myself to the situation. I am convinced that open and forceful opposition to the Government is far more rewarding and less terrifying than a defeatist fatalistic attitude to which ordinary South Africans may be prone."

Mr. Hoogendyk is taking legal opinion on the question of obtaining damages from the Government for his arrest and detention.

Ninety-one of the accused have now been committed for trial and early in April the Special Criminal Court which Swart, Strydom's Minister of Justice, will appoint, starts its work.

Determined to secure a conviction by hook and by crook, Swart has introduced in the Union Parliament an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Act which in effect will

mean that every document found on an accused can be used as evidence against him without proving its authenticity or connection with the accused. The onus will be placed upon the victim to prove his innocence, even in cases where "documents" have been planted by agent provocateurs.

## German-Polish Relations : Comments

by Dave Childs

**"Polish Diplomat visits L.S.E. European Society", read one of the headlines of our last edition. He did indeed, and judging by all accounts he got a heated reception! He was attacked by some people for doing his job, i.e., putting his government's viewpoint. One invites a diplomat knowing full well that he will present the official line unless, of course, he is heading for exile. The most disappointing feature of this meeting for me was the apparent inability of certain Germans present to transcend their national outlook . . . despite their activities in the European Society . . . and the uninformed criticism of some British people.**

### German Sufferings

To the humanist the suffering of one's fellow-men is pitiful, no matter who they are, no matter what the colour of their skins, whether their names end in "ski" or "feld", "son" or "wald". And the German nation has had ITS share of suffering. No one who saw Berlin, Dresden, Wesel or Cologne even as late after the war as 1951, will deny that. When one hears in 1958 on the German radio the requests for information about people last seen or heard of in 1945, one knows Germany still suffers. It is difficult for someone who has lost home and family in Kant's Königsberg to get used to the idea of being a Russian city just as it is for a Breslauer to admit that his native town is now Wroclaw. But the mass of the Federal republicans are not Expellees. Can these Germans not start to understand the Polish, Russian, Czech, French, Danish, Belgian (among others) fear and hatred of Germany?

After the USSR, Poland suffered the most from Nazi aggression.

### Nazi Atrocities

Did Poland want or start this war? What would have been the fate of the Polish nation had not Allied bombs destroyed the arteries

## WHY THIS

**"Nationalism" is an ambiguous and controversial concept, perhaps it is not the right word to describe any movement. I beg forgiveness, therefore, in using in this article the term "Arabism" to signify that movement in the Arab world which aims at an Arab union embracing all Arab lands from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf.**

**It seems to me futile to indulge into arguments of what makes an Arab, or to discuss the common characteristics of the different Arab countries that call for unity. In my view, the strongest argument for Arabs uniting is very simple: they want to. With the exception of a few groups here and there, all the inhabitants of those Arab lands adhere to Arabism.**

### The Arab League

Britain recognised the strength of Arabism as early as 1945, when Sir Antony Eden (then Mr. Eden) suggested and helped in creating the Arab League. Beyond the Arab League, however, Britain was not ready to go.

The mass of foreign and local interests, although never opposed to Arab unity as an idea, advanced arguments as to the practical difficulties in the way of unity due to diversities in the social and economic background of the individual countries. Hence the significance of the union between Egypt and Syria. For not only has it proved

to the whole world that "Arabism" is something real, but it has also shown the practicability of uniting the two most socially diverse Arab countries, one in Africa and the other in Asia, in a unitary state.

### Egypt - Syria - Yemen

The union between Egypt and Syria, voluntarily agreed upon by both, and supported by the whole of Arab public opinion, has put the ruling classes of the rest of the Arab countries to the test. The immediate effect was on King Hussain of Jordan and the government of Iraq. The two countries present examples of those Arab countries where alliance between local and foreign interests exists. This explains why on the one hand Iraq and Jordan are opposed to the U.A.R. and on the other hand the Federation between Jordan and Iraq could not be less artificial than it is.

As to the Yemen, she has always

## ARABS

followed a neutralist policy on the same lines followed by Egypt and Syria and thus it is not an alliance with any foreign power. This explains its adherence to the U.A.R. The autocratic form of government, however, explains the weakness of the alliance between Yemen and the U.A.R.

so far as we have been able to see will be the most satisfactory and lasting. There will be no mixture of populations to cause endless trouble, as has been the case in Alsace-Lorraine. A clean sweep will be made" (Hansard, vol. 400, 15/12/44). So far as Soviet claims to territories are concerned one can as a German source pointed out (Die FAZ, 2/2/57), make a case although I do not think the people were ever asked. Poland's lost provinces (lost to the Soviet Union) lie east of the Curzon Line drawn up between 1919 and 1921 by neutral experts and following the Russian-Polish language frontier

### Recognise Status Quo

Today the situation is somewhat different. The Federal German Republic is a rich and powerful country. Its people can live, and live well, without the territories behind the Oder-Neisse Line. The western provinces of Poland are of vital economic importance to a poor country which before the war had the highest rate of disguised unemployment in Europe ("World Today", May, 1948). Moreover there are few Germans now living there (Prof. Walther Hofer, "Der Nationalsozialismus") and most of the Expellees seem to have been integrated in the West German (or East Germany, as the case may be) economies. Any attempt to move the Poles would be as inhuman as the original *Austreibung*. As the rising of 1944 showed, the Poles are an heroic people. No, they are trying to modernise their country and strengthen their independence, largely without outside help. We should not let our rejection of Communism or any prejudice about "polnische Wirtschaft" hinder us from going to their aid. This would help the Poles to carry forward the achievements gained in October, 1956, would reduce tension and might give Germany an additional market for her industrial surplus.

### Churchill's Policy

Had I been old enough in 1945 I believe I should have been with people like Victor Gollancz in opposing the annexationist policy of the USSR and Poland, a policy, incidentally, backed by Churchill, who thought "The transference of several millions of people would have to be effected from the East to the West or North as well as the expulsion of the Germans . . . because that's what is proposed: the total expulsion of the Germans . . . from the area to be acquired by Poland in the West and North. For expulsion is the method which,

# PAGE?

It has been suggested that "Beaver" is too timid, by indulging merely in college chit-chat and thus failing to reach out to the vast majority of the students in the School. We have decided to meet this criticism—by raising important issues and utilising L.S.E. students with specialised knowledge to write about them. In this issue we are pin-pointing certain explosive areas in world politics. The views expressed are, of course, those of the writers. "Beaver" has no "line," it merely publishes these articles as interesting commentaries on the problems concerned.

Accepting, therefore, that the move for unity is the most powerful single force in the Arab World, one can safely say that people there have no loyalty to the ruling classes which are imposed upon them, nor do they adhere to any alliance with outside powers. Accordingly, we can take the Baath party—the leading force in Syria—and the Egyptian Revolution as the best representatives of Arabism. Both of them adhere to Arab unity, neutralism in the world conflicts, and a modern outlook on economic and social problems.

## UNITING

by Khaled A. Shair

### Foreign Relations

While Britain and the West have recognised the strength of Arabism they, nevertheless, could not recognise its corollaries. Instead, they allied themselves with the ruling

classes and got them into military alliances. The Soviet Union and the East, on the other hand, have recently accepted Arab unity and Arab neutralism. They have chosen to recognise the realities of the Middle East. The impact of the union between Egypt and Syria will therefore be on the policies followed by the West in the Middle East.

In my view, the West and especially Britain will modify their attitude and policies in the Middle East. The leaders of Arabism, the Baath and the Egyptian Revolution, have proved to be responsible and strong, and it has become more and more evident that there is no alternative to Arabism in filling the so-called political vacuum in the Middle East, and that British interests could not last if Britain goes on opposing Arab unity, Arab neutralism and their advocates. One only has to read the "Economist" of the last few weeks to sense how true this is. A compromise will have to be found.

# CYPRUS: A Greek View

That there is a problem over Cyprus everybody knows; but there are many in this country who do not know the real facts because what they know comes from sources interested in justifying Britain's colonial war or are unduly obsessed with the importance of the Bagdad Pact.

Cyprus has a population of over half a million, of whom, according to official statistics, over 80% are Greeks, who have been living on the island since prehistoric times, and slightly under 18% are Turks, who settled there after the Turkish occupation in the sixteenth century.

The core of the problem is that the Greeks in Cyprus seek to exercise the right of self-determination in order to unite with Greece. Arguments put out from time to time, such as that Cyprus never belonged to Greece, are not only manifestly untrue, for Cyprus *did* belong to Greece whenever in the past there was a unified Greek state and not separate city-states, but they are also irrelevant.

The agitation for "Enosis" as union with Greece is called, existed when Britain occupied Cyprus. For years, however, the British thought that they could solve the problem, the demand for self-government, by just ignoring it and manipulating the government of the island through colonial constitutions, whose principle was that official members and members representing the minority always outvoted the representatives of the majority.

Repression was the answer to all cases where the population was getting too restless. This culminated

in 1931 into a spontaneous rising of the Greek population. The answer of the British Government was more repression on an unexpected and unprecedented scale. The "constitution" was suspended and the minutest details of Cypriot life were regulated. Many were exiled. Even the ringing of church bells was for a time prohibited and worse still, there was an attempt to impose laws which would allow the local administration to interfere into the internal affairs of the Greek Orthodox.

There were times, however, when Britain remembered the Greek character of Cyprus. In 1915 the island was offered to Greece on condition that she entered the war, which she actually did a year later, but the offer had in the meantime been withdrawn. During the last war the motto of recruiting campaigns was "Fight for Greece and Freedom" and thousands of Cypriots enrolled as a result.

### The Turning Point

Though the British Government seemed to have forgotten all this after the war, the campaign of the people of Cyprus continued to be peaceful. What really tipped the scales—for there were many people who had begun to despair that they could gain freedom peacefully—was the declaration of the British in 1954 that Cyprus would never enjoy self-determination. Violence broke out and Britain sought, through the Harding military regime, to repress it. Fundamental human rights were denied and concentration camps were set up. But there was no success, for not only were the people of Cyprus and Greece solidly behind the movement but also because public opinion, both internationally and in this country, and international bodies like the United Nations and the Sub-Committee on Human Rights of the Council of Europe clearly indicated that they could not condone the continuation of the Harding regime.

### Turkey's Role

The replacement of Harding by Sir Hugh Foot raised hopes which unfortunately did not last long. Turkey, which had not been interested in Cyprus since she had ceded it to Britain, was put forward as an interested party which would be

allowed to veto any solution. The claims of Turkey are supposed to be based on two arguments.

The first is the strategic argument. Cyprus is so close to Turkey that she cannot afford to let it fall into any other hands. The absurdity of this argument is obvious, for by the same argument Turkey could object to any country occupying areas near her or adjoining her frontiers!

The second argument is that concerning the Turkish minority on the island. First of all, it must be made clear that the wishes of a small minority cannot over-ride those of the vast majority. As to the supposed fears of the Turkish Government, one could answer that there is no reason why Turks should not live as safely under Greek rule as thousands of Greeks already do. Bishop Makarios, and the Greek Government, have made it clear that they are ready to accept any form of international guarantees safeguarding the rights of the minority.

Turkey has, however, lately changed her position. At the instigation and to the sympathetic accompaniment of official British circles, she now demands the partition of the island, by which she means the cession of half the island because under one-fifth of its inhabitants are Turks! That such partition is impossible, because there is no Turkish majority anywhere in the island and would involve a Greek majority on both sides of the dividing line, has fortunately been recognised by the majority of responsible opinion in the country.

### The Greeks

The Greeks, through their leader Makarios, have indicated that they are ready to accept an interim and limited period of self-government, with all necessary safeguards for the minority, provided that the exercise of self-determination is assured and partition is ruled out. This is a necessary compromise and is today official Labour Party policy.

But the attitude of the British Government, which created the deadlock and alone could solve it, remains ambivalent. One is, however, entitled to ask: For how long will Britain allow Turkey to veto any sensible solution? Have all democratic principles been forgotten and is it the wish of the minority that is now to count? For how long must the estrangement of the British and Greek peoples continue?

R. Theocharis.

# ★ HONG KONG ★ An International Problem

In many ways Hong Kong occupies a unique position in the world to-day. It is a colony administered in the traditions of the old empire, but its people are content, even eager, that there should be no change in the forms of government. They ask for no more than that they should be free to seek their livelihood under conditions of stability and efficient government, and they have been vouchsafed these conditions in the present administration. This is, however, a matter of history and it is not intended to dwell on this aspect of the matter. Instead, stress will be laid on the unique position Hong Kong occupies in terms of the dynamics of the world to-day.

### Economic and Social Changes

The economic and social character of Hong Kong has undergone a drastic change in the years following the end of the Second World War. Before the Pacific War in 1941 the population was about 1½ million, and already there was overcrowding in relation to the land size. To-day, in 1958, the population has risen to almost twice the pre-war level, and constitutes a problem of the first magnitude. Again, before the Pacific War, the livelihood of the Colony was derived principally from its role as an entrepot for China and the western world. To-day, in 1958, the importance of trade has fallen sharply. In particular trade with China, which made up the bulk of the Colony's trade (about 75%) before the war, has fallen to a very low level (about 15%) in post-war years. To compensate for this decline the Colony has made great advances in its industry, so that to-day it occupies a major position in the Colony's business.

### Underlying Reasons

These then are the unique features of Hong Kong in to-day's world. First, its population has risen to almost twice the pre-war level, and second, its economic character has undergone a radical change.

How did these factors come about and what are their implications? The reasons are inter-related and in turn flow from the ebb and tide of international events. These events are, briefly: the Pacific War with Japan from 1941 to 1945; the Civil War in China, resulting in the victory of the Communist re-

gime in 1949; the war in Korea resulting in the American and United Nations embargo on the export of strategic goods to China. Let us examine these events in turn.

In the few years after the end of the Pacific War, the population quickly rose beyond the pre-war level as a result of immigration from war-torn China, which was slow to regain its feet. These new immigrants were soon absorbed into the Colony's trade and industry. Already the character of its trade had begun to change. At one time an almost exclusive entrepot for China and the West, Hong Kong was beginning to serve in an important sense as an entrepot for the countries of the Far East. The above trends were intensified as a result of the civil war in China. In 1949, when the Nationalist regime was being ousted from the mainland, vast streams of immigrants began to pour into this neutral island. Before long immigration restrictions were imposed, but not before an additional 700,000 people had been added to the Colony's population.

But a further blow was to fall, namely the Korean War and the resulting embargo on trade with China, and Hong Kong found that its essential function as an entrepot for China and the West was curtailed to the point of extinction. The Colony had lost its main source of income and there were more people than ever seeking a livelihood within its shores. How was it to survive it at all? First, and this followed logically, it in-

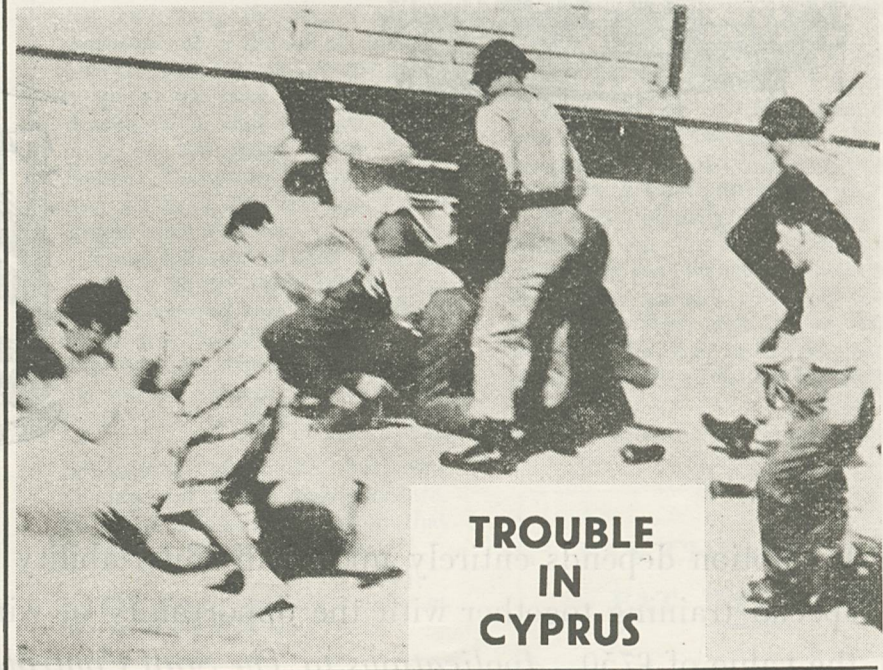
creased its trade with other countries of the Far East. Second, and by far the more important, the businessmen of the Colony turned their attention to industry. The tremendous expansion of this field of activity was not easy to foresee, but it has proved to be the salvation of the Colony. The influx of refugees was not an unmitigated evil, because with the people came new techniques of production, new capital and a vast source of labour which was malleable and cheap. Combined with native talents and capital, new industries were forged and grew to giant proportions.

### 700,000 Immigrants

The problem of a vast immigrant population remains. The livelihood of the immigrants has been touched upon but not all of them have been absorbed into the local industries. A great number live on the fringe of society, in the twilight between law and the unlawful, and on a bare level of subsistence. Other problems, seemingly insuperable present themselves: housing and the social services. One looks naturally to the Government for solution, but it must be emphasized that from the beginning the Government of Hong Kong had maintained a tradition of laissez-faire. Its function was to provide law and order and the essential services, and until recently nothing more was asked for nor indeed required. Hong Kong was a free port and appeared to thrive best in an atmosphere of free trade and private enterprise. But the fundamental changes outlined above have had their repercussions on the official attitude, and it has undergone a process of change. Since 1954, the Government has assumed once and for all the task of housing those who have been unable to secure permanent accommodation, almost one-sixth of the total population.

### The Solution

The problem is of the first magnitude and local resources are being



TROUBLE IN CYPRUS

strained to the utmost. The Colony looks to the rest of the world for sympathy and assistance. In 1954, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees reported that the Government of Hong Kong could be relieved of its burden only

by means of emigration to other countries and financial assistance from some international agency. It is the fervent hope of all who are concerned with the problem that this assistance will be forthcoming.  
By Our Correspondent.

## MADE HOL 7686 . . . . . . . . . . NOW IN CANADA

Denis is in many respects an ordinary Joe. Dad worked most of his employed life after returning from the World War as a London Bobby; mum was born within the sound of Bow Bells. They moved to Hounslow and life in a "semi". Denis, along with older brother Alan, attended the local grammar school. The war came and Alan found himself flying with the R.A.F. before he was eighteen. He was a good flyer, became a squadron leader, Pathfinder, and didn't get his medals posthumously. By the war's end Denis was old enough and wanted to go, but the medical board thought differently.

I don't think Denis actually decided to become a quantity surveyor. If anyone decided it was father Dowling, but anyway, at sixteen Denis Dowling entered a London office. By twenty-one, after years of nightschool and cycling to and from the City, he was fully qualified. During this time his interests had broadened but his main interest in life now centred around films. For him the film was the Twentieth-century medium through which mankind's hopes, fears and experience could be mirrored. Denis also felt the need to "do something". He felt his brother's example keenly and besides, he was not the kind of person to spend his life in a dreary office. His urge to do something was transformed into an urge to do something in particular, in an urge to make films. With the idea of eventually going to Hollywood, he emigrated to Canada. He was a bit too impatient, for shortly after his arrival he spent a night in the cells for illegal entry into the U.S.A. ! Financially he did extremely well in the New World. Soon he had a responsible job with a construction firm and was drawing a nice fat pay cheque. With his cinematographic ambitions he was not so successful. He worked for a time with the National Film Board of

Canada but Hollywood remained a long, long way away.

Denis's entry into the London School in 1953 came about in a strange way. Success in a successful capitalist country changed the former Churchill admirer into a vague but decided socialist. So he financed his three-year course at L.S.E. out of his savings in the hope that he would learn what makes the world tick. Frankly, he was disappointed. L.S.E. was not the beehive of socialist activity he had imagined. He became a committee member of Soc. Soc. (till he got tired of the then Stalinist manipulated leadership). His main activities, however, were as Chairman of the Film Society. With Alan Janger he was responsible for the production of the film about the School, "Holborn 7686".

Denis Dowling's period at L.S.E. was one of heart searching and by the time he took his degree in 1956 he was convinced that, not only was the climate of these isles not good for his health, but that he could no longer fit in with the idiom of their life. Now he's earning a heap of money in French Canada and is helping to get the changes he believed necessary by working for the Quebec Social Democratic Party.



NORBERTO GONZALEZ

## FORMER STUDENT ARGENTINE POLITICO

Norberto Gonzales got his M.Sc. (Econ.) in 1955 and sailed, after a month's trip to Europe, back to Argentina. He was anxious to get back; dictator Peron had fallen and great changes were afoot. I had got to know "Nobby" in Passfield Hall where we later shared a room together. Few outsiders thought that he would become within three short years a man of political importance in his own country. I am sure he will be remembered as a small, sombre, polite man who spent too much of his time in the library. He had only two passions: his work and music. He had sardines for lunch but would gladly pay 10 shillings for a concert at the Festival Hall. I believed he would achieve something. I wanted to believe for it seemed only right that so capable a person who restlessly pursued truth must succeed. True, he is not yet President, but his party, the party of Dr. Frondizi, won last month's elections and Norberto is one of the new President's economic advisors. I am sure all his old friends in the Research Students' Common Room wish him every success.

organisation, in fact I find myself faced with a "Problems of Nationalised Industries" come to life.

I have been fortunate in meeting in the course of my work many interesting people with mutual interests; this, I feel, is very important if a sense of isolation is to be avoided. It is worth remembering that the designation B.Sc. (Econ.) is not a magic talisman. It doesn't take long to find that there are more people who regard themselves as expert economists than there are economics graduates.

## WHAT I MISS

by DON DAVIDSON

Like most students I approached the end of my University career with feelings of deep regret which were not entirely occasioned by the imminence of "Finals" or the necessity to find myself a job. It will soon be two years since I left L.S.E., so perhaps I can now reasonably do some stocktaking.

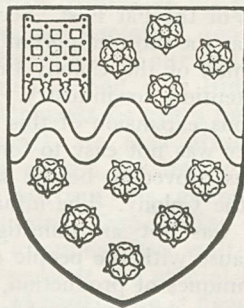
My biggest loss has been the freedom which is so often taken for granted at a University; that glorious irresponsibility which makes it possible to cut lectures or to take the afternoon off for no other reason except that you feel like it. Even the limited freedom of choosing an essay or an exam question "from the following" is very enviable when work presents you with a particularly distasteful task without the possibility of avoiding it by doing one of the others.

Work usually involves you in some form of routine, even if only to the extent of making you get up at the same time every day and shave regularly. The routine aspects of whatever work you do are usually the most irksome thing about it, but you will be very fortunate indeed if you can manage to avoid any. In fact, I have heard

people largely devoid of routine work complain bitterly that they never know what they will have to do from one moment to another.

But despite the things that I miss at work compared with my L.S.E. days, I can still say that I am enjoying life, although I am enjoying it in a different way. I am now called upon to try and apply the little knowledge that I so laboriously scraped together at the L.S.E. I work in a nationalised industry and am fortunate in that I am on a training scheme that enables me to get an overall view of the working of the industry. I spend periods of time in various departments and levels of the

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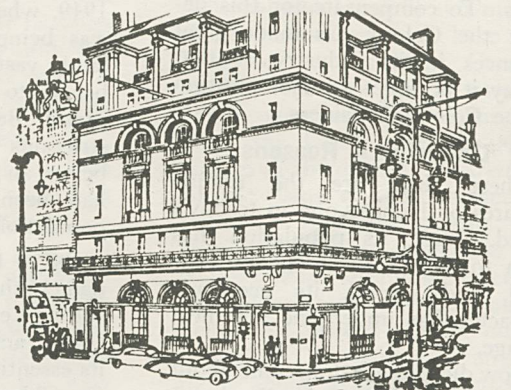
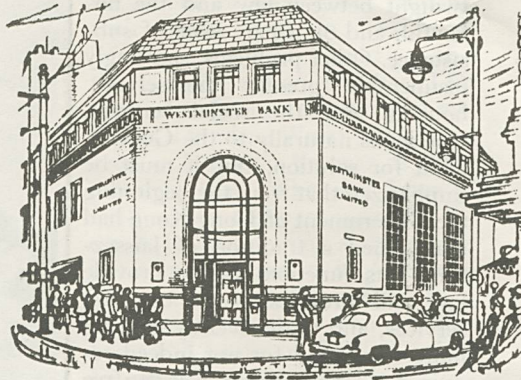


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# LE RENDEZ-VOUS MANQUE

The François Sagan Ballet which has caused such a stir opened at the Dominion Theatre two weeks ago. It is a ballet worth seeing for several reasons, but in my opinion it does not merit the fuss that has been made about it. Mademoiselle Sagan supplied only the idea for the story which was then extended to cover two acts. The story is slight and really insufficient for a ballet of this length. The choreography was shared by John Taras, who dealt with the first scene of the first and second act, and Don Lurio, who wrote the second scene—the party. Music was by Michel Magne and decor by Bernard Buffet.

## Skouratoff Hurt

The first night opened with a grave disappointment as Vladimir Skouratoff, the leading male dancer, had pulled a tendon and was unable to dance. His part was taken by John Taras who, though undoubtedly a good choreographer, is a competent but by no means brilliant young Swedish director. dramatic qualities required for the part. Toni Lander, as usual, gave a very good performance as the heroine of the piece. Her dancing is precise and clear, and at the same time, sensitive and expressive. She has not received the credit she really deserves for her performance as she has been overshadowed by blonde, vivacious, ex-night club dancer Noelle Adam, the vamp.

## Bad Start

The first scene of this ballet is messy. Lots of young women in black or orange leotards skip graciously around the stage at odd moments, and the whole effect is disjointed. The party scene is more akin to first class musical comedy than to classical ballet, but it is, at any event, first class entertainment. The Company dance well, to a background of loud, jazzy music, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying the whole thing.

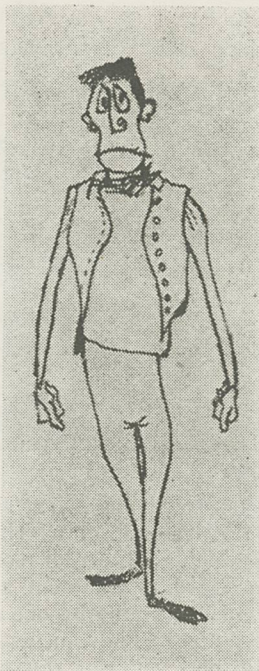
## Shocking—or Not?

It is this part of the ballet which

contains the much publicised bathroom scene, which is certainly frank and suggestive, but not, in my opinion, disgusting or even particularly shocking. We have seen this sort of thing before, perhaps better done, by Roland Petit and his company. The final Act of the Ballet is, once again, rather bitty, but contains some very lovely moments. There is here a bedroom scene, hardly mentioned in the revues, where Toni Lander's shyness and tenderness are very moving. Some rather stagey effects represent our hero's fit of depression, but are perhaps too mechanical to be very successful.

My main criticism of this ballet is that it is messy; it does not hang together as a whole. However, it contains some excellent choreography, and some really first class dancing. For these reasons alone (not to mention the vivacious Mademoiselle Adam) it is worth a visit.

JUDITH FAIRSTON.



## FILM — THE SEVENTH SEAL

"The Seventh Seal," directed by Ingmar Bergman, is undoubtedly the best film we have seen of this brilliant young Swedish director. His prodigious output normally includes studies in neurosis and eroticism, but in this film he has turned to the middle ages for background and produced, from his imagination, a legend of surprising depth and intelligence. The story is of a knight returning home to his castle after the crusades, and travelling through a tormented and plague-stricken land. Along the way he encounters the burning of a heretic and religious processions of ecstatic masochism. The subsidiary characters are a travelling clown who sees visions, and his young wife and death.

### Allegorical Theme

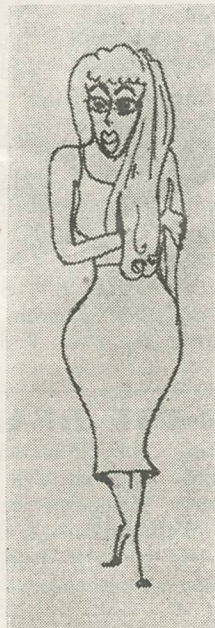
It is difficult to pin down the explicit theme of the script as it is so universalised; but one might

hazard that the themes of decay and regeneration are clearly present. An allegory of how the country is purged and restored. Death approaches the knight and asks him to come, but the knight doubts and plays a game of chess with him to stave off the day. This interweaving of the story's two, and possibly more, levels is what gives the film its very satisfying effect. The film is climaxed in a prolonged scene in a forest and storm which is of terrifying intensity. The innocents escape but the rest are called to the dance of death.

### Visual Beauty

As in all Bergman's films, there is great visual beauty in the clear, superbly composed images. As the plot unrolls the viewer is fascinated by the long, solemn face of the knight, and the intellectual, dead white face of death. So that the film's greatest disappointment is when it ends on a harsh, unsparing note.

It is hard to say why the film is so great. Perhaps because one immediately wants to see it again; perhaps because of the acting or images, but more especially perhaps for the series of the excellently



written scenes; in the church, the inn, with the heretic, with death, at the "theatre", and so on. Scenes which create a Gothic atmosphere and give a very strong sense of the 15th century period. These scenes and this film are clearly well thought out, and well realised in cinematic terms; so-

arranged as they are, take us to the depth of our experience and perception. Sharp eyes extending beyond the face—eyes without pupils—may seem unrealistic and obscure but no doubt convey what is beyond the capacity of conventional use of colour and line. Reality, as Dufy would have said, is only a hypothesis: what is important is to discover the "fine excess" and the spirit behind. It is this ability to lend a fourth dimension to things disjointed and things heterogeneous that distinguishes genuine art from all forms of craft. There is no complete and meaningful explanation of "that dolphin-torn, that gong-tormented sea" but our delight in it will never be exhausted.

### Shape to Ideas

The artist knows how difficult it is to give concrete Shape to ideas, ideas which, by their nature, are complex, nebulous and ever-changing. For this, he may have to place himself under a self-imposed discipline in the form of, say, rigours of technique, or even to take resort to symbols and myths—emblems which by themselves will constitute a rich and strange language. Like Mallarmé, he may have to spend his whole life in finding his own symbols from experience. And that is the invitation that the artist would like to send us:

"And what," said the Emperor, "does this poem describe?"  
"It describes," said the Poet, "the cave of the Never-Never."  
Would you like to see what's inside?"  
He offered his arm.  
They stepped into the poem and disappeared for ever.

SANTI KUMAR GHOSH.

# JUAN GRIS ★ ★ ★

## An Exhibition at the Marlborough Gallery

Juan Gris is the most classical of the Cubist painters. By classical we mean that his art aims at a preconceived process to bring out the intrinsic beauty of cubist forms. Where Braque tends towards Baroque romanticism, and Picasso towards subjectivity, Gris strives for a classical expression of harmony in design. In the words of Kahnweiler, "he subdues emotion in the interest of integrity". He sets himself a high and extremely difficult task. Does he achieve it?

The very nature of cubism involves a mental preconception of the painting. However, Gris's work is not scientific in the sense that Mondrian's is: he has no set code of colours and forms to abide by. Because he never dismisses figurative objects from them, his paintings are never "abstract"—as he himself said: "a painting without a representative motive would always be an unfinished study of technique". In fact Gris moves from abstraction to figuration in that he creates a bottle out of a cylinder rather than vice-versa. This in itself involves an intellectual exercise, and Gris's work is essentially intellectual.

### Colour and Form

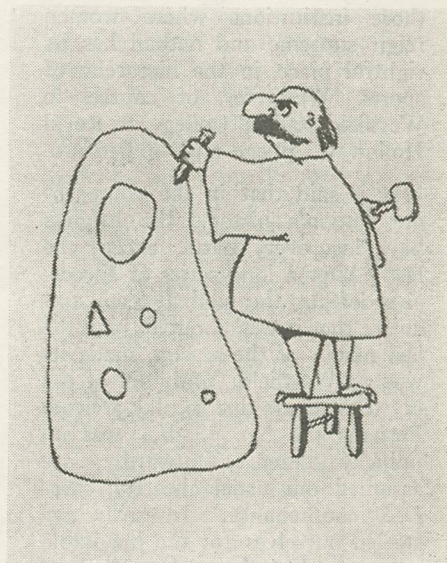
Colour plays a secondary role. It is used merely to help the balance of forms. He does not use it, as do the Tachist painters, to express emotions: that would be a betrayal of his classical values. The dull ochres, burnt umbers, and pale greens are devoid of all ex-

pression. The beauty of the paintings lies not in their colour, but in their form.

The complete balance of form to achieve a perfect rhythmic design has a simplicity and precision equal to that of the Florentine masters. In the shapes there is a feeling of calm and exquisite satisfaction. Here, instead of nervous emotional exuberance, we have perfect serenity.

In his last paintings, Gris has achieved his aim. The earlier canvasses are merely interesting in showing the route to that perfection which entitles him to a place among the masters of our century. For those who are tired of the Tachist's erratic expression of his emotions a visit to the Gris exhibition is an essential tonic.

J.G.S.F.



## NEW MUSIC CONCERT

The Music Society arranged an unprecedented concert on Tuesday, February 25th. It had long been the ambition of some members to prove that new music was not only the prerogative of the City-Ramblers-cum-Left Bank type skiffers who have made the other end of Holborn their home. This was no commercial proposition either, but, like the B.B.C., it would seem that the Music Society can commission works for any occasion. Four members, past and present, produced compositions of varying moods and requirements, and a score of instrumentalists and vocalists performed them with an air of great but almost resigned abandon.

### The Contributors

The first item was the contribution of our late lamented conductor, Alan Peacock, written specially for, and sung by Mr. Watt. It consisted of a group of suitably obscure little German poems, set to music in the same lyrical and endearing style that we saw in his score of last year's opera, "The Happy Deception", and which now we have come to associate so closely with Peacock.

Then followed a song cycle by Geoffrey Stern—three Wordsworth poems inspired this early work of Geoffrey's, though he swears it was only because they happened to fit his music. George Smith accompanied most understandingly. The

phisticated, of course, but convincing, and as such make one sure, to quote Lindsay Anderson, that "Bergman is really somebody".

I.C.J.

(This film is currently running at the Academy Cinema.)

present conductor of the School orchestra, Michael Graubart, wrote the next work in the Concert, and we were intrigued to hear its first performance: Mr. Graubart writes 12-tone Music. Eloquently and coaxingly he guided his string trio through the subtle intricacies of this work—a fantasy, he called it. What a pity that the paths to better understanding of this kind of music are so packed with technical obstacles for the majority of us.

### American Surprise

An American graduate, Konrad Kaplowitz, late of Harvard, provided one of the most pleasant surprises of the evening. Elizabeth Ash very prettily sang three of his songs which had, as he put it, "lyrics by James Joyce". They were really delightful.

The final work in the concert was the most adventurous; a Scottish Rhapsody by Geoffrey Stern for string octet and flute, exquisitely played by Mr. Graubart. I found it reminded me of the highlands and brooks of Scotland but others recognised Vaughan Williams, Box, Malcolm Arnold and Walton in it.

It was definitely a performer's concert. An audience does not appreciate the particular interest of those who actually conceived and performed these new works, but let us hope that it might have stimulated a creative urge in others.

M.D.H.

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## ART AND ITS POWER

All forms of art spring from an irresistible urge to communicate. It is almost baffling to express what we feel at certain moments of intensity, moments which we wish to preserve for all time. And what we cannot do by common language or simple gesture is often achieved by the artist.

### Fourth Dimension

Broken images, fragments of thoughts, objects that appear alto-



gether distant and unconnected—all find a true significance in work of art. A bold sweep of the artist's brush reveals a world of suggestions; juxtaposition of strange words, spiritually married to each other, works like a magic spell. It may be difficult, for instance, to find a casual link between words used in "woman wailing for her demon-lover", yet these words,

## NETBALL

How few people have any knowledge of the minor clubs of the Athletic Union (indeed, one of the highest officials of the A.U. was heard to ask, in tones of puzzled amazement, if the club of which this is the report was actually in existence!). Though the familiar figures, such as the Football, Hockey and Cricket teams, dominate the back page of *Beaver*, one occasionally glimpses those of lesser repute. P. Bryan, by his beer- and -Bavarian Fuldenlieder-inspired reports has brought glory to the Men's 2nd Hockey XI. Among these minor ranks stands the Netball Club.

For two terms we have had a full fixture of University of London League and friendly matches. Though few in number (usually one less than the number required to make a team), we have had the temerity to challenge the 1st VII of those institutions where women reign supreme and netball has its rightful place in the hierarchy of sports. We refer, of course, to Westfield Ladies' College, to Royal Holloway College and to Bedford.

It is said that in the course of our nation's history, the English have lost every battle except the last. After a long series of successive defeats, the Netball team, unaware that it was about to play the last match of the season, made its way to Westfield. Only six of the seven members due to play arrived. Perhaps the No. 13 bus was an unlucky omen. Outwardly, we assumed our usual cheerful, care-free countenance. Inwardly we steered ourselves for the inevitable outcome. Yet the gods smiled on us, and that morning we drank of the sweet cup of victory. The score was Westfield 10, L.S.E. 15. After the match no exultant jubilation, but an attitude of faint scepticism seemed to predominate among the players. Next season, who knows what victories might be ours?

## PARIS RUGBY TRIP

The annual fixture of the Rugby Club, with H.E.C., played this year in Paris, was notable for some rather strange refereeing and a steady stream of critical comment (predominantly from the French) on all topics ranging from that on certain people's I.Q.'s to speculation regarding their parentage. In spite of this, the match was enjoyed by all who played in it.

As is customary, the French swept to the attack from the kick-off, forwards and backs handling in short-passing movements which often had the L.S.E. defence at sixes and sevens. It was from one such movement that H.E.C. scored first after 10 minutes' play, their right centre touching down near the posts (Try unconverted).

L.S.E., somewhat "sobered" by this try, came more into the game and with a plentiful supply of the ball from the tight scrums, the backs began to probe. Man for man, L.S.E. were outweighed considerably in the forwards and literally dwarfed in the lines-out.

## TRIUMPH AT BRISTOL



The Victorious Crew

After a period of little activity this term, the Women's Boat Club arranged a fixture with Bristol University; so on February 22nd a four went down to Bristol University for the day to race a University four there. As far as the weather was concerned conditions were bad, as it snowed hard, although later turning to a cold rain. The L.S.E. four was very impressed with the keenness of the Bristol club as in winter the members had to plough their way through more or less ankle deep mud to reach the boathouse. That itself was more of a shed, with poor changing accommodation and no water laid on (apart from the river). They also had only one four, a tub pair, and just enough blades for them. For the race the L.S.E. crew had to borrow one of the men's fours. Having conquered the hazards of the mud, with no other mishap than one person falling down, and having changed, the crews finally boated and paddled up to the start. There was a strong stream running, so it took some time to get into position. Eventually the race was started.

### The Race

The L.S.E. crew led off the start by about half a length, and al-

though not rowing as well as shown possible in training, of which they had been doing quite a lot recently, they managed to maintain a lead to the finish, winning by one and a half lengths. The increase in distance, however, was due to the bad luck of the Bristol stroke, in catching a very bad crab, just as she was putting the rate up for a last spurt. But for this L.S.E. would not have been so impressive.

### Moral?

Altogether the day at Bristol was most enjoyable, despite the weather, and the L.S.E. four returned feeling reasonably satisfied. They should also learn a lesson from the enthusiasm of the Bristol women in the face of their difficulties in a poorly equipped club and with masculine disapproval. L.S.E. women have a splendid opportunity for rowing in the University of London Boat Club at Chiswick. Their club would easily become one of the best in London if an effort were really made, but the small numbers, and the apathy which seems to be creeping in everywhere (evidence the article by Malcolm Schofield) could easily defeat this object. It needs new members. What about YOU?

RACHEL AVIS.

## SEVENS

Last Saturday the University Seven-a-Side Championships were held at Motspur Park. The L.S.E. fielded a strong side which included four University players. At the time of going to Press the results were unknown but the team was chosen from the following:

Kingston (Capt.), Greenhall, Clifford, Schofield, Boorman, Savage, Winchester, Leitao.

### Representatives

We should like to congratulate Jim Clifford, Mal Schofield, Brian Boorman and Ron Greenhall, for representing L.S.E. so well throughout the season in University rugby. All four played at the Cite Universitaire in Paris on Sunday, March 2nd, where London had a 6-0 win over the Paris University Club.

## HAVE YOU HEARD?

The Boating Club dinner was held last Friday. Apparently it was a great success, if reports are to be believed. We hope to hear that the 1st VIII has won the Head of the River, when we return next term.

While the 1st XV were painting Paris red, the 2nd XV were battling against one of the strongest University Vandals' sides to be fielded for a long time. Great credit is due to them, then, for forcing a draw, 3-3.

Williams is back! (Ask the Rugby XV about this one.)

### A.U. APPOINTMENT

As a result of the elections held on Monday, March 3rd, and Tuesday, Jerry Whitehead, of the Rugby Club, has been appointed Assistant General Secretary of the Athletic Union.

## ATHLETIC APATHY

An attempt was made to establish why that part of college activity catered for by the Athletic Union is not widely supported in L.S.E. Unfortunately only 20% of the sample hoped for was obtained and this worked out at about a 7% sample of the total student body in L.S.E. A direct conclusion can at least be drawn — students are generally apathetic about affairs concerning the Athletic Union.

In view, therefore, of a small sample, I can only infer my conclusions and not, as I had hoped, give them boldly. There were individual remarks which were interesting and informative, but these hardly provide any good material for the general assumption. Still, the attention of the Athletic Union will be drawn to them, and I shall add a little colour to my drab statistics by referring to them from time to time.

### Lack of Interest

Out of the sample only 1% had at any time never participated in sport; quite surprising, and, I feel, a good guide to the Athletic Union to stimulate more interest and increase its membership. 50% only take an active part at present in sport, but this, considering the known membership figures, is quite a generous sample, and suggesting generally that only people interested in sport filled in the questionnaire.

The principle intention, though, was to discover the percentage who never, or no longer participated in sport, and what were the reasons for their lack of interest. A few admitted laziness; a soccer player indignantly claimed: "Too many of the clubs are cliques and do not encourage newcomers". Even more disturbed about sport was a female

subjected to "them" whilst at school, and then quoted her femininity with, "A sporting woman, a crowing hen is of no use to God nor men". No comment! To return to the sample estimates, 26% had never bothered to take advantage of the A.U. and 22% having tasted college sport found it a bitter pill to swallow. 1% started playing for the first time at L.S.E. and the remaining 1% were non-players.

### Second Part

The second part of the questionnaire was intended for the 48% who lacked interest in college sport. Unfortunately the expected positive conclusions never really materialised, and only half found it too expensive. There did not appear to be a lack of spirit, a better standard outside, or a lack of facilities. The most conclusive result was that 70% did think it took up too much time and again about half thought they weren't good enough to play. Of the alternative reasons offered, distance (presumably referring to either Berrylands or Chiswick) was by far the most popular.

A final word of thanks to Dick Sager, of the A.U., who carried out the necessary analysis of the completed questionnaires. His help was invaluable.

MALCOLM SCHOFIELD.

## FOOTBALL REPORT

L.S.E. triumphed in their annual match against H.E.C. from Paris by 4 goals to 2. This was a fine performance considering that Paris were leading by 2 goals after 20 minutes. However, once the defence had settled down the French attack rarely looked dangerous and with Ward playing a fine game at centre-forward, L.S.E.'s incessant attacks were rewarded when he headed in a cross from the right. Three more fine individualistic goals by the centre-forward knocked all the fight from the French side and L.S.E. finished easy winners.

### Other Wins

This win was the second of three good wins by the side and Ward is

to be congratulated on scoring 4 goals in each game. Wye were beaten 11-0 and Queens, Oxford, 10-1, and in all three games, the football played approached that of the last term, when the side was playing so well.

### Captain's Thanks

As the season is now nearly finished, I would like to put on record my thanks to the officers of the club, Frank Stoner, Hugh Boothroyd and Eddie O'Gorman, for the fine way in which the administration of the club has been carried out, and to say to all members how much I have enjoyed my year as captain.

BOB PEACH.

## RESULTS

### Soccer

"A" XI v. Old Uffingtonians  
Won 4-2

### Hockey

Women's XI v. Barrylands'  
Ladies Drawn game, 2 all

Men's XI v. Queen Mary's  
Won 2-1

### Rugger

1st XV v. Port of London  
Authority Lost 6-9

University 7-a-side Final  
L.S.E. 0, Westminster 11

### Basketball

L.S.E. beat Wye College to reach  
Semi-final of University Cup.

# Leonard Lyle

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