

Paul Sithi Amnuai



★
We are glad to hear that Paul's doctor has given him a clean bill of health after his recent illness, which caused him to resign his position of Deputy President. Perhaps we can inveigle Paul back on "Beaver" staff!

Beaver

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'EVENING STANDARD' SUPPLEMENTS Blunders Galore in New Venture

NEW UNITED NATIONS VENTURE

MODEL U.N. TO BE SET UP IN L.S.E.

Following the success of the model security Council held by the L.S.E. United Nations Students' Association last year, it was decided to create M.U.N.O. — Model United Nations Organisation which will convene its first General Assembly at L.S.E. on March 3rd.

All 82 member states of the U.N. will be represented, and highly controversial topics will be discussed.

M.U.N.O. is going to be one of the events of the year at L.S.E. It is hoped that the Press and T.V. cameras will be present for the opening ceremony. Distinguished guests, including Mrs. Pandit—the first woman president of the General Assembly—Mr. Noel-Baker and Mr. Kingsley Martin have also been invited to address the assembly.

Participating delegations in M.U.N.O. are now in the process of formation and we sincerely hope that people interested in representing a country and in M.U.N.O. generally will contact the Organising Committee as soon as possible.

N. S. MERANI,
Chairman, Organising Committee

New Venture

★ By Brian Levy ★

IT was not until Tuesday, January 19th, that anyone at L.S.E. knew anything of the "Evening Standard" plan to bring out a weekly University of London special edition with the professed policy of "bringing the attention of the public to the fact that London is a University city", but with the real aim to capture the wide market of past and present University of London students.

The "Evening Standard" had planned for students to sell the special edition inside the premises of major colleges, but this idea soon broke down. Besides the fact that none of the college Unions could ever grant permission for an outside commercial organisation to hawk their ware inside the colleges concerned, the fact that Thursday is the publication day of most local college newspapers had been ignored by John Spellman, who had taken upon himself, as U.L.U. President of Debates, to advise the "Standard" upon how to go about their scheme. He has since been suspended from U.L.U. by President Robin Mackenzie.

Swift action by L.S.E., King's, and U.C. resulted in the students selling this first special

edition being thrown out of the respective colleges. Relations between the "Standard" and the Presidents of these colleges grew even more strained when college newspaper editors reported heavy drops in sales. Imperial College Union executive have since banned the release of any official information to the "Standard".

After many meetings, the special edition of the 'University of London' "Evening Standard" has been agreed by all to appear on Wednesdays. It will be sold outside the college by "Evening Standard" agents. Union council refused to appoint sellers on the grounds that it might hurt the regular street newspaper seller. However, this has not bothered the "Standard", who is recruiting students (not from this college) to sell the paper for them.

THE ESSEC TOUR Report to Union

WHEN the controversial appearance of a British student ESSEC tour report was presented in Union by the leader of the delegation, Akhil Marfatia, several curious incidents arose over the delegation's recommendations.

The main issue of whether we should develop contacts with the proposed Union of European economics faculties and Universities was practically unchallenged.

It was the recommendations of the delegations that toured France in the Christmas vacation that caused controversy. One of these recommendations stressed the need for a British student to attend the meetings which are taking place to formulate the new "European Community of Economics Students". The report went so far as to propose that if no British student applied to go to one of these meetings then a member of Council should go, with expenses paid for by the Union.

SUPPORT FROM KRIMPAS

Although this was strongly supported by the students who went on the previous tour (two Greeks, an Indian, and a stateless Sicilian) opposition to this scheme came mostly from British students. Speaking for the delegation, George Krimpas told the House that the non-

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS SAY 'NO'

caused comment by the other delegations. The French hosts, from the ESSEC college, were plainly offended. This was an English university, Mr. Krimpas concluded, and such important measures concerning it should be discussed by British students. After some light-hearted banter on the possible distinction between English and British, there were many speakers against the motion. Mr. Levy opposed the recommendation on the grounds that it would create a distinction between foreign and British students to go on such delegations, if they could not be bothered to go, why should special favourable provisions be made for them?

SHAW SPEAKS

Mr. Marfatia defended his recommendation by denying that his proposal would draw a line of distinction between British and foreign students, and from the floor Messrs. Shaw, de Boltho, and Thomopoulos spoke in favour of the recommendation.

Yet despite the united stand of the delegation, Mr. Levy's amendment, which was further amended by Mr. Doghanis, deleting the paragraph of the recommendation concerned and substituting a rebuke to British students for not taking an interest in an important matter, was carried by a large majority.

Another recommendation spoke in strong terms of administrative blunders in the Union that caused the delegation to go to France unbriefed upon their tasks, was laid on the table after some preliminary discussion. As the President and the ESSEC officer, Roger Ford, were unable to be present at the meeting, this matter will come up at a later meeting.

The delegation complaint that some Union official withheld information on their trip, causing them considerable embarrassment at the conference held on the European Community at Lille. Again speaking for the whole delegation, Mr. Krimpas said that he felt that the ESSEC officer was to blame, but as Mr. Ford was not present, the House felt it best to let the matter rest until all the officials concerned were present to hear the accusations levelled against them.

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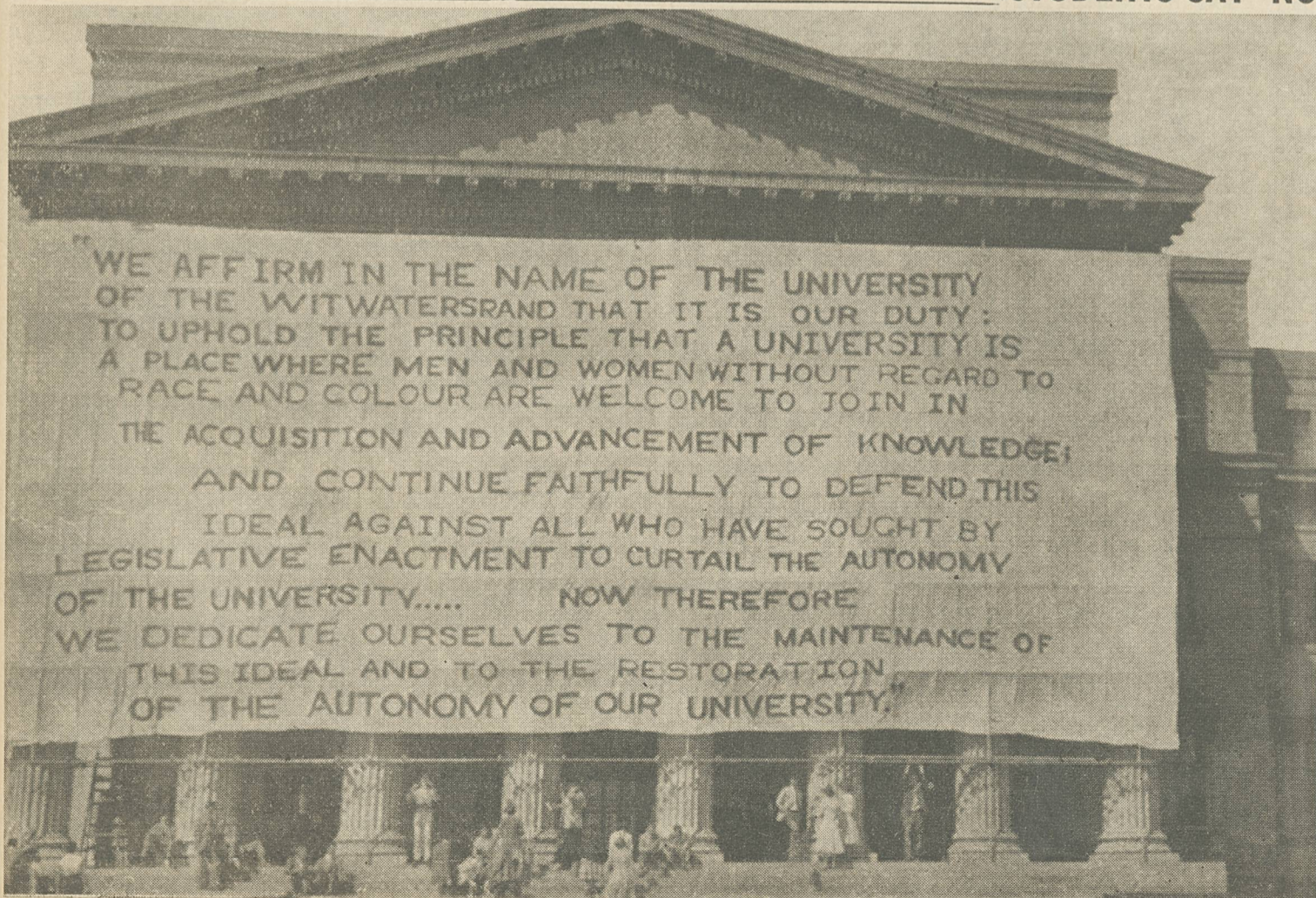
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Editorial

THE 'EVENING STANDARD' AND 'BEAVER'

"Beaver" is quite unafraid of competition from any outside source. Even if the "Evening Standard" go ahead with their weekly supplement, we are positive that L.S.E. would prefer to buy its own journal rather than to pay for a paper containing some four or five pages of "London University" news, plus the insignificant trivia of an ordinary "lunch-edition" evening newspaper.

Nevertheless, perhaps the "Evening Standard" can make a go of their scheme. Certainly they were misinformed about much that goes on in the large individual colleges that make up an integral part of the University as a whole. We fully support the action of Robin Mackenzie in suspending Spellman for his "childish actions".

It is no boast, but the plain truth that when "Beaver" was made available, sales of our outside competitor dropped sharply.

The appearance of this new publication aimed at the student must also put "Sennet" in a quandary. It is the policy of "Sennet" to be the UNIVERSITY newspaper. It tries to carry the main news and views from all the many London colleges. Will it now give its best stories to the "Evening Standard" and become more of a University weekly magazine? We'll be interested to see what happens.

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SHORTHAND TYPIST needed desperately by overworked editor. No pay, but chance to rub shoulders with the great. Apply, "Beaver" office.

Spotlight on Eddie Lock

Edwin William Lock is so well-known and well-liked that this Spotlight is more of a tribute than an introduction to one of the few real personalities in the Union.

Born in London 25 years ago, Eddie was educated in a Jesuit college until he was 16. He left without having taken his G.C.E. because of illness, and became a filing clerk in an accountant's office.

Then began his long fight to compensate himself for his educational shortcomings. By studying for four nights a week at evening classes he passed the Preliminary and Intermediate Accountancy examinations. His ability did not go unrecognised by the T.U.C., who awarded him a Sir Stafford Cripps' scholarship to take a Trade Union Studies course at the L.S.E. From the start of his career, Eddie has been a member of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union.

This was two years ago. Next year Eddie will be starting on his B.Sc. (Econ.), and will no doubt make as fine a success



of this as he has made of his other efforts.

It is this side of Eddie Lock that is largely unknown to members of the Union. His natural modesty made it difficult for me to drag out this story of sheer ability and guts to triumph over the most trying of circumstances.

Much effort went into his struggle to get into L.S.E. Yet once here he has put much of his time at the disposal of the Union. A staunch member of the Labour Society and a devout Catholic, it is typical of the man that his wide circle of friends include students of all political and religious outlooks. Eddie has worked for the Union in a number of posts, and this year is Chairman of the Week-end School, which under his dynamic leadership is going from strength to strength. He has also represented L.S.E. at conferences with outside student bodies, notably the N.U.S., and is always ready to give a helping hand whenever asked.

His views on L.S.E. — "I thoroughly enjoy life here. It has given me an opportunity to understand people. I find it an advantage to be slightly older, as I feel I now have a better idea of what I want to give to and get from life."

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President's Column



After six months in the office of President, it is possible to look back and re-examine one's concept of the Union and the value of its activities.

Its routine functions are mainly the provision of services of its members and also the maintenance of a certain degree of representation amongst other colleges and at conferences at university and national level; the list of Union officers now holding specific functions runs to some 80 people, many of whom have committees working with them. In the past few years considerable attention has been made to the smooth administrative running of the Union, and many improvements have been suggested in its organisation.

Yet I feel that we have tended to lose sight of the wood through the trees. Although a smoothly run organisation is important it is not an end in itself. Let us remember that the Union is in a position to provide the only non-specialist

Beveridge Prize Debate

The Beveridge Prize Debate for 1960 will be held on February 15th in the Old Theatre when Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P., and the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths will be the main speakers. The motion under discussion will be "This House Considers that the Labour Party is Obsolete".

Jim Griffiths, Labour Minister, is one of the foremost members of the Labour Party's National Executive, which he has sat on since 1939. He has been Labour M.P. for Llanelli since 1936. He was educated at Bettws School, Ammanford, and went to the Labour College here in London. In the first post-war Labour Government he was Minister of National Insurance, and in this post was instrumental, along with Nye Bevan, in the setting up of the National Health Service. In the second Labour Government he was Secretary of State for the Colonies; he is at present the Labour Party's leading spokesman on Colonial Affairs.

Sir Edward Boyle, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, has been Conservative M.P. for the Handsworth Division of Birmingham since 1950. He is at present Financial Secretary to the Treasury and from 1957 to 1959 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education.

The Chair at the Debate will be taken by Lord Beveridge, himself, and he will also present the trophy. The speeches will be assessed by a panel of judges which will include the Director and Dr. Valentine.

forum where all students can meet, debate, and develop their ideas.

We are all aware that L.S.E. brings together a body of students whose variety of experience and ideas can hardly be equalled, and yet many people are conscious that the opportunities inherent in this situation are being missed, and that the criticisms of those disappointed with the intellectual life of the Union here are not unjustified.

PROGRESS MADE

It should be one of the prime tasks of the Union to provide those opportunities that have to a certain degree been lacking. We have made much progress in our week-end schools and debates, although there is still room for improvement for efficiency in organisation, not for its own sake, as I have tried to stress, but in order to get these activities treated with the respect and seriousness that they merit.

JOHN MOORE

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Further information about State Studentships is given in Form 102(a)UP, available from the Registrar's Office.

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S. TAYLOR

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Speaking my mind

Dear Sir,

I am very surprised to see your favourable comments upon the ex-Business Manager of C.M.R.

The then Business Manager hindered the production of C.M.R. by his laziness and ignorance of elementary business procedure. . . .

At the end of last term he left for home taking with him important records so that not only did he not do his work, but prevented others from doing it. . . .

I hope that you will print this letter, a copy of which I have given to the Deputy President.

Yours faithfully,

SAM WOLF

(Editor, Clare Market Review.)

You know, Sam, we thought that you had better things to do than write such letters to us. Your note was shown to John Fryer, who declines to comment upon your personal differences.

Dear Sir,

Last term we had to put up with Demetrakos. Now it seems that you have found out how to edit a student newspaper at an even lower level.

It's about time Paley was given the push; his neurotic ramblings would be a disgrace to "Chick's Own", although perhaps certain leftist weeklies would be interested. And besides dear Joel, we were treated to the disgusting collection of features on page four. Particularly nauseating were the juvenile whines of "H-bombs are Good for You", and the sly malicious tones of "Confidentially". Will you kindly take the cult of the personality back to wherever you do come from—the tone of the paper as a whole suggests Eastern Europe.

Yours faithfully,

"BRITANNICUS"

Thank you, Mr. Britannicus, for your charming letter, full of constructive and helpful criticisms.

We regret that we are unable to publish articles or letters that come to us unsigned. Although the identity of the writer can be concealed by a pseudonym if necessary, an appropriate member of "Beaver" staff must be informed of the true identity of the contributor; if so required the name will be treated as confidential.

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VIVA ITALIA!

This month sees the centenary of Italy's birth as an independent State. Vittorio Jucker, an Italian journalist now studying at L.S.E., and Andrew de Boltho, Associate Editor of "Beaver" who was born and lived most of his life in Sicily, comment upon the state of the nation.

A Unified Italy

By Vittorio Jucker

IT was a hundred years ago that the kingdom of Italy was created; for the first time after centuries of division and abasement, she was again a political entity with an important role to play within the European framework. For Italy this first century as a fully-fledged nation has been a century full of events — of the poverty stricken peninsula that became a world power, conquered an Empire, and then lost it, together with much of her prestige.

Today, we are a prosperous nation in the full swing of industrial expansion; the "faithful and precious" ally of the Western powers; member of the European Common Market, and our Foreign Minister has repeatedly been invited to dine with the Big Four in their Geneva meetings.

GLITTERING ARCADE

Yes, the external picture is a charming one, but just go behind the glittering facade and you will see what a country we really are! More than a million unemployed, and two million on casual labour. A growing population in the South with one of the lowest standards of life in Europe, whilst at the same time the North is going through a continuous industrial expansion.

There is no real government at this moment, only a puppet regime in the hands of private industry and the powerful

Church. Parliament, increasingly unrepresentative and inefficient, has been reduced to factions of almost equal strength bringing pressure to bear on a divided and uncertain government party, the Christian Democrats.

When we adopted our constitution, one of the most progressive and least applied in Europe, it seemed that we were at last on the way to solving our secular problem; that of unity. Because of its historical development, due in great part to the presence of the Holy See in Rome, there has always been a latent form of Ghibelism and Guelfism. The Church was at the same time our unifying centre yet the origin of all our divisions. Our unification was made against the will of the Church, as she thought her interests incompatible with those of a lay State.

THE FASCIST ERA

It was during Fascism that the secular and spiritual bodies found a workable solution with the Lateranensi pacts of 1929 now embodied in the constitution. Fascism, supported by

private industrialists, the apes of the corporate State, became one of the Church's weapons against "evil and materialism".

With the end of the war and the establishment of a lay republic, which derived its ideals and hopes from the long internal struggle against Fascism, we had for the first time a truly democratic government. But this state of affairs did not last long; the exaggerated fears of the Communist Party brought the Christian Democrats, a progressive party in the beginning, into the hands of the Vatican. The fight against "evil and materialism" continued with new weapons, but still at the expense of the Italians.

All the same, it cannot be denied that much has been achieved. Private industry, embodied in a confederation (confindustria) developed very quickly after the war, but tended on the whole to develop into big monopolistic cartels, so preventing competition from newcomers. At the same time, however, the State industries under the IRO (Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale) has had to face direct competition from private industry which on the

whole has had good effects upon the economy.

PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH

Our industrial output has risen to a level that justifies the pride that Italians have in their economic development, but during the same time the South has remained a depressed area. It has become clear that private industry is either incapable or unwilling to invest in the South. Against much opposition, both official and unofficial, a State-owned company has been the first to intervene on a really big scale. Oil has been found in Sicily and new works have been established in the middle of highly depressed areas, such as the rubber and fertiliser plants in Ravenna, the former being the biggest in Europe. Chemical plants are being built in Sicily; an atomic power station outside Rome; and there are refineries, steel plants, etc., being planned for the South. It is largely due to the work of Signor Mattei, the director of the State-owned company concerned, that at long last something is being done. He leads a faction, it is true, and it is rare indeed that

factional interests should coincide with those of the nation as a whole.

AWARENESS OF LEFTISTS

Mattei's political supporters are to be found on the left-wing of the Christian Democrats, headed by Signor Fanfani. Their policy is of one of neutrality in the East-West struggle and of opposition to the ultra Atlanticism of the Right-wing. There is a growing awareness that the geographical position of the country, combined with its historical development, makes it a natural bridge between Europe and the rest of the Mediterranean. This is why the moderate left is pressing for the economic industrialisation of our depressed areas that are really the natural suppliers of the vast Mediterranean markets. But again the lack of unity makes itself felt in the bitter struggle for power.

Never perhaps in our short history have we been so near, yet so far, from achieving our goals. The future may see us as a prosperous and democratic country, or may see us relegated once more into a secondary position in subservience to the Church, or to what is becoming known as clerico-fascism. It is to be hoped that with European integration at the door our petty quarrels will be set aside once and for all for the greater good.

Terra del Sole

By Andrew de Boltho

"A land on which for twelve hours a day, for nine months in the year, the red, burning sun shines without mercy." This is how Sicily is described in a recent Italian novel. And this description is true, too, of Southern Italy.

A barren, rocky soil, dried out and burnt; a monotonous yet savage landscape. On this Sicilian earth for 2,000 years foreign invaders have followed each other and have left traces of their civilisations. Hence the strange mixture of architecture seen on the island—classical Greek with stylised Arabic, mediaeval romantic with Spanish baroque. The Sicilian, too, is a strange and fascinating mixture.

On the one hand the extremely poor soil, and on the other the many foreign invaders have made him a different type of person from the mainland Italian. Arabic and Spanish influences have probably been the strongest, but Greek, Norman, and French blood has not been wiped away by successive settlers.

These perennial conquests have probably caused the main characteristic of the Sicilian: his inborn distrust of the State.

The peasant entrenches himself in his family. Neighbours are strangers, whilst other Italians are "foreigners". The only recognised government is the policeman and the tax agent. Both are hated for obvious reasons. This hatred of the State brought in its own turn the highly feudal structure of society and in Sicily, where the conditions are perhaps the

worst, organisations like the "Mafia". Much has been written about this intricate and complex body, but few have really understood what the "Mafia" is and what it sets out to achieve. Born as a private police body of the feudal lord, the society became an autonomous force, sometimes supporting the peasants against the landowner, and these societies (there are many of them) stretch deep into the political and economic life of Sicily.

South of Rome there is a land of strange contrasts. From the rich nobles in their baroque "palazzi" to the poverty and misery of the peasant, who yet maintains a proud and fierce behaviour. Despite some changes the land is not one accustomed to adjustments. Pagan and Christian traditions and superstitions are deep-rooted and are hard to remove. The conservative attitude of the Church, accustomed to dominate but not be constructive, has hindered progress.

FALSE FABLE

Let me correct one mistaken impression of these people. This old fable of the lazy Italian is completely false. Many people, in Northern Italy as well as outside the country, believe that the Southern peasant is lazy. Far from it; few peasants can spend more time on their labours than do the Southern Italians. And few can receive such little satisfaction from their toil. Men work hard in dreary and difficult jobs for meagre pay. One example will suffice. The oil discoveries

(the new hope of Sicily) have meant the arrival of teams of geologists. They work in the mountains and employ men to carry heavy barrels of water up to them. The workers sweat 18 hours a day in the terrible heat and get about 30s. a week for their labours.

Unemployment, poverty, and a perpetual struggle with the dry soil permanently ruined by erosion have made the peasant a hard, taciturn, and embittered worker. No so with the women; mediaeval barriers have yet to be lifted. The female is very much the "weaker" sex. Especially in villages, the woman's position is one of total subordination and obedience. From the house of her parents she moves straight into the house of her husband, and can only go about freely in the church.

The long domination of the Church, coupled with the strong Arab and Spanish influences, cause sexual frustration with terrible jealousies and many deaths. "Cavalleria Rusticana" is a polished example of family attachments and jealousies causing murder—money and politics do not come into the picture. Sicily is a land of many vendettas and blood feuds.

The land of oranges and lemons, of soft winds and blue skies as Goethe saw it is just one side of the story. Verga was much more realistic when he viewed it as a land of misery and dignity, of suffering and mistrust, peopled by a race that feels deeply and loves passionately, yet fatalistically accepting its adverse fate.

The North

By Sergio Lewithin

Often we have sighed and said "Had only Garibaldi stayed in South America, life could have been much sweeter." Northern Italy is an industrialised region which also possesses highly developed agricultural areas. It has been built up by a people of a rather more Northern European character than the "Merionale" who inhabit the South.

We are a country divided against itself, of people differing in outlook as say Greek or a German. Historically our past has been different, too. We have no doubt been conquered as many times as has the South, but generally by wiser despots who took care to develop Northern Italy's commercial potentialities.

SOUTH AND THE CHURCH

Thus, we have the evolution of Milan into one of Europe's greatest banking and commercial centres. We have Genoa, a most important European port; and we have Turin, Italy's heavy industry centre. What has the South got? The feudal landlords, the many titled petty nobility squandering their earnings on unconstructive goods, and of course the Church. The South has its many churches famed for their beauty, but infamous for the despotism they represented — better known throughout the world as centres for divine ignorance rather than as places of enlightenment.

With these factors in mind, it is plain, I hope, that the Northern Italians often finds himself bled white at times to finance his poorer brother. These burdens are heavy, but they are there and have been accepted.

Yet they are not sufficient sacrifice. Northern Italy is a selfish region with little faith in its southern counterpart's ability to improve itself, and so the procession of inefficient post-war government has been unable to extract taxes from the wealthier members of the community, who have been reluctant to invest capital in the South.

We are a funny nation, with a great literary and artistic heritage; a nation composed of highly intelligent intellectuals, yet also a cautious nation, afraid of too radical a progress, because our educational system preached the gospel that speed was uncontrollable. Therefore, many of us have preferred to sit back and wait, with the same superstitious hope of their more ignorant countrymen of "aspettiamo on miracolo".

Northern Italy has the future of a nation in its hands. Up to now it has just toyed with it. It must realise that if it does not live up to its duties it will soon be dragged into the tragic stagnation of the South. Europe is moving fast and will not tolerate a limping partner.

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Insight on Adenauer's Germany

Peter Wright Reports

Germany, along, of course, with Spain and South Africa, is part of the Free World and, what is more, a vital link in NATO. The German General Speidel is Commander of NATO Land Forces in Europe, whilst Adenauer himself is a figure upon whose behaviour the success of the summit talks largely depends.

What do most English people know of this country that holds the key to world peace? At least, since Christmas Eve, Germany has been in the news; anti-semitic demonstrations, Adenauer's foreign policy, and even his employment of numerous ex-Nazis have all been publicised, but one of the worst, and in a way most typical of the facets of his democracy is still virtually unheard of; the Dusseldorf Trial.

PACIFIST MOVEMENT

Political persecution, except for most neo-fascists of course, is no new thing in post-war Germany: the Communist Party has been illegal for several years. The latest target for police action, however, has not been one of the legally banned political parties, but the Federal Peace Movement. This organisation, stemming from the pacifist sympathies of all sections the German people has been agitating for years against nuclear arms and conscription, but it was only last March that the police arbitrarily closed their premises in North Rhine-Westphalia.

This action was taken in accordance with an Emergency Law of August, 1951, rushed through an unwilling Bundestag and today generally opposed. Not content, however, with this action the charges have since been brought against seven leaders of the movement on the grounds that they tried, seditiously and secretly, to overthrow the German Constitution and State by violence. The reference to violence has since been withdrawn, but it is interesting to note that no attempt has been made to charge them under the Anti-Communist laws.

The trial opened in Novem-

ber last, according to the normal procedure of the West German civil courts; no jury was present, instead three judges have to decide the case; there is no verbatim report of the proceedings and even the indictment, 230 pages long, may only be consulted in court, in the judges' presence.

TRIAL CONTINUES

The original seven accused have now been reduced to six; the elderly Frau Hoereth-Menge is at present seriously ill in hospital. Despite this, however, the trial continues. In a small court



Three student leaders indicted under the Emergency Law

room, dominated by a cross fixed to the wall behind the judges, the trial is held; every day the public galleries are full and the press seats almost empty, except for Communist pressmen; every day the accused's five advocates, including D. N. Pritt, Q.C., file in and every day the expenses mount.

The accused have summoned witnesses from all over the world to testify to their intentions; when I was there in the beginning of January, Lady Jessie Street, the Australian pacifist, Frau Christa Thomas, a Catholic theologian, and Prof. Fass-

binder, an historian, all testified for the accused. Prosecution witnesses have faltered and refused to take the oath, yet despite this amongst all those I spoke to, there was no doubt that the verdict would be guilty.

When I asked Walter Diehl, one of the accused, 32 years old and a professional interpreter, if he was afraid of being found guilty, he explained that, at the most, they would get a six months' sentence. This, too, he would probably never serve as he expected the government to grant an amnesty to avoid publicity. The biggest danger,

though, he explained, was to the Peace Movement, for even whilst the trial was in progress, the ban had not been suspended; when they were found guilty, that would be the end. Meanwhile, he told me, the biggest task was to get publicity for their fight against German militarism.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Diehl, like many Germans I met, has good reasons to fear militarism; conscripted into Hitler's army at 14, he was captured by the Americans and spent two years in a prisoner-of-war camp. Since then, how-

ever, he has joined the Social Democrat Party, taken a degree in International Relations and married; but now once again his future and livelihood are threatened. The costs of the case already amount to £80,000, so for him and the other accused there is the certainty of bankruptcy. His final words to me gave a conclusive answer to those who condemn the Peace Movement as a fellow-travelling organisation; "would you prefer to live in East Germany and escape all this?" I asked—"No, definitely not."

West Germany continues, unaware of this trial, for publicity of it has been discouraged in every possible way. Even in England this is so, few papers have mentioned it at all. There has been one reference to it in the Guardian on December 29th.

However, the reaction against such things is growing; Richard Crossmass, M.P., attended the trial on January 21st, and has written articles for the New Statesman, on the way Nazi tendencies are being eradicated in East Germany.

Having also visited the East and having seen the energies devoted to removing racism and militarism, it comes as a shock to revisit West Germany. There, in Dusseldorf, were reminders of the militaristic past—Moltkestrasse, Bismarkstrasse; there were even swastikas again.

GOD-GIVEN PURPOSE

All such impressions of the West, of course, are superficial, but to the Easterners they are seen as heralds of a new war. The Oder-Neisse border has never been recognised in West Germany; Adenauer spoke on January 25th, 1960, of "The God-given purpose of Germany to defend Europe against Bolshevism" whilst in the West German Foreign Office there are alleged to be more ex-Nazi Party members than there were actual members under Ribbentrop in 1939. One thousand

judges are alleged to have sat in Nazi special courts whilst the employers of slave labour, Krupp, Von Thyssen and many others, flourish.

Even if the East could trust the West German government, it has still the refugee movements and ex-S.S. movements, led by men such as Kesselring, to contend with. Above all this, of course, is Speidel—seated once against in Fontainebleau, as he was when, as military governor of Paris, his troops shot in retaliation, "Juden und Kommunisten".

Perhaps it is not really as bad as this. Perhaps such ex-Nazi ministers as Oberlander, Schroeder and Glubke have reformed. "I would be optimistic," Walter Diehl told me, "if we were free to express the feelings of the German people."

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Meet the Professor

Dr. Theo Barker

A native of St. Helens, though born in Manchester, the career of Dr. T. C. Barker did not reach the London School of Economics until 1953. Going up to Jesus College, Oxford, at the beginning of the war he was forced to break his studies after only one year, being called up as a radio instructor. His return to Oxford after the war coincided with the fuel crisis winter of 1946/7. One of his most vivid memories of Oxford, in fact, was of shivering through the whole of the Lent term in a bed-sitter containing only an electric fire which was out of action for most of the time. Dr. Barker graduated with a B.A. in Modern History in December, 1948, and went from there to study at Manchester for a Ph.D., which he obtained in 1951. After spending a year beginning to put together a history of the glassmaking concern of Pilkington Bros.—this work was then inter-

rupted for several years, but the results are to appear as a book which is now in the press—he went to Aberdeen as a Research Fellow. One year later he arrived at L.S.E. as Assistant Lecturer in Economic History. About L.S.E. he said that his reactions were wholly favourable and that it is a good thing to have a college right in the heart of things "where if you go around with your head in the air you're under a bus". Tackled on politics his comment was, "I am not really a political animal", but he added that a vigorous political life is a very good feature of any university and he feels that there is a healthy balance at L.S.E. The popular image of the College as a breeding ground for the reddest of red radicals he considers to be most unfortunate.

MUMBO JUMBO

No doubt many of you will have recognised the accom-



panying photograph as that of one of the most popular lecturers in the college, but when tackled about this Dr. Barker merely remarked that "the great problem with Part I lectures is that one never knows whom to aim at, the specialist or the person to whom Economic History is so much mumbo-jumbo. The general feeling was that the students gave insufficient priority to its study, in fact, the failure rate in Economic

History in 1959 Part I reached an alarmingly high level—the reason, says Dr. Barker, is that students rely too much on what they have learnt at school and take the whole exam too lightly.

EXTRA MURAL

The field of history in which he is most interested is social history and this has led him to lecture extramurally on this subject to students taking the Diploma in Sociology. Apart from writing and lecturing, Dr. Barker also reviews books and marks copious examination papers from which he has made a most amusing collection of howlers, amongst the choicest being, "Drake said the Spanish Armada can wait, my bowels can't". "Malthus did not take into account man's ingenuity. . . ."

Married to the opera singer, Judith Pierce, who sings at Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells and recently appeared

in I.T.V.'s Turn of the Screw, Dr. Barker's tastes in music are not confined to the classical sphere for both he and his wife are Duke Ellington fans and he has a pleasant recollection of meeting the Duke at a party after a concert in Canada. He also has both Peter Sellers' long players—his favourite is the election speech—and a considerable collection of tapes featuring Glenn Miller, Ella Fitzgerald and a host of others. Talking once more of the college Dr. Barker confessed that he thought the ratio of women students to men was too small and that it should be increased. In particular, there were far too few women reading for the B.Sc. Econ.

Although first and foremost an economic and social historian, Dr. Barker finds time to enjoy many other interests and to treat his students as individuals. He is happy at L.S.E.—long may he lecture.

JOHN FRYER

REvULSE a Hit

Although some backstage gremlins interfered with the smooth running of the show, "REvULSE" was an outstanding success for Dramsoc. University revues often miss the target through poor material. They rely on the mere use of four-letter words and genital humour to amuse the audience, rather than the subtle, clever humour of a professional West End revue.

Any revue stands or falls upon the strength of its material. In this matter, L.S.E. are fortunate that they can use scripts by several undergraduate writers. Reg Hughes and Les Williamson earn top marks for their writing. Mr. Hughes' "Lear for the Layman" was the funniest sketch I have seen for years, whilst Mr. Williamson's "Good News"—a nice dig at the Lord's Day Observers—went down very well with the always critical L.S.E. audience.

The 15 actors and actresses did well. Outstanding was Martin Dyas, who also produced the show. His "Strong Man"—the weakling son of Mr. Universe—was most entertaining, and he certainly made Norman Turner's little vignette "Here We Are", a nice skit on Sid and Beatty.

POPPLETON GOOD

Acting honours also go to Ron Legge, Vince Shepherd, and Brian Stone for good all-

round performances. John Poppleton was very good as the Chancellor of the Exchequer making an appearance before the T.V. cameras; it was a great pity that a cold prevented him fully exploiting his pleasant tenor singing.

Two criticisms remain. The two non-comedy songs were hardly successful. The tunes were poor, and Irene Whitty needed a microphone to let even the seventh row of the stalls know what she was singing about.

Scenery changes were not really fast enough. If they just could not have been speeded up, then the front curtain should have been drawn and an entertainer of some kind could have kept the audience happy.

The final tribute came from a pressman sitting next to me—"Five sketches could go straight into a West End show—with the same cast."

BRIAN LEVY



Music in the LSE

In the past few months there has been a noticeable increase in musical activity in the college. This article has been written with the intention of informing you of these activities, so that you may take an interest in things of whose existence you might not have known.

JAZZ

At Bar Socials on Friday nights the L.S.E. Jazz Band comes into its own. Under the nominal leadership of pianist Digger Miller the band swings mightily into its mainstream repertoire. The forceful trum-

piano concerto with the orchestra will be able to discount such stories. This term they are playing Beethoven's Third Symphony ("Eroica"), and Stravinsky's "Suite No. 1". They meet every Wednesday evening in the Shaw Library, and their concert for this term is on March 18th.

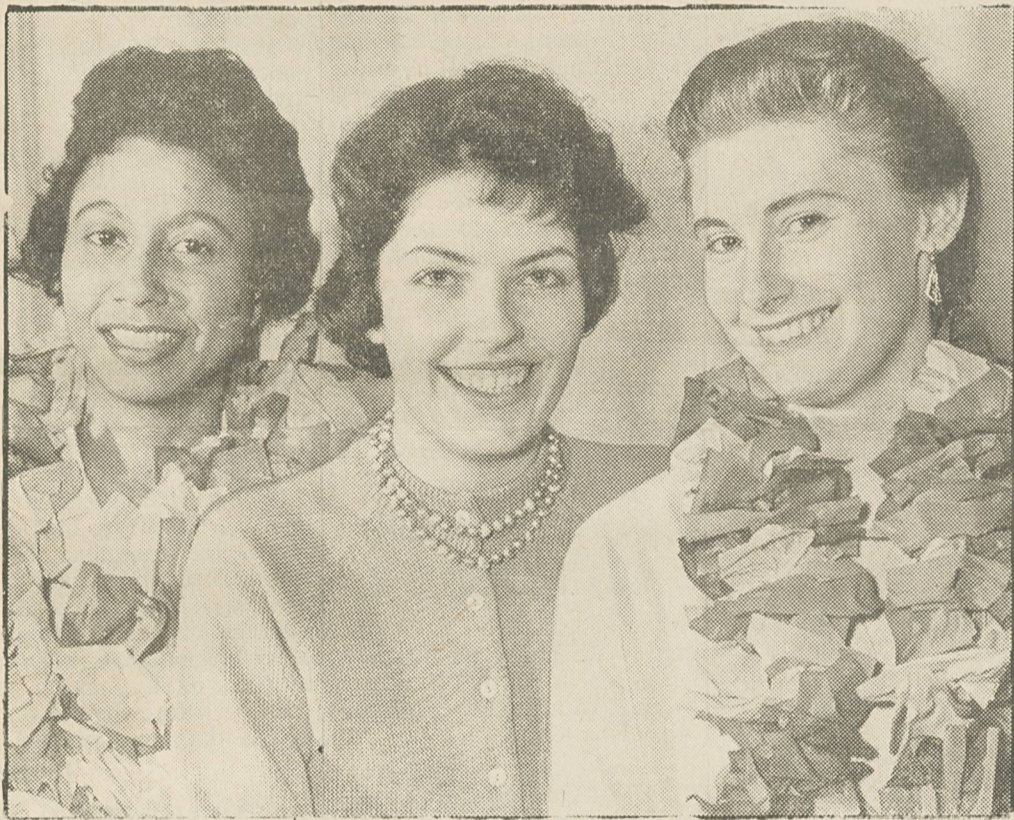
The other instrumental group is a quintet, led by Frank Earwaker, which consists of two violins, cello, viola, and clarinet. Last year they played Mozart's clarinet quintet at a Wine and Cheese Evening of the Music Society.

SINGING

The L.S.E. Choir, who sang Verdi's "Stabat Mater" and "Ave Maria" at the concert last term, meet every Tuesday afternoon in the Graham Wallis Room. This term they are singing Purcell's "Te Deum" and some "Notturmi" of Mozart.

A "Messiah" group was formed this year with the specific purpose of performing the oratorio towards Easter. The date has now been fixed for March 3rd, and their conductor, Tony Pellegrini, is confident that both the soloists and the choir will give of their best—a best which he assures me is of a high standard. I am assured also that the Madrigal singers have increased in number and enthusiasm, and will be singing in a combined programme with the choir at a Wine and Cheese Evening on March 11th.

This resurgence of popularity for music in the college is an encouraging sign, and we can only hope that it will continue after the present ring-leaders leave. AUB WHITTAKER



—By courtesy of the "Star"

Betty Luckham, Tessa Harper, and Brenda Saville, three of the Dramsoc girls in 'REvULSE'

WEEKEND SCHOOL PROGRAMME

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- 8.15 p.m. Dinner at Beatrice Webb House.
- 9 p.m. Sir Isiah Berlin on *The Case for Democracy*.
- 10 p.m. Social in Gables, with bar.

Saturday, 27 February

- Morning. Symposium on *Means of Achieving Democracy*—The political concept.
- Afternoon. *The Problem of Under-developed Countries*. The challenge of India and China.
- Evening. Social, with bar.

Sunday, 28 February

- Morning. Dr. Oppenheim—*Is Man Psychologically Fitted to Democracy?*
- Afternoon. Debate on *Is Democracy Evolving?*

pet of Eddie Matthews, the consistently good bass-playing of Pete North, and the sound basis of Bob Marshall's guitar and Digger's piano playing, all give the band a professional sound. For the trad. fans, Jerry Whitehead leads a King Oliver-type Chicago band.

Jazz is not the only flourishing music form in the college. Classical music is also on the up and up. Within the Music Society there are five groups, more than ever before, playing for their own amusement, and for the entertainment of others

The orchestra is perhaps the most famous, or notorious, of these groups. In the past few months quite a high standard has been achieved, but both the conductor and the leader still bemoan the reticence of other musicians in the college. There must be many who either do not know of the existence of the orchestra, or who have been put off by apocryphal stories of its abysmal standard. Anyone who was present at the Oration concert and heard Gordon Kirkwood playing Mozart's A Major

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TRUE TO FORM

There can be little doubt that the traditional respect for form in art has, to some extent, been lost. Unless it is recovered there is likely to remain a lack of contemporary greatness.

It is so easy to ignore the limits set by form: ballet music is played specifically as a concert piece, divorced from action; a novelette is the transcription of a film script; a full-size drama in the living theatre was originally designed for television, and so on. Yet surely it is the ballet, as a form, which itself realises the creative genius of the composer's music. One can, of course, enjoy the music as a concert piece; few would deny this. However, although it is pleasurable, it is no longer great. It has, in a very real sense, lost its meaning. The form captures the meaning; indeed it is more than this, it is the meaning.

It is thus important to see all great works of art are themselves and nothing else. Once created, this essence cannot be realised by translating them into something different. In other words, they must not be used or conceived as the basis for something else.

To establish or define this concept with too much rigidity is to lay oneself open to the charge of priggishness. Nonetheless, a rigid interpretation may be perfectly justifiable, more especially in view of the obvious nemesis of the great laxity of present-day practitioners in almost all the arts. The terms within which forms may be interchanged without disturbances are, of necessity, fairly narrow. It must not be thought, however, that they thereby inhibit the expression of creative genius. This would be a false and impossible conclusion.

Again, a poem may be a philosophical statement, and a play a social criticism. The essence and greatness of the poem lies in its poetry—that is, its form. Its content, the philosophical expression is—or should be—only secondary.

PROSTITUTION

These two aspects, the problem of distinguishing form and content, and that of the possibility of interchanging forms, have, over the last few decades, assumed considerable significance; no doubt partly through the prostitution of art presentation, in order to cater a largely indiscriminating mass-audience.

So long as this sort of neglect continues, or is allowed to continue, we shall be doing a grave injustice to potential creative- and creators. The prevalence of misconceived ideas about form and content, and their relationships, gives rise to somewhat unnecessary problems.

For example, there are those who like their plays or films to be primarily social criticisms, perhaps adapted from literary works (here I agree with C. A. Lejeune that it is difficult to see why "Room at the Top" was enthusiastically hailed as a good film). All would be well if the arts were endlessly plastic; unluckily they are not.

CHRIS COOPER

This Evening

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETY

ST VALENTINE'S MASSACRE

Leonard Lyle

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BLAZERS ————— BADGES
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Sports Page

Edited by GEOFF ROBERTS

The Sweet Smell of Soccer Success

The soccer fortunes of L.S.E. are in the ascendant. Indisputable proof is the following list of the results of the 1st XI's last seven games:

- v. Chelsea Poly. I—Won 3-0.
- v. Reading Univ. I—Won 5-4.
- v. Shoreditch—Won 8-4.
- v. St. Mark and St. John—Won 4-1.
- v. Dulwich Hamlet A—Won 2-1.
- v. Q.M.C. I—Won 5-2.
- v. St. Edmund Hall—Won 4-2.

Such a record is indeed impressive, but is no more than just reward for a team in which considerable ability, enthusiasm, and (even) fitness are allied with team spirit born of a new-found confidence. This transformation, after a miserable start to the season, has been achieved simply by two team changes and three positional changes. Undoubtedly the most successful change has been that of switching Goodman from inside to centre-forward. Not only has he become the club's leading goal-scorer, he is able to marshal the forward line, giving it direction and create openings far more effectively than as an inside-forward. As a result, goals have been coming with greater frequency. Also, the positional changes have done much to tighten up the defence—as is shown by the fact that only 14 goals have been conceded in the last seven games (against some very tough opposition) as against 23 in the previous seven.

The victories over St. Mark and St. John and Q.M.C. were especially heartening, as they very convincingly reversed decisions that had gone against L.S.E. in previous encounters. However, it was in the games against Dulwich Hamlet and St. Edmund's Hall that the team really proved its quality.

The playing area in the match against Dulwich was ankle-deep in mud before the game started, nor were conditions much improved by rain and wind. That the 1st XI was able to restrict the talented and experienced Dulwich side to a single goal at the interval was due to confident goal-keeping by Hoyle (who saved two penalties against St. Mark and St. John) and some resolute tackling and intelligent defensive play on the part of Milnes and Jacobson. The opposition's attacks usually foundered at the approaches to the penalty area where the surface was of the consistency of Passfield porridge. There stood Jacobson, a mighty, mud-covered, monolith of a man, like some strange pre-historic monster towering above the paludal slough. If the mud did not bring the Dulwich forwards to their knees, Jacobson did. His steam-hammer tackling and boundless energy and stamina were greatly responsible for L.S.E. being on level terms at half-time. Although not fully mastering the conditions in the

second half, L.S.E. eventually won when a defensive error let in Thorne to score his second and the team's winning goal.

Against a full strength St. Edmund Hall XI, which included four 'blues', L.S.E. found themselves two goals behind at the interval. Kicking up a slope and into the wind, the defence was not as tight in covering or as deliberate in tackling as in previous matches, and must consider themselves fortunate to have been only two down at the change-over. The second half saw a complete transformation. With wind and slope to help, and a greater sense of urgency in the half-back line, the forward line saw more of the ball, scored four goals, hit the woodwork as many times, and saw several efforts blocked or fortuitously kicked off the line. The Oxford side were completely overwhelmed, even outclassed in a speedy second half, and retired a well-beaten and rather disconsolate side. It was their first defeat for a dozen matches.

L.S.E. 1st XI:

Hoyle, Wardle (Captain), Milnes, Donald, Jacobson, Blood, Thorne, Frost, Goodman, Cranmer, Jnes.

The 2nd XI has at last, like the senior side, acquired a stable team and is playing football that has produced some excellent results which has taken them to within striking distance of the league leadership. Two especially notable games were those against St. Mark and St. John's and C.E.M. In the first match they scored 14 goals against a team which earlier in the season had soundly thrashed them at Berrylands. Against C.E.M., the 2nd XI scored five goals, and yet contrived to lose 2-3. Three own goals in one match is liable to sap the spirit and confidence of any team, but they quickly regained winning form with an impressive 4-2 win over Queen's College, Oxford. Inside-left Giles is the main-spring of this goal-hungry attack, while Torevell has added (considerable) weight and thrust to a previously under-weight forward line, and Cranage a high standard of marksmanship.

The 4th XI is having a very successful season, and if present form is maintained, will have little difficulty in gaining promotion for the second year in succession. Should they do so, it may well happen that the 3rd XI will pass them on the way down. For after a very successful start to the season, performances have deteriorated alarmingly, and the league position is not far from desparate. The 3rd XI, because of calls from the 2nd XI, injuries, and key players only available on Saturdays, is the least settled of all four teams. Results will certainly improve, however, with a more stable team and better team spirit, for talent abounds.

The impression L.S.E. soccer

gives is a heartening one. The 1st XI strides on from victory to victory, the 2nd XI is not in pursuit of the league championship and the 4th XI have only to clinch their championship—there is even hope for the 3rd XI. Prospects for winning the 6-a-side competition for the third successive year are therefore bright.

The President Replies



In the last edition of "Beaver" the Sports Editor made some very interesting comments. His main suggestion was that the 5s. minimum paid by individuals should be abolished and amplified it by saying that this would be the case only for about six games per team.

I agree wholeheartedly with Geoff's argument that sportsmen at L.S.E. pay a very great deal of money in travelling expenses each year, and I would ideally like to give our teams all their expenses whenever possible. The problem, as always, is money. There are approximately 14 teams in the A.U. averaging about 11 players per team. If we were to allow each player the 4s. as Geoff suggests (I presume they are to carry on paying 6d. in the half-crown) this comes to approximately £185. This is quite a large item and could only be raised by doing without something else. What would you be prepared to give up?

This leads on to the more general aspect of A.U. policy. Does the A.U. have a policy? I think probably the answer is no, unless you are prepared to concede that working in the best interest of sport is a policy. Whilst many ideas do stem from the A.U. standing officers—most of us are here because we feel we can do something—quite a lot comes from individual members of clubs who use the administrative machinery of the A.U. to bring them to fruition.

If you have any suggestions, then, as to how your club or the A.U. in general could be run more efficiently, bring them along to the A.U. or, if you like, let Geoff Roberts have them to air in "Beaver". I assure you that all of us will be keen to listen to you.

ALAN TOREVELL,
President, A.U.



Introducing:

Back Room Girl of the Athletic Union

Last summer, when the new session started, we were horrified to hear that our popular typist, Julie Bell, had fallen over the Part 1 hurdle. For a few weeks we struggled on, writing to no one, and then an angel in disguise, Margaret Henderson, came in and offered to do our typing for us. This job is one of those to which no glory is attached, and yet one which is very essential if the A.U. is to carry on functioning. Reliability, one of the hardest things to find, is essential, and Margaret has never let us down. Her ability to read illegible writing, to correct bad grammar and to know as if by telepathy for whom a letter is intended, allied to a touch of engineering genius to keep the A.U. typewriter going, make her an indispensable member of the A.U. It is because of people like Margaret that the A.U. is able to exist without wasting money on administration which can be better spent elsewhere.

ALAN TOREVELL.

NEWS and COMMENT

The Basketball Club are doing extremely well just now, lying fourth in the University League, with three victories out of four matches.

Colin George is this year's winner of the Golf Club's President's Putter competition. David Hamilton is the runner-up.

Rumour has it that part of the recent success of the Soccer Club is due to the keen competition developing between the tall, bustling centre-forward, John Goodman, and their nippy inside-forward, George Cranmer, in their efforts to top the score sheet for the season. Both these forwards are from the North, by the way!

The gratitude of the Athletic Union should go to the School authorities for the impressive notice-board titles that now are fitted to most club boards. It might be an idea for clubs to try and keep their boards tidy and up-to-date in the future. Some are in a shocking state, and others seem to be put to very infrequent use. The Sailing Club are an example of what a neat and interesting board should look like.

Mike Stroud, who scored all the points in L.S.E.'s 8-5 victory over Southampton recently, broke a finger in the match against U.C. At this point the School were holding their own at three-all, but went on to lose 17-3. The second team, with Ken Davies injured in the match, lost to U.C. 2nd XV by 14 points to nil. G. K. R.

Cross Country

In the U.L. Cross Country Championships held on Wimbledon Common at the end of last term L.S.E. came 11th out of 14. The cup awarded to the first L.S.E. man home was won by Mick Heck, of Sheffield, who finished in 33rd position. The biggest surprise was the eclipse of captain Brian Cakebread who previously had been running consistently well—a pity Brian had to pick this race in which to lose his form, but full marks to Mick Heck, winning the cup in his first year at L.S.E. Other positions were Geoff Roberts (57), with Brian Cakebread (61) and Geoff Fair (71) shortly behind; Mike Densham was our last scoring man in 80th position, followed by Jim Smith (83).

The Lent Term commenced with a slowly run race over icy fields and footpaths against King's and Exeter at Mitcham. For the first time this season the team displayed their new purple, gold, and black vests—but to no avail; Exeter 17 points, ran out winners in front of King's 20 points, and L.S.E. 50 points. Geoff Roberts showed that he is steadily regaining the form which earned him 22nd position in the U.L. Championships last season by being first L.S.E. man home in 8th position.

About 160 hardy fanatics took part in the gruelling Q.M.C. Invitation Championship held at Dytchleys, Essex. Teams from afar away as Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, and Cambridge competed, and the course consisted of 7½ miles of varied road, grass, and deep plough, with a strong, slimy emphasis on the latter. Mick Heck again revealed his fitness, crossing the line in 23rd position. Roger Heeler sportingly decided to make up the team and ran well, as also did our new recruit Ken Heydon.

A much more urgent problem than the temporary lack of success is the enormous difficulty encountered in raising a full team. What is needed is a supreme effort on the part of every single member to try to turn out in as many races as possible before the season ends in less than two months' time.

J. SMITH

MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

The Mountaineering Club spent the New Year climbing on the Cornish coast at Bosrigan, Rosemergy and Land's End.

On the whole, the climbing was not of a serious nature, being well mixed with judicious idling and varied social activities, but Iain Stewart, John Foster and Pete Bebbington did some very severe routes. The former is an established, very severe leader, and Foster and Bebbington are both climbers who combine great strength with great skill.

Further plans, overshadowed of course by the Peruvian expedition, include Easter in the Lake District, a mixed climbing and canoeing trip to the Isle of Skye, and in the summer by way of a training meet, a long stay in the Swiss and French Alps. E. B.

Darts Team Wanted

The installation of a darts board has encouraged many students to take up this sport seriously.

An L.S.E. team is being formed under the leadership of Brian Shaw, and provisional fixtures against other colleges and pubs are being arranged. See Brian for further details.