

BEAVER

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'Union should be full of eager people'

MIKE BROMWICH

British Council Condemned

LSE's Society Against Racial Discrimination has accused the British Council of 'acting as an abettor to the crime of Apartheid'.

Although acknowledging that the scholars are supposed to be selected, 'irrespective of race, social standing or place of study in the applicants' home country', they argue that the very existence of Apartheid makes such a selection impossible.

The Society uses the figures issued by the British Council themselves to support their case.

In the autumn of 1962 the Council awarded 22 scholarships to South African students, 18 of these went to 'white' students, two to 'Indian' South Africans, one to a 'Coloured' South African, and made two awards to a 'Negro' student, only one of who was able to take up the award.

CONCERNED

The Society is particularly concerned with the method of selection and the type of scholarship offered.

The scholarships are awarded primarily for post-graduate studies and are awarded 'on the basis of the applicants' fitness to benefit from an award of this kind'. The reason why only one African succeeded in taking up his award according to the Society spokesman is that 'Due to the unequal educational opportunities for the African students in South Africa to-day, the South African 'negroes' were at a distinct disadvantage when they had to compete with 'whites' particularly at the postgraduate level.'

Another bone of contention was that much of the preliminary selection took place inside South Africa itself, although at all levels under the chairmanship of a British Council Representative within the Republic. They were particularly concerned with how much control either directly or indirectly the South African Government had over the selection procedure in these early stages.

The LSE's Society has not yet considered what action to take or what suggestions can be made to improve the system.

BETTER CHANCE

A member of the Society commented, 'As far as I can see the British Council can do one of two things, modify the system so that Africans stand a better chance of getting financial assistance, or stop awarding these scholarships altogether.'

It seems odd to say the least that while several Colleges and Universities are working to establish scholarships for coloured (in the broadest sense) South Africans, the British Council should continue to perhaps unwittingly continue to be an accessory after the fact of Apartheid.'

Spotlight on South Africa

see page five

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OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE
"the Union is dying"

NEW SHOCKS

EX-MONEYMAN ATTACKS UNION

Beaver Reporter

UNION senior treasurer Mike Bromwich has made a slashing attack on the Union after announcing his decision to resign.

In a letter to president Trevor Fisk he said he would resign after the annual general meeting — six months before the end of his second term of office.

He gave pressure of work as the cause, but hinted at inefficiency in the way Union was run.

"At the moment it is stretched to the limit just in doing the routine work. Its failure is amply reflected in the very low attendance at Union meetings", Bromwich continued.

He also hit out at individuals who use the Union as their plaything— 'this is another reason why I am resigning'.

He told a Beaver reporter that he would be prepared to finish his term of office if anything was happening in Union.

Killed by Apathy

"I don't mind working for Union but I do want to see that my work does some good. The Union is dying, it's being killed by apathy."

He contrasted it with Beaver which, he said, has been dynamic this year. "It is how Union should be, full of eager people doing a great job . . . and you can quote me on that".

He said he hoped things would improve, "they have to — at the moment Union is hardly worth working for. But I've done my share in trying to get things moving".

"In ten years time, he added, "the Union may be something. But as things stand now it will be a slow progress."

Reorganisation

Commenting, Trevor Fisk said he was in broad agreement with Bromwich.

"Too many people in the School look upon Union as an entertainment", he said. "And there are far too few people prepared to stand for office".

'There is also an urgent need for reorganization of the Union administration — too much routine work falls on particular members of council, and others can escape without doing much work at all'.

N.B. Bromwich, a 2nd year industry and trade under-graduate is recommending that the work of future senior treasurers be restricted to financial policy and that the School itself be responsible for the book keeping.

This, he argues, will end the necessity for a treasurer to have had experience as an accountant.

SURPRISE SURPRISE

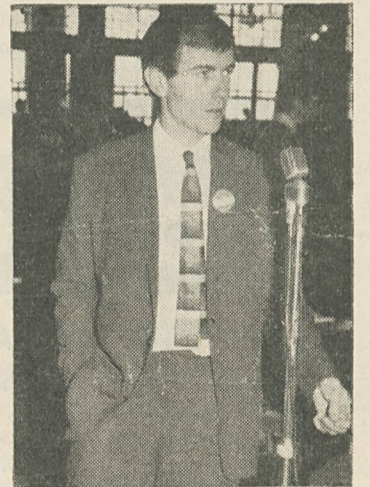
Two surprise candidates have announced their intention of running for the post of Union President, one of whom is launching his campaign with a violent attack on Union apathy.

It had seemed that the elections were going to be quiet with only ex-council members Sudheer Desai and Aziz Kurtha standing. Now the contest looks like becoming political.

The new candidates are CHRIS DAVISON, an officer of the Marxist Society and a veteran member of the Labour Party, and MIKE SMITH, SARD member and Consoc's hope for the elections.

Davison is running on a radical platform and aims to destroy the "vicious circle of bureaucracy and apathy in the Union." He also advocates student control of admissions and the burning of LSE's mascot Beaver.

Smith's reason for running is, according to his proposer, Tony Newby, "because that nitwit and ignorant" (Davison) is running. . . .



● **TREVOR FISK**
in broad agreement

Suffering girls!

LSE girls are suffering yet another indignity. Now they are not to have their own cloakroom.

If they want to leave their coats somewhere, they have to elbow their way through a mob of unchivalrous rugby players and join the already long queues in Room Two.

To make up for this deprivation, the school is providing the girls with rows of lockers in the new basement extension. These are certainly the best designed lockers in the school. At the moment, however, their owners have to duck beneath ladders and avoid wet paint to reach them.

Couldn't their cloakroom have remained open at least until the annex was ready for use?

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108,000 by 55,000 places in four years.

It is unlikely that the universities of Brighton, Canterbury Colchester, Coventry, Lancaster, Norwich and York will be able to contribute between them more than 10,000 of these places.

It is also improbable that the six further universities called for will be taking students by 1967. It is equally improbable that the ten technological universities will be able to contribute between them more than 10,000 new places. Even this target entails for them a growth of 100% in four years. There remains a total of 35,000 new places to be provided in the existing universities.

How many of these places are provided here at LSE remains a matter of conjecture, but whatever emergency expansion is undertaken will give rise to several major

difficulties of which both the School and the Union must pay particular care.

The first is the lodging problem, the effect of which will be felt throughout the 1964-80 period of growth. By 1980 there may be in the London area around 110,000 full-time students. Allowing for some growth in residential hostels, and in the number of students living at home, very large numbers will continue to be housed in lodgings. There seems little possibility of an immediate realisation of the Taylor recommendation for increased grants in areas where rents are high. Student Unions such as ours will have an important role to play in aiding their members to find suitable accommodation during the immediate expansion period.

DEMAND

The second problem is that of increased demand for space. While, given the money, a college such as LSE can acquire new teaching rooms simply by competing with commercial interests for local office space, it is more difficult to expand library and eating facilities proportionately. The Union is at present considering what recommendations can be made to the School concerning the future of the library and of the refectories to cope with increased numbers.

The third major problem results from Robbins' suggestion that increased use be made of evening courses and of correspondence courses to meet the immediate difficulties. The expansion of the number of evening students, together with the possibility of the creation of LSE correspondence students will create even larger student groups whose tie with the full-time students will be somewhat tenuous. The Union will provide a valuable service to such students by arranging such activities as may bring these groups into contact with the full-time student body.

Why have I devoted my President's Column to this subject at this time? The clue lies in the nearness of the Presidential elections. In his report on the work of the School during last year the Director writes of the work of the Union as follows:

"The activities of the Union make a heavy call on the time of the President and other leading officers of the Union, and there has for some time been apprehension that these calls would constitute too great a diversion from academic work. In the examinations of the summer of 1962 there proved to be a particular concentration of failure among the Students' Union Officers, including the President-elect, so that the Union was without a President

to cope with the inevitable "opening of session" business and emergency action had to be taken, including a good deal of help from the President of the previous session, until a new President could be elected. There was no similar substantial list of failures among the newly elected officers in 1963 indeed the examination record of Presidents of the Students' Union for some years past has been very creditable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it will remain possible to keep the inevitable calls upon their time such that they do not encroach dangerously on the time available for academic work."

WARNING

From my above remarks on the increased work that the Union will have to undertake during the next few years, it will be seen that even greater demands will probably be made on the time of the President.

It will be up to my successor whoever he may be to see that this increased work does not detract too much from his studies, and it will be up to the Union in the future to see that the President's burden is as light as possible.

TREVOR FISK

editorial

SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOLARSHIP

THE staff are considering their support for the provision of a South African scholarship.

In a meeting with Trevor Fisk, representatives of the School and staff pointed out difficulties and suggested alternatives to the purely LSE scheme Union is proposing.

The difficulties concern finding sufficiently qualified students, of selecting one and of framing the whole scheme in "non-racial" terms.

The alternative schemes suggested were the possibility of joining with University College, or with the University of London Union or with the National Union of Students.

There are objections to all of them.

University College already has its own scheme operating. It will be difficult moving in on it. Persuading all the London colleges to co-operate in a scheme run by ULU would also be difficult. And it is doubtful if either ULU or the NUS have the machinery to efficiently organize a system of scholarships.

Worst of all any such scheme will destroy the involvement of the School and the co-operation between staff and students—which adds much to the scholarship's value.

There are many difficulties. Staff and students must work to overcome them. A "South African" scholarship at the School will help lighten the burden of our frustration.

And, when multiplied in Universities throughout the country, will help lighten the frustration that is South Africa.

Today and tomorrow War on Want will be attempting to raise £100. It will help an African student attend social science courses.

The £100 — and each shilling of that sum — will go to help one particular student learn new techniques. One individual whose skill will one day help many others.

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LETTERS Selected

from our postbox

Dear Sir,

Could you please explain why a newspaper, which circulates among a limited readership drawn exclusively from that privileged four per cent of the population admitted to the universities, deliberately and often ineptly imitates the style of those national newspapers which are consciously aimed at the less critical and intellectual members of the remaining 96%?

Paul Stirling

Dear Sir,

I wonder if the foundations for the political convictions held by the students of LSE are secure.

In the meeting addressed by Edward Martell last week, the left wing bias of the students present seemed to be founded on complete prejudice, arrogance and an apparent lack of human consideration.

Martell to myself and to many was talking nonsense but only the Chairman of the meeting seemed prepared to give him a chance to develop his views. He was interrupted by remarks aimed principally at gaining popular mirth.

The result was that in many cases it was physically impossible to hear his "reasoning" and, much more important, it enabled him, a past master of leading meetings, to begin his answers to difficult questions with irrelevant material.

The man was talking nonsense, but an attack based on rational argument would have been far more effective than the loud-mouthed stupidity that did occur, drowning the intelligent, and for Martell, embarrassing questions. Why didn't they give the man time to make an ass of himself?

I think more people should realise that this is a University College and not Hyde Park Corner. Techniques used at the latter are fun in the former, when limited, . . . but only then.

Yours faithfully,
John Baptist



Living on a Shoestring?

Practically everyone has to—from the inveterate midnight oil burner to the most dedicated Union type. Some people, of course, manage better than others. It's all a question of balance and balance is exactly what you will have if you open an account at the Midland Bank.

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DOCTOR CORRY

AN LSE graduate, Dr. Corry, a "renegade Popperian with Myrdallian tendencies", is married with two children. He is one quarter Irish and three-quarters English and comes from the East End of London, which explains his Jewish accent.

"Being of working class origin, although partially successful in my attempts to cover up the fact, I am not sure which I dislike more: working class intellectuals who attempt to cash in on their origins or those who pretend they never had them.

RESPECTABLE

One of the myths that I find particularly interesting is the view that, in some sense, the LSE is a working class university. It is patently obvious that this has never been true of the female population. They have always been nice, respectable, middle class girls. A careful look at the parental occupations of male undergraduates will show that this is equally true of them. Needless to say, this is a common feature of all English universities.



Take the working class grammar school boys — those that we do get. This group used to be the intellectuals par excellence, in the sense, if you like, that they would never be seen at the commercial cinema.

I am these days rather depressed to find that working class students appear to be positively anti-intellectual. I mean if you ask them whether they enjoy Marx they reply they could never see why Groucho was regarded as a comedian.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

As a sympathiser of the left — even though in my early days I moved rapidly from the Communist Party via the Socialist Party of Great Britain to the right wing of the Labour Party — I am depressed at the lack of knowledge of the classics of socialist literature shown by the typical "socialist" undergraduate.

I would like LSE to make greater efforts to increase student accommodation. Some students are forced to live at home because of the local authorities positively immoral practice of giving lower grants for students whose home is in London.

No student should be forced on grounds of finance to live at home. The beds may be warmer and the food better at home but undergraduates should live in a community of common ideas at least during term, and not in the schizophrenic double-cultural standards of home and university.

THE GULF

Since I was an undergraduate, staff-student relations have improved tremendously, particularly in the contact you now have between students and junior members of staff. I think with the junior staff there is a genuine desire to mix with students. At least this is true of the Economics Department.

Nonetheless, the gulf between students and senior staff is as wide as ever. Students come here having heard of these eminent people, and they don't get to know them either socially or academically. I mean you don't see these eminent people in the Three Tuns and some of them don't even give classes.

I think one of the tragedies of LSE, perhaps owing to its location, is that the more distinguished members of staff tend to be forced into rather too many non-academic pursuits. It may well be that the best academic contributions come before the age of 40.

CONCERN

In my view the strength of an economic department ultimately depends on its theoreticians. I am aware of the major world shortage of good theorists. But considering our size we seem to be particularly under-represented in the field of theory. It is for this reason that I view with extreme concern the recent resignations from the Economics Department.

The impression often gained (even though it may be mistaken) is that interesting theoretical developments are not the major concern of the LSE Economics Department.

LECTURE:

Civil Rights in America

JOHN BEAUFORT

Chief, London Bureau Christian Science Monitor.

JOHN WIDEMAN

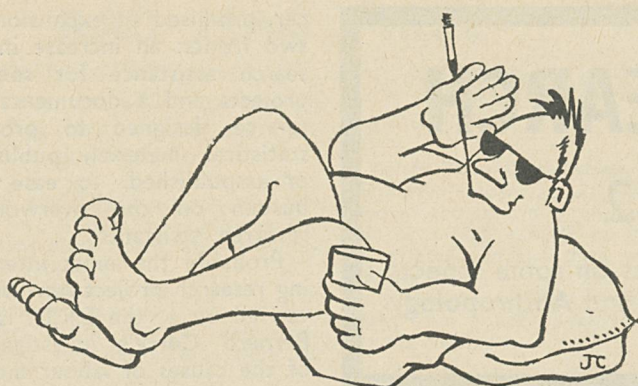
Rhodes Scholar, Oxford.

Chairman:

J. R. POLE, Reader, American History, Churchill College, Cambridge University.

American Embassy Theatre, Upper Brook Street Entrance. Tuesday, 11th February: 6.30 p.m.

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SODOM COMMENTS

ISN'T it funny the way some people react to events. I would have thought that the sale of 400 buses to Castro's Cuba (whether one likes his set-up or not) was hardly likely to invoke an upsurge of passion.

But I was wrong. The following letter appeared in the Evening Standard of January 15 — by an American (of course).

"So Britain has decided to sell 400 buses to Communist Cuba — that vile and murderous dictatorship which festers and stinks 90 miles from our shores.

Bravo — show them in Washington that you are no part of the 51st state. But I remember a time when America's friendship was a vital thing — to be cherished and watched over.

I myself, when under 20, crossed the North Atlantic to stand at Britain's side in her hour of need. Two decades later, my two sons made the same journey. That is all forgotten now.

Well, there isn't much I can add to this, except to tell you to go to hell — Edward Culbertson (ex US Marine) Florida, USA.

This gives an unfortunate image to young people still at the age to regard the furtherance of the academic part of their subject as their major concern.

I came to Economics via Politics: the all too common desire to change society. It dawned on me belatedly that you can't muck about with things until you understand how they work. Hence the interest in analysis of social systems. Economics seemed better equipped to undertake this task than sociology which appeared to me then (and still does) to be bedevilled by its link with social philosophy.

MENTOR ROBBINS

Basically my interest as an undergraduate was in pure theory and since then I have become increasingly convinced of the absolute necessity of continually looking at theoretical apparatus in the light of empirical evidence. Nonetheless for me, a real economist is someone who has a major interest in theoretical analysis.

As to my personal development as an economist, my biggest indebtedness without question is to Lord Robbins who gave me great encouragement and sympathy as an undergraduate and filled me with a love of scholarship which I hope I shall never lose.

I was also fortunate in coming to the School as a teacher to have as colleagues and friends two such enthusiastic and inspiring friends as Chris Archibald and Dick Lipsey.

Fundamentally, I regard myself as a scholar which means simply that whatever people regard themselves as experts in, they should know well, whether it be the correct way to play a leg-spinner on a crumbling wicket or the origins of the welfare state.

SAMI DANIEL

Lord Morrison has complained in the House of Lords that Mr William Deedes's job in charge of Government publicity at £5,000 a year took Morrison only an hour or two a day when he held the same post. That is bad enough, but forgivable if Deedes is qualified to hold such a position.

I remember hearing the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education — in a symposium on Robbins — say; "if I can amend a quotation of MARX, 'schools are born free but everywhere they are in chains'. I suggest that men at the Ministry of Education should be compelled to take refresher courses every two years.

LADIES WHO DO

I also notice in a Daily Express Leader that Lord Beaverbrook is **agin** the abolition of Resale Price Maintenance. As guardian of our national welfare the Express reckons that we are all likely to lose by the removal of this protective barrier.

Or is it that the Express will lose more than others if newsagents are able to price the sale of their papers themselves?

There is a new film currently showing in the West End called "Ladies who Do". Perhaps the Clergy are right — the country is going to the dogs, or at least film men should be a little more careful in future.

All on a page in THE OBSERVER every Sunday

BRIEFING

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(or to Observer readers)

LSE RESEARCH PART 2

This week we present reports on some aspects of research in the **Economics** and **Anthropology** departments.

MOBILE LABOUR

BURIED in a footnote to those well-thumbed articles by LSE economists there is usually an acknowledgement of the help of the Economics Research Division (E.R.D.).

Described as "an academic slum sweat-shop", the E.R.D. consists of a few rooms in St. Clements Inn. Headed by **Professor Ely**

Devons, it employs two senior research officers, nine grossly underpaid full-time, and three part-time research assistants. Yet, this organisation has been behind most staff research published in *Economica* and other journals.

The long-awaited plans for expansion seem at last to be taking shape. Mrs Ruth McWilliam, Senior Research Offi-

cer, promised an expansion on two fronts: an increase in research assistance for specific projects and a documentation service designed to provide statistical material, published or unpublished, to ease the burden on the overworked research assistants.

Probably the most interesting research project now being carried on at the E.R.D. is **Dr Bernard Corry's** investigation of the causes of labour mobility.

On the staff since 1958, he is well-known for his controversial book on "Money, Saving and Investment in English Economics". He was amused when, after the publication of this work on 19th Century macro-economics, he was offered the lucrative post of investment adviser to a firm of stock-brokers.

In addition to studying labour mobility he is also preparing a new edition of Lauderdale's "Inquiry into the causes of Public Wealth" with an introduction which will be a follow-up on the controversy on 19th Century macro-economics. He is also busy writing articles on Robert Torrens and Henry Sidgwick. But he regards his work on labour mobility as the most interesting.

George Orwell

"Perhaps because of my early undergraduate and graduate training at the LSE, I had no interest in the real world. But as a result of my sojourn in the North-East I discovered that there were people who were poor and, that as **George Orwell** said coal-miners exist. A lot of people were leaving the North-East. I wished to join their company and therefore decided to embark on a large-scale investigation into the causes of labour mobility.

"Seriously though, there has been a lot of talk about the 'Drift to the South' and the motives behind it. As a scientist, one should insist that before policies are implemented the extent of the movement and the forces behind it should be thoroughly investigated.

"What I am trying to explain is the observed inter-regional movements of the insured population in the last decade. So far, I have investigated the effect of unemployment and earnings, and at best, these economic variables appear to explain about half of the observed movement of labour."

Lack of Data

Dr Corry's work has been handicapped by lack of data, difficulties in disaggregation and the frequent changes in the Ministry of Labour classification.

"There are three major questions in this field that require answers. Firstly, why does labour move? Secondly, can this movement be regarded as an equilibrating one? In other words, does it even out unemployment rates in different parts of the country or does it in fact increase the differences in unemployment between regions? Thirdly, and this question is often confused with the previous one, even if labour does move in the manner often assumed (in response to economic forces), is this a good thing, or should we not rather weigh the social as opposed to the private benefits and costs of the drift?"

Complexity

"The main conclusion so far of this study appears to be that the relationship between unemployment and labour mobility is a highly complex one and is not as clear-cut as some authorities would have us believe."

Sami Daniel

'RISORGIMENTO'

A Study of Progress

THE study of anthropology, contrary to general opinion, is by no means limited to darkest Africa or to coral islands. **Dr. Stirling**, a well-known figure in the Anthropology department, has been working in southern Italy. One of the points he emphasises is the closeness of sociology and anthropology and the extent of overlap. Dr. Stirling describes himself as a "a kind of sociologist".

His research is into the results of an effort by the Italian government to improve the standard of living of a peasant population. The area he studied is around Metaponto in Lucania, southern Italy. In 1951 the government expropriated land from landowners all over Italy

first time in his life, and to master all the commercial difficulties of being a self-employed smallholder. He also had a new social situation to cope with and a different kind of official to deal with. His family, social and economic relationships were all changed.

"I worked by personal contact with the people concerned and with officials. In one of the hill-top towns we made an intensive study of forty families, whom we visited several times and interviewed at length; we then made a parallel study of forty recipients of land from the land reform board. Dr. Stirling is hoping to produce a book about his study within the next three years.

Interruptions

Academic inquiries were, of course, interrupted by the intrusions of everyday life. Travelling across Europe in a Bedford caravan, camping on the way, had unforeseen complications. One hazard was the Stirlings' one-year-old son, who, having wallowed in thick French mud, then transferred it with great accuracy, to the luggage.

"Southern Italy", Dr. Stirling said, "is quite unlike the tourist image of Living outside the holiday resorts



Boys at the pump in one of the hill-top towns.

and redistributed it in small farms to landless labourers and tenant farmers. The people of the local comune had priority and only if there was land left over did it go to outsiders.

Social Structure

"My problem", Dr Stirling explained, "was to see what effect this had on social structure relationships of the people moved. Most of them who had previously been living in quite large hill-top towns are now scattered over the surrounding country. Landless labourers who had been semi-employed in the town were given 12-acre holdings of irrigated land.

The labourer had to completely change his farming techniques, to market his own produce for the

for two months with four children is rather different from the picture given by tourist brochures. On one occasion eleven Methodist students were coming to stay the night in our flat when the local water supply gave out. Drinking water had to be carried upstairs in buckets from the one tap that worked."

"There will be a growing demand for professional research on this kind of problem," he continued. "I do not like the implication that anthropologists and sociologists are scientists at least in the sense in which physicists are scientists — they are people who try to think systematically about society, in a way historians are not expected to. This kind of thinking is more difficult than that of natural scientists, because one is continually up against the fact that there is no straightforward set of concepts".

Diana Colvin

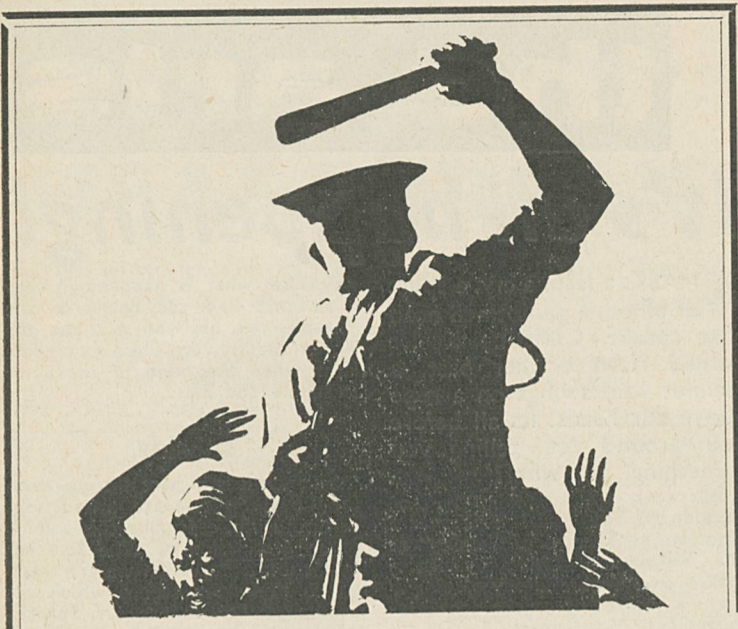


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SPOTLIGHT

Education in South Africa

"NATIVES will be taught from childhood to realise that equality with Europeans is not for them."

This sentence from Dr. Verwoerd's speech in the debate on the Bantu Education Bill in 1953 summarises the basis of education in South Africa, with the honesty which slips out from time to time and embarrasses representatives of the Republic trying to explain what separate development really means.

South Africa is not only the last remaining state where racialism is sanctioned by law — where the law is racialism — it is also a state where progress marches backwards with grim determination, and not least in education.



LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Today the Government spends £7 a year on the education of an African child — a decrease of 22% since 1953. (The figure for a white child is £64). It is true that enrolment increased by 70% (1953-60) — but the increase in teachers over the same period was 12%. The 1953 Bantu Education Act allocated a fixed sum of £6½ million a year to Bantu education, so that more children at school has not meant more schols, but larger classes and double sessions.

SPURNED

Nor are African children allowed to learn "White" subjects: "There is no place for him (the African) in our society above the level of certain forms of labour . . ." — again Dr. Verwoerd in 1953. So, when industry depends on black labour, Africans are taught gardening; and when the shortage of skilled personnel becomes acute, the Republic launches attractive immigration schemes, rather than train its own people.

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subjects, at any British University. Application forms should reach the Registry (Room 60) by March 2nd.

Children must be "taught in their own language", for English opens doors that are best kept locked, and while most of the available text-books are in English, examinations are not.

The Extension of University Education Act of 1959 has led to a decline in the quality of higher education too. Before the Act, the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town admitted white and non-white students on an equal footing. With the passing of the Act they became all-white.

SEPARATION

Those Universities with limited integration also became white, and tribal colleges were set up for Africans. Not only may black and white not learn together, but Zulu and Xhosa, allowed to share the same factory bench, must be separated in school and university, according to the law of divide and rule.

Since the poor quality of secondary education means that few Africans become qualified to teach, complete apartheid cannot be enforced in the tribal colleges, and they are staffed partly by white lecturers. While they do the same job as their African colleagues, they are paid £550 p.a. more.

DISCOURAGEMENT

To discourage the best white professors from wasting their talents teaching Africans, the salary for whites is £450 p.a. less at a tribal college than at a white university. And to minimise dangerous contacts between students, and to make sure that libraries containing subversive books are not available, the colleges are sited far from any town or means of transport.

COSTLY

Apartheid in education is expensive not merely in terms of the wastage of skill and intelligence, and in the cost of building separate colleges for each "ethnic group". It is even more costly in the resentment it arouses, and in the artificial divisions it creates between men.

The African people are trapped between giving their children no education, and subjecting them to inferior education — when it is available.

RAG MAG PRIZE WRANGLE

CONTROVERSY is raging over the £50 prize offered by Rag Mag '64 for the best feature published in it.

It may go to one of the LSE team who helped to produce it for the two entries by third-year law student Mark Harris were the only ones published.

For although the contest was publicised in several London student papers, and in the ULU newspaper Sennet, only five articles were received.

Editor Mike Cunningham, also a third-year student at LSE, said that two of the remaining entries were not of a high enough standard to be printed and the third was not Rag Mag style — it has been handed to the editor of Clare Market Review, who thought it more suitable for his magazine.

Commenting, Mike said this meant the Mark Harris' features were the only ones competing for the prize.

"I can only presume that one of them will therefore be awarded £50 in accordance with the allocation of the prize money. I don't even know what form of adjudication is or was planned.

Mark Harris said he hoped to donate at least four-fifths of any prize money he might receive to a charity chosen by the Rag Mag Board — "that's if they try to give me anything".



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The Turner & Newall Management Appointments Adviser will be visiting London University on Monday 9th March 1964. If you would like an interview, please contact the secretary of the Appointments Board.

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THE controversy that is now raging about pop art makes one reflect on what kind of art really is popular among the general public.

It would seem that the art which is most loved is impressionism and post-impressionism. Just as the populations of the ages in which these schools flourished rejected them as being too forward and brash, so they symbolise to us a dynamism and subtle vigour, no longer Christian, which nevertheless is more refined than the age in which we live. It is an art that we can understand without exertion.

imagination

Pre-impressionistic art is often rejected, either because of its apparent stiffness, as with pre-renaissance painting, or else as being too photographic, and thus not leaving enough to the imagination.

South Bank

THE Critics' Choice Season at the National Film Theatre includes D. W. Griffith's saga of "Intolerance" on Feb 3, and the Fritz Lang original of "Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" on Feb 17.

Two famous Gene Kelly Musicals — "On the Town" and "It's Always Fair Weather" — will be revived on Feb 19 and 29 respectively. For Bogart lovers, two of his greatest, "The Big Sleep" (Feb 14 & 15) and "The Maltese Falcon" (Feb 19 & 22), can thrill them yet again.

Dirk Bogarde is to recite extracts from eighteenth century satire to the music of Bach and Handel, in a concert at the Festival Hall, on Sunday Feb 9 at 3 p.m. The Berlin Philharmonic with von Karajan gives its final two concerts of Brahms on Saturday Feb 1 and Monday Feb 3.

"Andorra" by Max Frisch (who also wrote "The Fire Raisers") has a cast headed by Tom Courteney and Diana Wynyard and opened last night at the National Theatre. Try it for yourselves, whatever the critics may be saying today.



GOYA'S VISION

For the many who feel this way and whose opinion is not to be scorned, (and for this the appalling quality of art education in our schools is to blame) — for them the Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Goya at the Royal Academy, should provide an exciting enlargement of the artistic horizon.

Goya lived at a time of flux between the Baroque style and the Romantic and Realistic schools of Delacroix and Courbet respectively. One can see the influence of Delacroix reflected in Goya's splendid portraits of the Spanish nobility as well as his drawings and etchings; in some paintings there is almost a hint of impressionism in the subtle handling of colour by deft sharp brush strokes.

What is memorable about this exhibition is the vision and humour of these portraits. Goya was commissioned as a court painter and was respected as one of the most influential artists of his time, yet with incredible skill he captures all the empty pomposity of the nobility in their finery.

remember : students 2/6

All Goya's portraits come alive and one finds one thinking of them as of real people; but only later does one reflect that this is produced by his superb craftsmanship and feeling.

Goya's work is perceptive and honest, alive and warm. Yet in spite of the humour one occasionally detects an element of sadness, especially in some of his graphic works. In these especially one can see his detailed manner of recording life as well as the breadth of his imagination.

His drawings and impressions of bull fights are vivid and exciting, but most remarkable of all are the few grotesque caricatures which reveal the pessimism behind the flamboyant exterior.

This exhibition testifies to Goya's stature as an artist both in his time and in the complex of the history of art; a man whose paintings possess a kind of vitality and scepticism which is particularly meaningful today.

R.A.G.

as a forcing ground for popular culture; it's a commercial machine which boosts everything at the same deafening and eventually meaningless fortissimo.

oh yeah

The other is that it is now possible to be as much of a snob about pop as about jazz or early Church music — to talk knowingly about original Nashville recordings or, as someone pointed out in the New Statesman, to inflate pop with all kinds of fancy egg-head symbolism to make it worthy of our admiration.

But these threats can be overcome. The revolution is strong, and its supporters come from all classes.

oh yeah

The honours graduate who must have hush between 11 and 12 on Sunday night to listen to the Top Twenty, the Duchesses who jangled their jewellery at the Royal Command Performance, the Times music critic who's crazy for the Lennon-McCartney "Aeolian cadences" — they're all in the same boat with the girl who saves her pocket money to buy jelly babies for George.

Janice
(hippy hippy shake)
Greenberg

the arts

It's all happening!

A MASK, a leap, a cry, a spurt of blood, a guillotined head that speaks, Christine Keeler bathed clean of her past, a Hamlet who swings on a rope above our heads! Its all before you, around you, telling you something, but what?

But does it matter what . . . or should it? The Royal Shakespeare Company's "Theatre of Cruelty" at the Kensington LAMDA Theatre makes you feel . . . yes, simply feel, a sense of excitement, involvement, disturbance.

Perhaps it's a mistake to ask. Most of the scenes are separate exercises, or rather the result of exercises, designed to force the young actors to strip down human actions to their basic motivations, to the energy which conceives them, so that we can see the "cruelty" with which forces act against us.

"theatre"

The programme notes say that "the need to define a true experience in the theatre is as urgent as ever". I don't believe this and the production bears me out.

The actors involve themselves and the audience with love, hate, fear, all the emotions — and this is enough. In one scene they growl and groan — never speak — but

we know what is happening. They show that half the battle of the Theatre can be won without the words themselves; these can come later when the mind of the actor is supple and alert.

subsidy

This work is in part a preparation for Royal Shakespeare productions of the future, especially this coming June's production of "The Screens" by Genet, from which we are treated to the many scenes which the Lord Chamberlain has cut. Surprisingly the shock of hearing four-letter words spoken on a stage is not as great as one might imagine. We do hear these words every day, after all.

The audience and the actors are so wound up together in the close proximity of this horse-shoe auditorium that the stage illusions become as troubled and exhausting as reality.

Peter Brook and Charles Marowitz were bold in arranging this experiment. It is so subsidised that there will be no loss even if no seats are sold. But since seats are cheap enough (five shillings, and membership ten shillings) there is no reason why you should not help to repay this subsidy.

alan kay

ANYONE who missed the opportunity of seeing Georges Franjus' sombre and haunting "La Tête contre les Murs" (The Keepers) on BBC-TV some months ago has a second chance when Filmsoc show it on February 4th.

THE concert organised by LSE Music Society on Feb 4 will utilise all the musical talent that it can find in LSE. The concert, which is in aid of OXFAM, will include works by Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Telemann.

PREVIEW

Superficially, it is an attack on French law and its treatment of the insane. Franjus, though, is an anarchist; and the "The Keepers" evokes in its direction, in the fantastic photography of Shuftan and the brilliantly unsettling score, the twilight world of those caught without hope in the grip of authority. Jean-Pierre Mocky, Charles Aznavour and Anouk Aimée head the cast.

On February 10th, our second double-bill this year. Joseph Losey's talents at last have gained recognition with "The Servant": "The Criminal" (G.B. 1950) is an earlier though by no means minor work. Stanley Baker heads the denizens of Losey's ruthless world.

G.D.

L.H

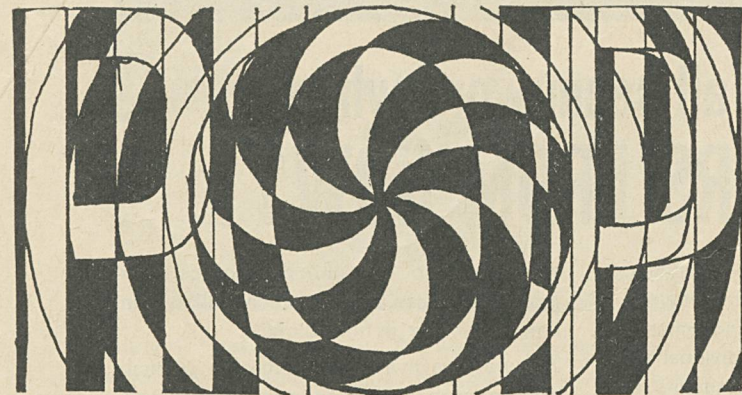
STUDENTS and SOCIETIES:

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THE most interesting thing about pop today is that it is so pop. Remember the tirades against decadent Welfare State youth that Johnnie Ray, Bill Haley, even early Elvis aroused? Today only a hero would admit to disliking the Beatles. Is this a revolt? No, it looks like a revolution.

oh yeah

Given two postulates:—

(1) **Pop + Money** = Beatles

Culture*

*2 A Levels
(2) **Culture - Pop** = - Money
Substitute (2) in (1)

Then:—

Pop + Pop - Culture = Beatles

2(Pop) = (Beatles x Culture) + Culture

But as the Beatles are human, and therefore inconstant, they can be eliminated.
2 x Pop = Culture + Culture = 2 x Culture

Culture = Pop

At last the division between art and entertainment shows signs of disappearing. There are hopeful signs of a breakthrough in many fields; think of Pop Art, Yogi Bear, jazz in pubs. Think of Z-Cars.

But there are two menaces. One is that so much pop is so awful. Even a totally inverted snob would not claim Radio Luxembourg

SPORT

Hard game — no result

HEARTBREAK DRAW

LSE drew their second round cup game against Goldsmiths at Berrylands last week. The score was 3-3. This is the first time the team has been through to the second round since they won the trophy in 1954.

In an exciting and pulsating game which proved far more open than the normal run of cup games LSE mastered the Goldsmiths pack.

After ten minutes, a fine piece of opportunism by right wing John Weir led to his centre Maudsley going over for an unconverted try wide out.

Within a quarter of an hour Goldsmiths were level. A defensive error allowed the Goldsmiths number eight to pick up a loose ball and cross over for an easy try, again unconverted.

The second half was one of white hot fury. Several times the referee had to speak to players of both sides. Shirts were torn and feelings were generally expressed in the fierce tackling. Towards the end the game tightened up considerably with both sides loathe to give away an inch. LSE had all the play in the last quarter but were unable to gain the decisive points.

Outstanding in what was essentially a team effort were R. Clough, P. Jeffers and B. Townsend. The replay will be next Wednesday at Goldsmiths. Full report in the next issue.

Team: Townsend, Wier, Jeffers, Maudsley, Bowman, Salkeld, Grinell, Ridge, Borkett, Davies, Pilbeam, Kirkham, Clough, Hewison and Sutcliffe.

SOCCER

THE LSE soccer team has dropped back in the race for the championship of the Premier League. Successive league defeats at UC (2-0) and at home to Kings (5-3) sent the team scuttling down the table. These were disappointing results especially in view of the great start made to the season.

The second eleven, however, has made a good recovery after a poor start. Kings were beaten 4-3 at Berrylands and the side continues to move up the table.

However the second team was beaten in the cup in an away match against a powerful QMC side. The game went into extra time the score after 90 minutes being 2-2. Goalscorers were Scott and Nicholls. Soon after the restart QMC scored twice in quick succession. Hyams scored a further goal for LSE to make the final score QMC 4 LSE 3. In view of the fact that QMC fielded a very strong side including three University players the result was not too disappointing. Stars were Scott and Lyons. Lyons must get special mention for the way he has played this season. He has turned in a series of sound games at full-back.

The third eleven still tops division 2R of the league. As yet unbeaten, they should be promoted and be playing in the same division as the second team next year.

SUPPLEMENTARY

A WEEK ago yesterday the first eleven lost yet again in the league. They were beaten 1-0 by Battersea College. This was all the more disappointing in view of their very fine cup success of four days previous. This would seem to put an end to any championship hopes and they must now be rank outsiders.

On the same day the second team lost to the same team going down by 3-0. This ends a successful run for them in the league.

The third eleven lost its unbeaten league record when they were beaten 3-1 — again by Battersea. It is, however fair to remark that only left half Dereck Hindmarch has been a regular member of the defence this season — all other regulars being either absent through injury or else on duty in higher teams. Goalscorer was Bas Teare. The fifth team also lost 2-1.

CROSS COUNTRY

IN the annual match against Wigmore LSE was forced to send an understrength team. Under the circumstances LSE finished very creditably. Keith Ord began strongly but faded in the later stages while Guy Ogden, though not in contact with the leaders, ran strongly to be LSE's first man home, the race being won by ex-international Frank Salvat.

The match with Goldsmiths was shrouded in a heavy mist as a result of which Ord departed on a lengthy detour which cost LSE the race. Guy Ogden and Colin Craven ran steadily to finish equal second but could not save the side from its first defeat by a college side this season. Terry Reddin led the second team to a creditable draw.

The most interesting tussle for the rest of the term is the League championship. UC have a fairly safe lead while at present LSE have the edge on Kings for second place. The QMC 7½ mile race could settle the issue.

BOAT CLUB

AS appeared in the late supplement of the last issue, the boat club has made a good start to the season. In addition to the success in the Autumn Clinker Regatta (for which LSE received a huge trophy which none of the college trophy cabinets is large enough to accommodate) the first eight reached the final of the Winter Eights over a mile course at Chiswick. They were narrowly beaten by Royal Veterinary College. The second and third crews also put in solid performances.

This term the club is entering crews for the four mile head of the River courses at Bedford, Reading and on the tideway. With the promising early season form and the invaluable coaching of Mr Tunstall, the prospects look bright.

Beaver has been asked to announce that the club is in urgent need of coxwains. Anybody interested should leave a note to the captain on the boat club notice board giving name, address, weight and telephone number.

SOCCER TEAM REACHES SEMI

Evans and Phillipson star

A BACK-TO-FULL-STRENGTH LSE soccer side swept in to the semi-final of the cup when they ran out two goals better off than Kings at Mitcham on January 18th.

Struggling under a psychological disadvantage of knowing they had been beaten 5-3 by the same team on the previous Wednesday, LSE refused to be unsettled, and the team contrived to play attractive and direct football which left the home team struggling throughout the first and for most of the second half.

More than anything it was a tactical triumph. Learning from the game of three days previous, LSE had dropped Kiernan back to wing half to counter the Kings dual centre-forward plan. The result was a solid-looking 4-2-4 formation which gave LSE mid-field domination allowing the forwards to move more freely and dangerously.

LSE soon stamped their authority on the game. Consistent pressure saw often six LSE men moving up in to fluent thoughtful attacks. First Summers and then Evans went close to scoring before the first goal came. The goal was a brilliant one. Summers chested down a long cross from the wing, dragged the ball past the opposing centre-half and fired a vicious drive in to the far corner from an oblique angle.

Ten minutes later LSE went further ahead. Phillipson combined well with Cooper on the left wing before sending in a hard low cross which a Kings defender could only turn in to his own net.

Kings came more in to the game at the start of the second half. It was during this period that they pulled a goal back. A speculative lob from the right wing was turned on to the bar by goalkeeper Wilks and the ball was rushed through.

The LSE defence now took a grip on the game and the visitors re-established their superiority. Right winger Shepherd scored the goal which restored LSE's two goal lead and put the result beyond doubt when he moved inside the fullback to slide the ball home.

The formality of completing the full ninety minutes was hardly necessary. During this period Johnny Evans, a tricky ball playing inside forward, demonstrated his superb ball control as LSE just strove to keep possession in the final few minutes. A decisive result was recorded. A similar performance should see LSE in the final.

TEAM: Wilks; Oates, Fisher; Robinson, Dunn, Kiernan; Shepherd, Evans, Summers, Cooper, Phillipson.

Around the clubs

RUGBY

ON Friday 17th of January LSE XV played the Welsh team of Buryport. This is the home team of LSE rugger player Dickie Davis. He did in fact play for the Welsh side in this game. Buryport ran out 11-3 winners. It was somewhat against the run of play when the Welshmen took the lead early in the first half. Indeed in the early stages LSE did most of the attacking. LSE's only try came from Sutcliffe after a fine movement, but in the end the Welsh team was well worth its win.

FENCING

THE fencing club has practices in the gym every Tuesday and Friday between 4.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. New members, it is announced, are welcome and those interested should see the notice board.

TABLE-TENNIS

FOLLOWING usual precedent the LSE table tennis club is again one of the most successful clubs in LSE. The first team is unbeaten so far and has reached the quarter final of the cup competition. Good results have also been returned by the other teams.

APOLOGY TO RUGBY

BEAVER regrets the misprint in the late supplement in the last issue of the paper. The score should read LSE 1st XV 22 Fairbairn 3. This error was due to a fault in the printing machine. However since the Rugby club so rarely has such an encouraging result to print, it was felt that this correction should be printed.

BADMINTON

RESULT: On Saturday January the eighteenth LSE Badminton first team beat Battersea by 9-0 away from home.

SIMMONDS

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KEN HURLEY

A PROFILE

By A. MacDuff



ency. Talking to him, one senses a determination — a drive which spells success in the future.

Ken is a little older than most of us. He was in advertising for 18 months before he came to LSE. He is in his second year (B.Sc. (Econ.) in Industry and Trade) though it is actually his third year at LSE. He failed Part One and had to repeat his first year. What does the future hold? He wishes to become a solicitor. It's an unusual combination of experience, subjects and ambition — but then Ken is no ordinary person.

What, I asked, did he think was wrong with the AU. "Well, difficulty in communications — it sometimes takes several days to contact someone, and the fact that we have to work on a yearly basis. It's very difficult to get things done in one year. No sooner have improvements started than you're out of office and unable to finish the job", he replied.

Ken is a member of the Rugby Club. After only two weeks at LSE he was in the first fifteen — in the second row. However, he bears none of the raucous characteristics often associated — rightly or wrongly — with Rugby Club members.

I asked for one more question. "What do you think of LSE, Ken?" "Great. Especially for me — after working for a year and a half. I find it most interesting and stimulating." — this reply was typical of the big quiet man who efficiently directs LSE sport — always satisfied, never complaining, yet never smug: Happy with what he has, but determined to improve it.

ATHLETIC Union President Ken Hurley is a peculiar specimen. Of Irish parentage, Ken was brought up in South Wales, yet bears no accent. He is a tall suave impressive looking character.

I spoke to him in the St. Clement Concourse Area. He was not keen on the interview. It was typical. He hates to push himself, preferring to get on with the job quietly — asking no thanks.

"Why did you want to be President of the AU?" I asked. Ken shifted uneasily. "I don't suppose you'll believe this" he said, but I shall have to give you the old 'clap-trap'. Actually it happens to be true. I really felt that I'd had so much enjoyment from sport at LSE that I would like to give something back."

Had this statement come from anyone else I would probably not have believed it. I should have thought that it was 'clap-trap', but coming from Ken, I knew that he was sincere.

Those who know Ken Hurley know that he is a modest easy — to-get-on-with character. He is a likeable and popular person. He is in many ways placid yet combines a nonchalant air with a quiet effici-

BEAVER 37

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Revision considered

BOLD new changes are envisaged in the LI.B. Course at London University.

The Heads of the College Law-Faculties have agreed unanimously on the basic need to revise the Course-syllabus and will shortly meet to discuss possible amendments in it.

The staff in the Law-Faculty at LSE have been asked to put forward, confidentially, their ideas on the order in which subjects are taken in London, and the content of such subjects.

Professor Kahn-Freund, the present Head of LSE's Law Department, is known to be entirely opposed to the existing system of examination. But he is to vacate his Chair in London later this year, and will thereupon take up a new appointment at Oxford.

A colleague of his at LSE, Professor Wheatcroft, is testing out opinion on a two-subject degree course. If this proposal were adopted, it would mean greater specialisation in the subjects a Law-student reads at University.

Such a change, however, would probably be unpopular with those wishing to take professional exams after graduation.

It is, anyway, clear from these two professorial views — both somewhat revolutionary — that lawyers (at least, of the academic variety) are neither complacent nor conservative in outlook.

New appointment

THE LSE Law Faculty has filled one of its vacant Chairs. Mr K. W. Wedderburn, ten years a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and Lecturer in Law at that University, is resigning his posts there in June 1964.

He is 36 and will take up in London the vacant Sir Ernest Cassel Professorship of Commercial Law in succession to Professor L. C. B. Gower. Mr Wedderburn is reported as having stood for radical changes in age-old university regulations and restrictions. He also supported the admission of more grammar-school boys to Cambridge.

Critical though he is of many Cambridge traditions, he likes the University very much. Indeed, he thinks the Cambridge Law Tripos is better than the corresponding London course.

The reason he gives for moving south is, in his own words, that "the LSE Chair offers very special opportunities in the next few years and I hope I can make use of them."

£42,000

£42,000 has been given by the Foundation for Management Education to establish fellowships in management studies at LSE.

"The new fellows will be members of the academic staff carrying out research and graduate teaching in a number of departments," said Professor Edey.

He regretted that no money had been awarded for studentships which are so scarce for British graduates. The reason, he suggested, was that part of the £42,000 came from the University Grants Committee (via the Foundation) and this is not concerned with studentships.

Peculiar Problem

THE LSE Library — in common with other University Libraries up and down the country — is dismayed at the substantial number of books that disappear from its shelves every year; but the Bangor Library has peculiar problems of its own to do with a loss unaccounted for.

The automatic enumerator on its new turnstile-system indicates that, while 18,971 people have entered the Library, only 16,522 have come out again.

WORLD HUNGER

Today's Problem
 Tomorrow's Problem
 Your help is needed

NOW

Freedom from Hunger
 Campaign,
 17 Northumberland Avenue,
 W.C.2

Against discrimination

For 10 days LSE post-graduate Nitin Desai walked the streets trying to find a room. He tried over 40 places.

"At least half of them turned me down on account of my colour", says Nitin. "At first the refusals didn't bother me, I am not a hyper-sensitive person."

"But after ten days I became sick and disgusted. When people advertise "vacancies" in the window but tell you they are full on the doorstep, it is easy to become angry".

Instead Nitin became curious. Curious about the causes of racial discrimination. He joined the Society against Racial Discrimination and soon became its chairman.



Attempt to Understand

"I felt it was silly to attack something we didn't understand", he said. "So it was decided to get a study group to look into the problem of accommodation discrimination against students".

That was last term. Since then a survey has been quietly launched.

Run in cooperation with the London University Lodging's Bureau, it is expected that about 200 landladies will be interviewed by members of the Bureau. Each will be asked 13 questions prepared by members of the study group.

"We want to discover if there is a tie-up between racial discrimination and other sociological aspects", Nitin explained. "Our questionnaire asks landladies to tick one of several possible reasons why they won't take coloured students".

Scientific Survey

It was hoped at first that the survey should be a scientific one. But it was discovered that no comprehensive list of landladies exists. It is thus impossible to obtain a scientific sample.

"I feel certain that the sample we are using", says Nitin, "is biased. But it is difficult to say in which direction".

Already the study group have had one success. After discussing the question they decided to ask the Lodging's Bureau to re-phrase the part of the lodging's questionnaire to landladies asking them if they would take coloured students.

"Previously this was in the form of a list of different races.

"We asked that the question be re-phrased so that she had to write out the names of the races she will not take".

This has brought a reduction in the number of landladies who state their unwillingness to take coloured students.

In all, the survey, even when completed, will only be a small step forward," says Nitin. "But it is the way the problem must be approached in this country; students—and others—must not merely condemn, they must make some effort at understanding".

BAN THE BALL

NO more Commemoration Balls?

At the meeting on Jan. 17 the Union overwhelmingly supported Senior Treasurer Mike Bromwich's motion to recommend "to future Councils that there be no further Commemoration Balls."

Not closed

The whole matter is not closed, however. The subject can still be debated again should a Private Motion asking for a Ball be introduced, and we can once again hear the views so forcefully presented so many times before.

KENNETH BERRILL

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EAST ASIA

Papers, and discussions on them, delivered at the Conference held by the International Economic Association at Gamagori in Japan. Contributors include Kenneth Berrill, Hiroshi Kitamura, Austin Robinson, Luc Faubel, P. S. Lokanathan, Shu-chin Yang, Minoru Tachi, Howard S. Ellis, Motokazu Kimura and I. Svernilson.
 Coming March 26th 60s.

J. R. HICKS

THE THEORY OF WAGES

The text of the first edition (1932) and a chapter by chapter assessment of the original text in the light of recent developments. 2nd Edn. 35s.

MACMILLAN

HE'S OURS

SIMON MLENGE is the student adopted by Beaver through War on Want. He is 24, married, with two children. He had eight years of formal schooling, and a further two years at Morotoro teachers' training college.

Since 1956 he has been teaching in primary and secondary schools.

Now, thanks to the efforts of War on Want, he is able to add to his knowledge and experience. LSE contributions to War on Want will provide a £100 scholarship to Kivukoni College, Dar-es-Salaam.

At the opening of the college in 1961 Julius Nyerere emphasised the need for "a strong and able crew" for the crossing to independence. (The name Kivukoni means "the crossing place" — it is on an island to which there is access only by ferry).

Every student must cross "to a wider understanding and to new opportunities for service". The college exists for this purpose.

Simon started in November and is making good progress in his 30 week course in social studies. The course is a "training in responsibility" to produce Tanganyikans aware of their country's problems and able to see how to overcome them.

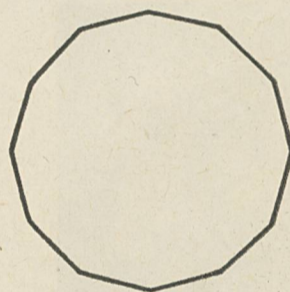
WAR ON WANT

£100 for Simon.

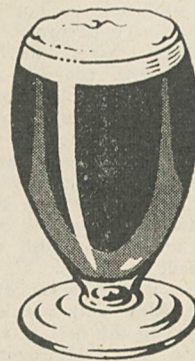
Give to-day!



POLLY



POLYGON



GUINNESS



GUINNESS GONE

GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU

G.F.S. 40