

Beaver

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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29 OCT 1960

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DIGS SCANDAL

Racial discrimination affecting students has appeared in London again in the last few weeks. Two examples are particularly shocking in that they affect visitors from a foreign country—Japan.

Minoru Tanaka, here to read for the M.Sc.(Econ.), arrived in London from the boat and, having obtained a list of hotels, tried to obtain accommodation.

Every one was full—when they learned he was Japanese. The second case affected Takaaki Yamashita (first year

Ll.B.). He obtained an address from the Accommodation Officer of the Union. An English student telephoned the landlady and was told the room was vacant. When she learnt it was wanted for a Japanese student, however, she asked "Is he coloured?" and refused to let it to him.

It is theoretically Union policy not to retain on the books of the Accommodation Officer the names of landladies who practice discrimination. The feeling is rising among members of Union that this is of such importance that more care should be taken to ensure that such landladies do not enjoy the advantage of our service.

Notts. Hoax

Five men and five girl undergraduates of Nottingham University who posed as members of the academic staff, subjected 15 freshers to a rigorous two-hour interview.

They were ordered to fill in lengthy forms, questioned closely on their family background and psycho-analysed by a "specialist".

The victims were told that their records had been destroyed in a fire and that accounted for the further interview. When the deception was revealed they took it in good part.

Orwell Scripts FOR UCL

Sir Ifor Evans, the Provost of University College, is about to take possession of the late George Orwell's collection of manuscripts, some of which were written on the back of the official paper of the Burma Police Force. The collection is being presented to the College library by Orwell's widow Sonia Pitt Rivers.

They are particularly interesting as Orwell had a phobia against leaving behind the usual literary remains of distinguished writers. He included a hope in his will that no one would ever write his biography.

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ALGERIA Bishops Speak Out

The problem of whether in certain circumstances it is permissible to employ methods of interrogation to elicit information that may save the lives of others, is one that has before now, perplexed serving officers. The cardinals and Archbishops of the church in France are positive in their answer "From whatever side they may come, acts of terrorism, outrages against the human person, violent procedures for extracting confessions, summary executions and reprisals affecting innocent people, are condemned by God".

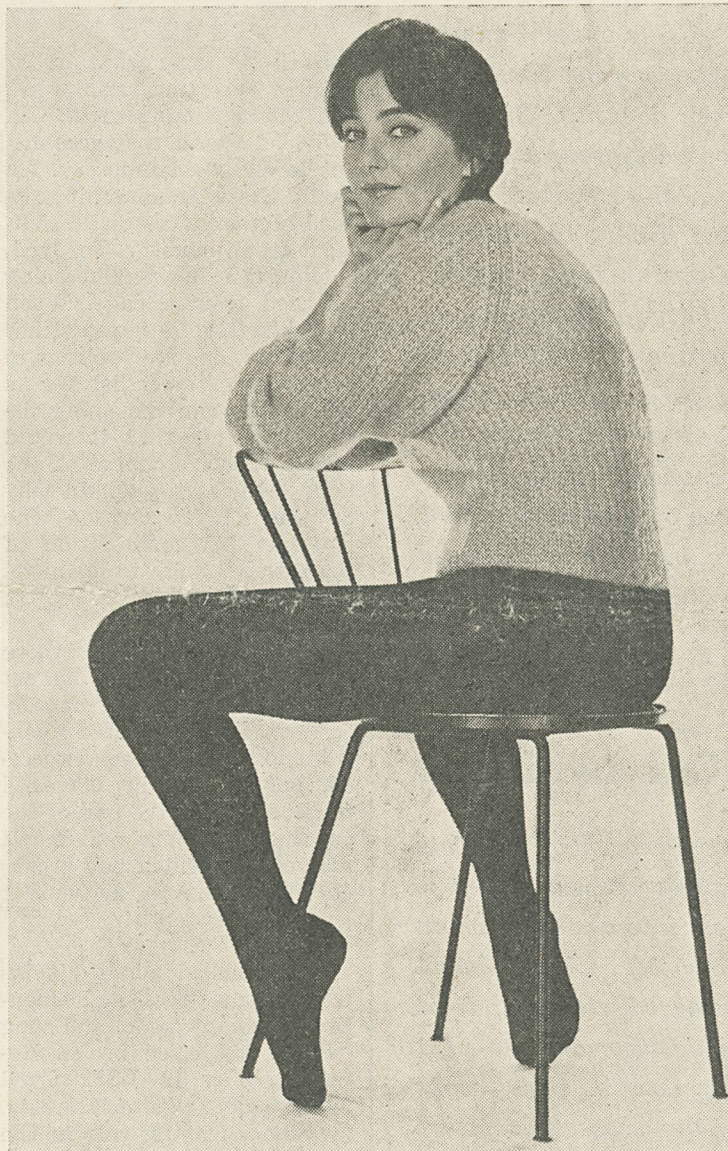
They add that such actions compromise the command which orders them and weaken the legitimacy of authority in the conscience of those subject to it.

NEW REACTOR

Manchester and Liverpool universities want to share a nuclear reactor for experimental purposes and post-graduates teaching. A joint committee has formulated a detailed scheme and a site has been found on land adjacent to the Atomic Energy Authority plant at Risley near Warrington.

By a lucky accident of geography, Risley is almost exactly half way between Manchester and Liverpool. Only the money is still lacking. The government has been approached but the universities are reticent about the progress of the negotiations describing them as "at a very delicate stage".

Have You Met Her Yet?



Janette Weitz, one of our freshers, after having been "Queen of Soho", is now settling down for some serious work—she is reading anthropology besides taking courses (at UC) in languages and archaeology.

FRESHERS DEBATE

The freshers debate was held on Monday, 11th October. The motion before the House was—This House considers the Conservative Party morally bankrupt.

Mr. Anthony Greenwood proposing the motion, clearly found some supporters during his attack on the capitalist system, one which he believed fundamentally immoral. Mr. Boyd Carpenter, replying, countered Greenwood's allegation of cowardice in refusing to let Red China enter the UN by directing the House's attention to events at the Labour Party conference at Scarborough. This party, he said, had given people today more of "the good things of life".

Seconding, Mr. Palmer, MP, began by treating the matter lightly but concluded by restating Greenwood's arguments with more passion. Mr. Critchly, MP, replying, made what was perhaps the weakest speech of the night. He treated the audience with a marked deference. The manner of his delivery contrasted with that of Mr. Boyd Carpenter's.

The motion was passed by 70 votes.

Overseas Students in Britain

The British Council has announced that 49,500 coloured students are living in sub-standard accommodation and are experiencing physical and mental discomfort. The Council calls on the British public to help assist the foreign students in every possible way.

Of the 47,500 students, 17,800 are from Africa, 4,000 from the West Indies Federation, 3,500 from India and 1,830 from Germany. 1,000 of the students are at university, 2,775 at the Inns of Court and a further 2,000 are at teacher training colleges.

According to the Council's handbook, *Overseas Students in Britain*, only about 141 have the opportunity of living in a hostel. The problem would be alleviated if Londoners were prepared to take them into their own homes.

The Council feels that the universities, the churches, and the voluntary organisations are not doing enough for the students. It hopes that the traditional English reserve, often mistaken for hostility by coloured students, will be broken down and a positive contribution made to International relations.

UCC Report

The University Grants Committee have just issued a report, *Returns from Universities and University Colleges in Receipt of Treasury Grant, Academic Year 1958-59* (HMSO, 6s. 6d.), in which they have 'No hesitation in affirming that more new Universities are needed'.

The report says: 'It is clear that the existing Universities are very ready to raise their numbers to meet the national need . . . but they would be unable to account for the bulge expected in the early Seventies'.

The Committee has recommended to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that immediate steps should be taken to encourage the establishment of new Universities at Norwich and York.

BOOK MARKET

The first Union Book Market of the session was held on Wednesday and Thursday of last week in Room 2.

It will be held on these two days between 1.15 and 2 p.m. for the remainder of the term.

Dick Pinkham, member of the Administrative Committee of the Union is appealing for more books, and wishes to remind students that the Book Market is an ideal opportunity both to buy and sell books.

Books are sold on the stalls at the prices specified by the owners, and the Union takes a commission of less than 10%. The result is that students can sell their books there for more than they would get from a bookshop, and buy them for less.

Beaver

No. 2

STAFF LIST

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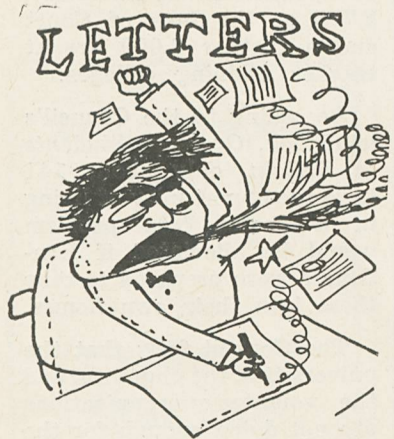
Business Man.: Mike Niblock Secretary: Anne Stone

ASSIMILATION

Arthur Koestler's suggestion that those Jews who are unwilling to be assimilated into the societies in which they are living should emigrate to Israel, has a sound logical foundation. One of the remarkable facts about the Jews is the way in which they have been able to retain their identity. But this is a mixed blessing. As a separate group within a community, they have been ideal scapegoats as is shown by Czarist Pogroms and Hitler's anti-semitic hysteria. Men, or at least Governments, seem incapable of accepting responsibility for their failures. It is far easier to blame someone else and as long as the Jews remain a completely separate group, they will continue to be used as scapegoats. On the other hand, if they are willing to become a religious minority on the lines of a non-conformist sect, there will be no more bad feeling towards them than there is towards Methodists or Congregationalists.

POSITIVE ACTION NEEDED

It cannot be denied that the search by students for accommodation in London is intense. But it is regrettable that in a so-called 'free country', where people say there is no Colour Bar, whites should have an advantage over coloured students. It is known that the LSE Lodgings Officer and the ULU Lodgings Bureau have addresses in their books of places where coloured or overseas students are not admitted. This is scandalous, and we feel that to continue to allow these landladies to obtain their lodgers through University services is nothing more than a condonation of the colour bar. Every step should be taken to see that it ceases as soon as possible.



Dear Sir,

For the last month I have been going around in a fog — my particular one being caused not by the London weather, but by the differen-

LETTERS AN AMERICAN COMPLAINS

ces between the British and American University systems.

In my opinion the LSE is in need of a Foreign Students' Advisor who understands the educational requirements—regarding the number and subject matter of courses—of foreign Universities, and who can advise overseas students on their courses of study.

The responsibility for this task seems to be shuffled between the Registrar's Office which is already overworked and the tutors who often are

unacquainted with overseas Universities, the result being that the student remains unsure that he is taking courses for which his foreign school will give him credit.

Isn't there some person in the school who can be assigned the job of helping students who are attending LSE for just a one-year period to co-ordinate their studies here with their studies in their own particular Universities?

Sincerely yours,
Roxanne Romans

PROFILE

Cyril Ayden

Cyril Ayden is probably representative of a great number of LSE students, in that although taking a broad and active interest in the social and intellectual life of the college, he has not sought the glamour, fame, and perhaps notoriety, to which those who seek Union positions often aspire. A prominent member of many societies, he has managed to evade responsibility in all but the International Forum, of which he is Secretary. His success in this position is shown by the fact that this club is one of the largest.

Cyril is somewhat older than most undergraduates, and before coming to LSE in 1959, he was a cost accountant in the steel industry. An Adult State Scholarship rescued him from his disillusionment from industry. To Cyril, coming to LSE was like being released from a cage. When he graduates, he hopes either to lecture, or enter politics in some way. A socialist for as long as he can remember, he once told me that it would take a month's course of one hour lectures to explain why he was so. To anyone who has met his combination of *realpolitik* and utopianism, this is believable.

Last Easter, with three other LSE students, he set out for Istanbul by motor-scooter. The trip lasted somewhat longer than was expected, but at last he managed to get back for the end of the summer term. The remains of his scooter, which had crashed in Yugoslavia, arrived at Dover last month!

When asked about his interests outside college he mentioned wine, women, and song—until his voice broke. Before coming to LSE, Cyril had a wide range of interests, playing a leading role in the social affairs of Chester, especially in the field of youth work.

Although a great admirer of London and its attendant delights, Cyril retains an air of defiant provincialism which he impresses upon all his friends.



PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Together with council I have spent the last two or three weeks meeting freshers and getting to know them rather better. (The rumour that the men on Council are only interested in the fairer of them is strenuously denied). We were very impressed when interviewing people for Union offices. There was the usual crop of both peculiar and outstanding talent, including one young man who came back into the room after his interview to say that he had forgotten to mention that he spoke six languages.

The selection was extremely difficult. Please don't feel slighted if you were not chosen. At LSE you will certainly find another, and perhaps even more interesting niche.

By the way, the business of interviewing these candidates took us four hours.

I am writing this column after the first Union meeting of the term, but before the second. The first one started with nearly three hundred members present. Union decided that it wanted to discuss a motion on the establishment of our 'Beaver Broadcasting Service' before discussing NUS motions.

Reasonably enough, Union approved this but after lengthy discussion Union supported Council's attitude and the motion was rejected.

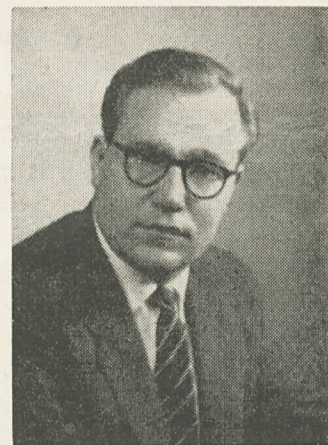
By this time it was almost six o'clock and most members seemed to decide that the Refectory would provide more attractive fare than consideration of the NUS motions.

The first motion was concerned with the perennial question of amending the NUS constitution extract. As we had expected this was very hotly discussed but very soon, however, the quorum was challenged and discussion had to be postponed until the following Monday.

This was also very badly attended and we were unable to get any business done for lack of quorum.

Democratic government requires great and continued effort if it is to work successfully and harmoniously. I have said before that I regard LSE as a microcosm. And

because I know that the majority of members of our Union would like Council to take our affairs seriously I hope that it will be possible to prevent our Union being dominated by a frivolous minority. The knowledge that



there are responsible people prepared to be inconvenienced and bored so that the democratic process may be preserved, is very consoling.

The second meeting of term will have been held by the time you read this. At this meeting a private motion has been placed on the agenda calling on Council to investigate the tutorial system. Council has decided to support this step, which I regard as being long overdue. In my opinion, it is time that we guinea pigs took an interest in the experiment of our education. If we allow ourselves to be anaesthetised there will be no reaction when our nerve is cut.

Last week I met our honorary president, Digby Wolfe, who had just returned from Australia. He remarked that Mr. Menzies had refused to vote against South Africa in the United Nations 'because we're all white, Jack'.

Digby is making a great effort to make our Commemoration Ball the best ever, and he has asked a number of his friends from show business to come along. The Fraser Hayes Four are the first to make a firm promise to be there. Although the ULU Presidents' Ball is being held on the same evening, we have nothing to fear. This year's, on December 2nd, will be the biggest and the best.

ARTHUR KOESTLER

Mr. Arthur Koestler, at a recent Jewish society debate on October 10, 1960, in which he was a prominent speaker, argued in favour of assimilation, declaring that it was better for a Jew to return to Israel if he was not prepared to integrate completely into the society in which he lived, for anti-semitism may result otherwise, which could only bring hardship to future generations of Jews outside Israel.

In the preceding debate, Alan Segal of LSE and Jeremy Pfeffer, a student of KC, had argued that more harm than good would result from a mass emigration of Jews to Israel, and that Jews can live in a gentile society without losing their characteristic Jewishness or creating a hotbed for anti-semitism.

A clash on this subject developed between two LSE Israeli students. One, a native of Israel, agreed with Mr. Koestler, while the other, who was born in Bulgaria, disagreed violently.

Mr. Koestler also stated that the link between Jews was an artificial one; the only

links between people of which he could think being of an intellectual nature. The Jewish culture today was non-existent, he said, even Yiddish being dead, and there was no more Jewishness in a

writer like Proust or a composer like Mahler than there was in Henry James or Wagner. These remarks tempt one to inquire as to the nature of the links binding the unintellectual masses.

New A.I.E.S.E.C. Chairman



Simon Klinger, pictured above, has been appointed AIESEC chairman for the new session.

DO RUGBY FANS BELIEVE IN COLOUR BAR?

by Ray Reardon

Mr. John Hatch, a member of the London Society of Rugby Football Referees, has, unlike some members of LSE's Rugby Club, decided that the colour bar ought to be kept out of sport.

Following an appeal to rugby fans by Dr. Joost de Blank, the Archbishop of Capetown, to boycott the matches of the South African touring team, Mr. Hatch has asked not to be considered as a referee for any of the Springbok's fixtures.

But, judging by the number of people applying for tickets

for the South African international, not many LSE rugby fans agree with Mr. Hatch's attitude. **Do they really believe that sport and politics ought to be kept separate?**

DIGBY

Digby Wolf, the Honorary President of the Union, has returned to England after a successful tour in Australia.

He called on Union officers last week, but is not expected to address the Union this term.



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RESEARCH FELLOW APPOINTED

Dr. Michael Edwin Beesley has been appointed Rees Jeffreys Fellow in the Economics and Administration of Transport at LSE. This appointment has been made possible by the Trustees of the Rees Jeffreys Road Fund, who have given a benefaction to the School for the purpose.

Dr. Beesley was educated at Birmingham University, where he graduated B.Com. In 1945 to 1947 he was assistant to the Directors of Henry Jenkins & Co. Ltd., metal workers, and from 1947 to 1949 was Assistant Director of Research, West Midlands Plan. He was awarded his Ph.D. in 1957, and since then has held an appointment as Lecturer in Commerce in the Faculty of Commerce and Social Science at Birmingham University.

Dr. Beesley was associated with the Road Research Laboratory, and was joint author of 'The London-Birmingham

Motorway (Economic Assessment)'. In 1959-60 Dr. Beesley was Visiting Associate Professor of Industry at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

A DEGREE for a SHILLING

A new inter-university magazine is due to make its first appearance in November. It is *Degree*, an independent bi-monthly journal of current affairs and the arts, edited jointly by ex-editor of *Beaver*, Brian Levy, and *Sennet* editor, Brian Hammond.

Degree, which costs a shilling, has close ties with LSE. The first issue contains an interview with Arnold Wesker by Ron Legge, as well as articles by Derek Richardson, John Berridge, Brian Levy, and ex-editor of *Clare Market Review*, Sam Wolf, who is now with the *Daily Mirror*. It will also include an article on the effects of the oral contraceptive.

The first printing will consist of 5,000 copies which will be sold at Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, and London Universities.

OUTSIDE L.S.E.

FEZ

During the last week Karouline University at Fez, Morocco, has been celebrating its 1,100th anniversary. The climax of the proceedings came in a final ceremony presided over by King Mohammed V. Although it is not the oldest Islamic university, it has the distinction of having never been closed during its entire history.

The library today is of great value. The first book arrived in 1285 as a gift from Don Sancho, the Spanish King. Later a library was installed in the mosque itself. To this was added a special library wing. Today the shelves, which reach to the roof, are filled with thousands of gazelle skin manuscripts.

It was at the university that the seeds of Moroccan nationalism was sown during the 1930s. Since the country's independence, the university has been re-organised along the lines of European colleges. The King now wishes to extend still further and make it an up-to-date university with over 300 professors.

ST. ANDREWS'

The Principal of St. Andrews University said on 12th October that students should apply themselves unremittingly to the "Glorious and free toil of academic life". He was speaking at the annual Graduation ceremony of the University, and said that students have a mistaken idea of freedom.

"They flaunt what they so mistakenly regard as their freedom and which is in truth only their domination by nature and their determination to avert their eyes from the spiritual world, and", he added, "they flaunt it by their contempt for legitimate authority, and their loose morals".

He said that no community could survive without order and rule, and that if there were no willing obedience to these, coerced obedience would have to take its place.

He warned his audience that if they were not "prepared to fear God and keep His commandments and thereby enjoy the freedom of the children of God", they would find themselves "coerced by the fear of bullets or machine guns or of their actual discharge".

Commenting on the fact that the failure rate had dropped from 14% to 10%, he said that it was still too high. If students were not prepared to put study first, he warned, they were taking money under false pretences, either from their parents or from the local authority.

Leonard Lyle

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an appraisal of the policy of:

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Sufficient time has now elapsed for a sober consideration of the Labour Party Conference decision to pursue a Defence Policy based on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament. No longer can the advocates of this policy be ignored as mere cranks: they represent now a large section of British opinion, and the policy is a serious alternative to that of the present government.

I think there are very few people outside Communist China who do not consider that a nuclear war would be man's catastrophic culminating folly. We are agreed on the end; we disagree as to the means most likely to achieve this end. Therefore, what we must consider very seriously is whether in fact a policy of Nuclear Disarmament stands any chance of succeeding in lessening the possibility of nuclear war. If it can be shown that there is the least chance of success, then I think we must insist upon its adoption.

THREE POLICIES

As far as I see, there are just three possible defence programmes that could be advocated seriously: the Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Policy, adopted at the Labour Party Conference, calling for the renunciation of any policy based on the Nuclear Deterrent, whether British or American. Less extreme is the Labour Party's Official Defence Policy, urged by Mr. Gaitskell, which, although surrendering the independent British deterrent, sought to maintain the American one. Finally, there is the present Government policy of retaining both.

However, although the respective advocates of the Official Labour Party policy and those of the Government insist upon distinguishing them, the distinction is only technical (American or Anglo-American). Thus, the real decision before us is whether to be a Nuclear-free nation or a Nuclear-bound one.

BRITAIN'S ROLE

If the nuclear deterrent was renounced, Britain would no longer rely on military strength to maintain peace and to secure world disarmament, but instead would seek to achieve these ends by moral example. Britain could then appeal without hypocrisy to other nations to do the same. In this way, not only would the spread of nuclear weapons be checked, thus lessening the chance of an accidental war; but, also, the moral example of this country could lead to the reducing of mutual suspicion and so to world disarmament.

I think the most fervent anti-Unilateralist would be willing to adopt this policy if he thought that the risks involved were justified by the admittedly vague prospects of universal disarmament. So here we have it: what alone prevents a unanimous decision to unilaterally disarm is fear of the risks involved.

Let us then see just what these risks are.

If Britain renounced the use of nuclear weapons, the first casualty would be Nato,

which at present functions as a nuclear alliance. If it continued to retain nuclear weapons, then Britain would be obliged to withdraw from Nato, which might result in the collapse of the alliance. If, however, the other members were to follow the British example and also renounce the nuclear deterrent, then a Europe—or at least the Western part—would emerge as an area free from nuclear weapons. This implies, of course, not only removal of all American nuclear bases, but also the withdrawal of the USA from Nato. But, before this takes place, an attempt could be made to negotiate a simultaneous Russian withdrawal from Eastern Europe, thus uniting a nuclear-free Europe. However, more agreement on this should not be made a necessary condition for American withdrawal from Western Europe.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA

Although it may seem too radical a step to insist upon the American withdrawal from Nato, together with all her nuclear weapons, consideration of two facts may make it more plausible. Both the USA and Russia have now succeeded in producing inter-continental missiles, capable of covering the distance between them, and the Americans, at least, have admitted the tactical weakness of using foreign bases. Consequently, there seems to be little military advantage to be gained from European bases.

The hypothetical international situation so far, then,

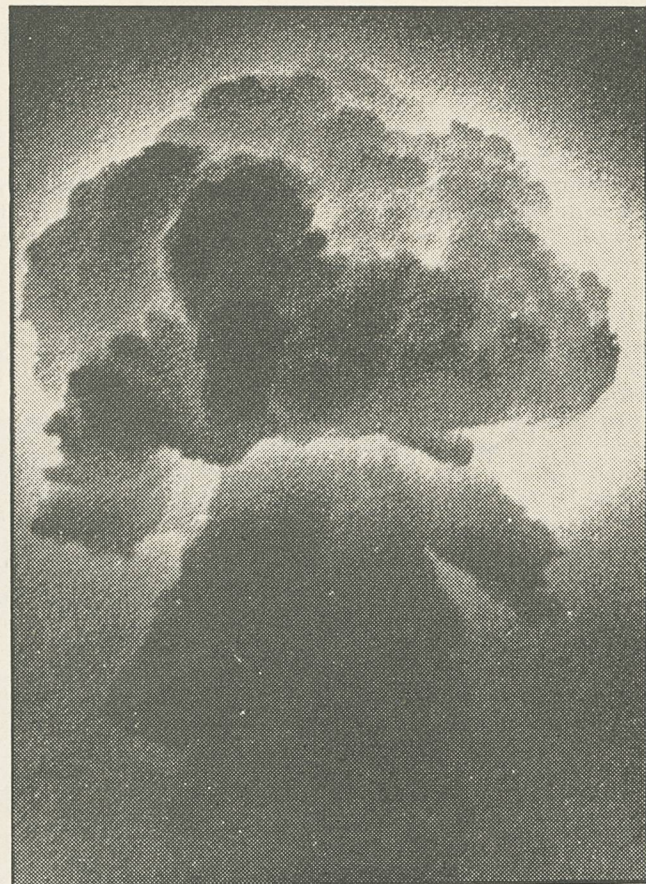
shows us America and Russia bristling with nuclear weapons, aimed at each other while the rest of the world—and especially Europe—are free of them, and of the risks accompanying them.

However, the removal of nuclear weapons from Europe would not liberate it from the threat of an invasion by the Russians, using the so-called conventional weapons. Would not the Soviets take advantage of a nuclear-free Europe? Admittedly, an American threat of nuclear retaliation may dissuade them, although it is doubtful whether America would start a nuclear war, even to preserve a "free" Europe.

It looks then, in the worst eventuality, as if Europe would be over-run by Russia, while Russia and America alone retain the nuclear bomb. However, this assumes that there would be no move towards nuclear disarmament; but why not? There would be no reason why both should not earnestly desire it, knowing that any apparent advantage on one side was balanced by an equally grave disadvantage.

Nevertheless, even assuming that America and Russia do not disarm and eventually start a nuclear war, a Europe without nuclear bases would stand far greater chance of remaining at least alive than with them as at present. The choice between a Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament policy and a Nuclear Deterrent policy becomes, then, one between Life and Death.

Who would be selfish enough to advocate a policy, risking millions of other people's lives, I wonder?



A NEW UNIVERSITY FOR MOSCOW

by Our Soviet Correspondent

Early this month about three hundred students from Africa, Asia and Latin America arrived in Moscow. They were the members of a new 'Peoples Friendship University' founded this year by the Soviet Government. Tuition at this new venture in 'international co-operation' is free and grants are provided by the Soviet Government which include lodging, medical expenses and travel to and from Moscow.

The course lasts for four years and all classes are given in Russian. For those whose knowledge of the language is inadequate, or who are un-

able to meet the entrance requirements there is a year's preliminary course.

Very little information has been given in the Soviet press, and the Embassy has been equally reticent, about the relationship between this institution and the other more orthodox universities of the USSR. But the following extract from *Soviet News* helps a little:

"This decision (to set up the university) has been taken in view of the fact that progressive public and government circles, as well as individual citizens from many countries . . . have made repeated requests for more extensive facilities for the training of their national cadres at Soviet educational establishments".

There have been rumours of a great deal of friction between Russian students and those from our colonial territories, and of resentment at the high-handed methods of the Soviet Authorities. There are grounds for believing that the Friendship University has been formed so that the Communists can keep their 'trainee revolutionaries' under closer control.

Although there are only three hundred students at the university this year, it is planned to raise this total to between three and four thousand in the future. Since the university is aimed at Africa, Asia and Latin America, textbooks and educational aids will be published both in Russian and in the appropriate languages.

This year courses will be run in the natural sciences, medicine, agriculture, the humanities and in economics, with special reference to economy, national economic planning and international law.

THE PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF L.S.E. ?

"I have a feeling that it is wrong for me to go to bed with my girl-friend, but I don't probe too deeply".

"Whose absolute moral code?"

"It does seem as though all our actions are determined, why worry about them?"

"As a social scientist, I'm only concerned with empirical conditions for religious phenomena, not whether the beliefs are true or false".

"I'm only here to get a degree—what's the use of education if you have nothing to show for it at the end?"

"Ideally I'm a Socialist, but I think the Tories are better fitted to govern, so I support them".

* * *

On Monday many of you attended a debate and considered whether organised religion is a pernicious influence on society. It is my hope that there were no abstentions in the final vote, for both organised religion and militant atheism suffer from the "don't knows", and the search for Truth becomes an irrelevant issue.

It is my view that there is "the pernicious influence of

LSE" which can lead to moral and intellectual agnosticism of a deplorable kind. This influence is the pressure put on many students to remain "healthily sceptical" towards ideals. No doubt many of you have heard views like the above ones, expressed by fellow students. You many have them yourself. Have you ever considered whether these views have arisen or have grown more emphatic since your arrival at LSE?

The Hidden Persuaders may be in your lecture rooms and classes, or lurking in the Coffee Bar, or even in corridors at Halls of Residence?

Many of you may be saying that our responsibility as students of this SCHOOL is "to find out the causes of things"—an injunction which if applied in our studies will inevitably lead to intellectual bewilderment and moral scepticism in our lives. Expediency becomes accepted as the basis for action, and all ideals and goals which seem unattainable are rejected. "Scientific proof" is accepted as the necessary prerequisite for belief. However I think distinction must be drawn between applying our reason to

problems, which is the task of our intellectual discipline, and making honest decisions on the basis of knowledge and experience, which is ultimately an act of the will.

Surrounded by minds better trained and more fully informed than our own, as undergraduates, we may feel that to make a decision is tantamount to an act of faith, when many of our superiors decline to give us a lead. It may be felt under such circumstances that an honest "don't know" is a more rational approach to a problem. But there can be no denying that to decide for "don't know" is to make a very positive decision, and one itself based upon faith—faith in human reason.

We should be profoundly grateful to be members of the LSE and share in its tradition—but I wonder whether the strong pressures towards scepticism, expediency and centrality are not at their core pernicious—and should be replaced by pressures towards making decisions, and being idealistic, which was the spirit of the SCHOOL'S foundation.

JOHN YATES.

WANTED

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Shadows

John Cassavete's
New
FILM

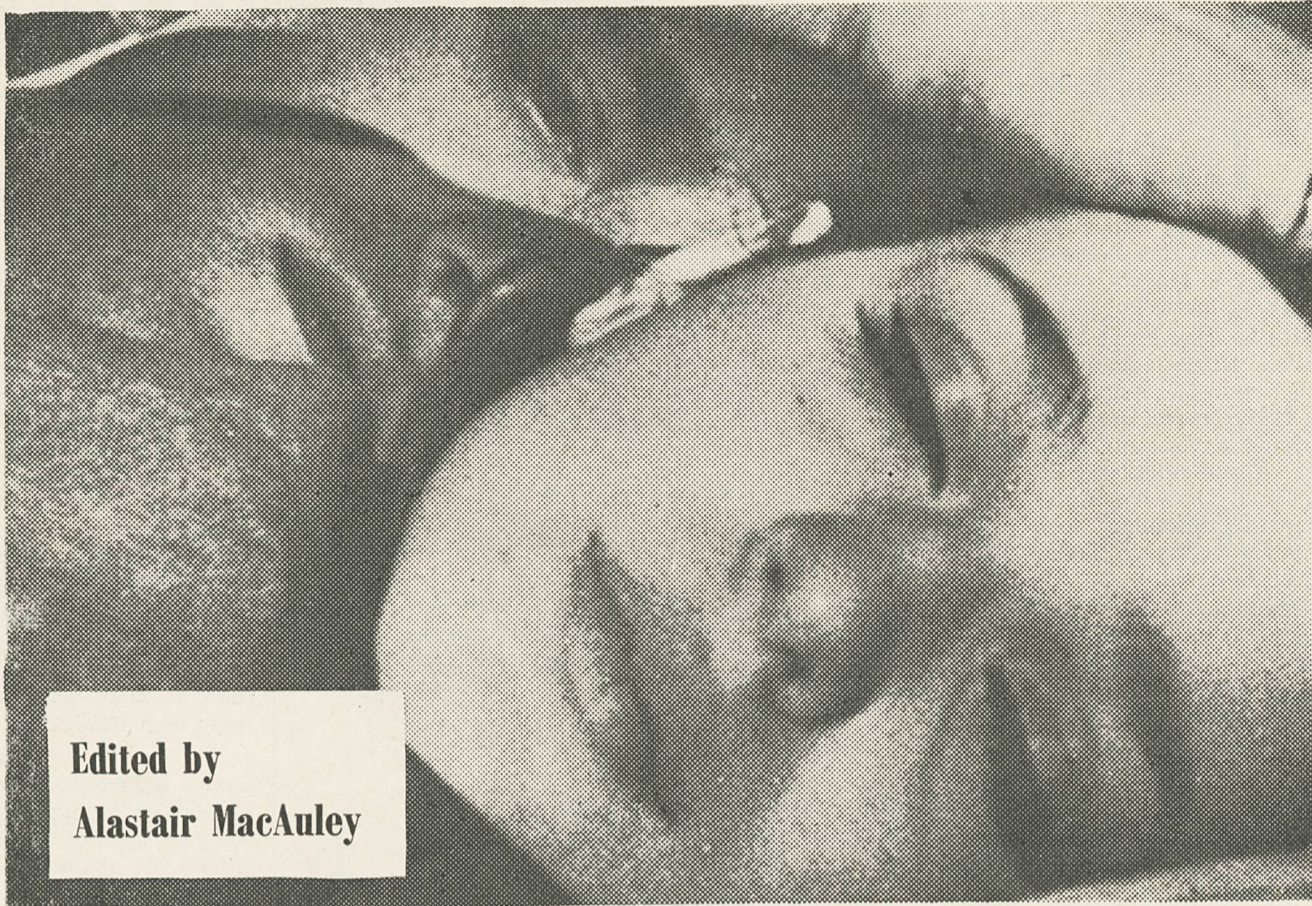
BOOKS

THE GENERAL
ELECTION 1959
(Butler and Rose
MacMillan—16s.)

This book is a sound piece of scholarship, and its almost sensational subject matter precludes the accusation of dullness, often a corollary of that kind of praise. The actual election campaign is studied in detail, and Butler and Rose set their study in perspective by accounts of social change in the nineteen-fifties and of the course of Government 1955-1959.

Perhaps the most important part of the book is the section which examines the methods employed in projecting a party image. It is interesting to analyse exactly how this is done, and how the reactions of the electorate can be miscalculated. Posters of Labour, Old Age Pensioners and have-it-better young Conservative families are contrasted with effect. Cartoons and photographs of tele-politicians, with which the book is also illustrated add up to an ironic comment on the whole situation.

There is also a useful appendix which should provide many talking points.



Edited by
Alastair MacAuley

The significance of John Cassavete's *Shadows* is twofold. He has tried to capture the tempo and dialogue of the real world by foregoing a script and relying upon improvisation. The film therefore, depends upon the reactions of the actors rather than the objective deliberation of an author who might have been more concerned with dramatic unity than attitudes to race, work and living.

At times, I felt that a script—or at least some advice—would have cleared up some reactions which seemed psychologically doubtful. Any attempt to goad the English-speaking cinema out of the trough that it is now in, deserves a sympathetic viewing. This one which carries the shooting theories of Resnais and Truffaut a stage further merits even more.

ALASTAIR McAULEY

CINEMA in LONDON

This week most of this page has been given over to a description of the opportunities that exist in London for serious students of the cinema. If you accept the cinema as an art that deserves the same kind of approach as painting, music or literature this page may be of some use.

Of the commercial cinemas, the Academy in Oxford St. aims at securing well-made foreign and British films of a serious nature. Most of their films seem to have an intellectual or ideological bias.

Altogether more sophisticated, but with the same emphasis on continental films is the Curzon Cinema in Curzon Street. Their programmes seem to be much less austere and they concentrate as much on the technical ability of the director as the content of the films.

Gala Films, who run the Berkely, Continentale and the Royal as well as the International Film Theatre in Westbourne Grove, show a mixed bag of continental films. Many are no more than sex in other tongues, but the IFT is worth keeping an eye on. Prices vary but they are always higher than those at the local flea-pit.

The Everyman in Hampstead, presents seasons of worthwhile films that are not normally on show. They do not limit themselves to continental films only; at the moment they have a Japanese season. You can guarantee that there will be a good film showing, but you can not be sure that you will not have seen it before. Prices are reasonable, but the queues are rather long.

No list of film opportunities for students at LSE would be complete without a brief mention of the Mermaid 'shilling shows' on Wednesday lunch-times. You can take your own sandwiches and the programmes consist entirely of shorts that stand little chance of commercial distribution.

FILM CLUBS

In praising the National Film Theatre one runs a considerable risk of preaching to the converted. Yet I know from experience that there are many who are woefully ignorant of the virtues of the theatre.

On the South Bank of the Thames, the NFT is near to the Royal Festival Hall and, rather remarkably, situated underneath the Waterloo Bridge. It is controlled by the British Film Institute, a government financed body, and in order to watch films at the Theatre it is necessary to become a Member, or Associate Member of the Institute. The hard way costs 25/- and 7/6 respectively, but if you join the LSE Film Society you can have Free Associate membership.

Membership of the NFT is justified for the unique programmes screened there. Currently there is the London Film Festival—if you can get in—which consists of the pick of the film festivals. For the future, a Polish Season and a Japanese Season are planned. In addition, the Theatre's archive programmes are worth a visit if you are interested, or think you might be interested, in learning something of cinema history, or would like to see some good films from the good old days. Seat prices at the Theatre normally range from 2/6d. to 6/-.

To see good films, however, one need not even step outside the School's premises, for this

year the LSE Film Society has a particularly adventurous programme. Two series have been planned.

If you like good films, but are not particularly concerned with the artistic and historic side of things, then the fourteen Monday night shows are for you.

For an additional five-shillings worth a short—and necessarily inadequate—survey of the Russian film (this term) and the German cinema (next term) is given. Ten Tuesday night shows are included in all, and the programmes include *Earth*, *The Cranes are Flying*, *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari*, *Metro-polis*, *Kameradschaft*, and *Council of the Gods*. Nobody would pretend that this is entirely satisfactory, but it may be just the thing to whet your appetite for the NFT programmes. At any rate, the more discerning student will not wish to miss them.

All LSE programmes are shown in the Old Theatre.

ULUFILM is the university committee which is holding ten shows this year at the University Union in Malet

Street. The dates are irregular, but you can check up from a free programme which is available. Shows are held every other Friday at 7.30 p.m.

THEATRE

MR. BURKE, M.P.
(Mermaid)

This is a satirical play written by the P.R.O. of the theatre. His targets are the moral attitudes of members of the advertising profession, the idiotic farce of contemporary electioneering and modern parliamentary debate. These three subjects are really too much to be dealt with in a single play, but Mr. Frow also fires passing shots at other aspects of Britain that annoys him.

Unfortunately, the satire is somewhat blunt, and Sally Miles, the producer, has not managed to integrate the skiffle-commentary into the play with the skill that the Theatre Workshop has led us to expect.

Mr. Burke, M.P., is, however, worth the walk down to Puddle Dock because in spite of what I have said it is still a funny play.

NIKOLAS DAWSON.

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Lights of Variety

Lights of Variety is typical of Fellini's work in which he illustrates the solitude of the individual. It is a satire on the life of a variety-troupe leader—Checco—and his attempts to get into the limelight.

Peppino da Filippo is well suited for the role of Checco; he was a comic and yet, at times, a picture of misery; gay and flippant but solitude always brought him back to the unpleasant realities of life. His experience on the screen fully conveyed Fellini's attempt to illustrate man's struggle for existence and his sudden surges of jealousy.

The direction is lucid and the acting is effective. *Lights of Variety* is well worth seeing—enjoyable without being outstanding.

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Sports Page

Edited by **RICHARD STEVENSON**

EDITORIAL

Mannheim University are paying us a sporting visit from November 6th-9th. They will play LSE at table tennis, soccer, rugby football and athletics. Fixtures are also ar-

ranged with IC, who are to share the expenses.

We hope to be able to give them some good matches and offer them the same generous hospitality which we received last year in Mannheim.

* * *

"Due to pressure of work", Pete Blood, the Assistant General Secretary of the AU is resigning. His successor is to be elected shortly. This job would be particularly suitable for a fresher who would have no examination worries. Also, it would be pleasing to see some applications from the smaller clubs which are only too fond of deploring the preponderance of representatives of the large clubs on the AU, without providing alternative candidates.

The lack of officials from small clubs is not only a reflection of their size but also their keenness and interest in their own affairs.

The position of Assistant Sports Editor is also vacant. The duties, though not heavy, will be needed particularly during the exam period.

* * *

LSE is known to be a particularly politically conscious college. Many people regard the course here as a stepping stone for a political career. Indeed, it is quite easy to visualise some students as future leaders of subversive movements.

Even so, this is no reason why some officials should run their clubs on the lines of the Carbonari.

The Sport's staff would be very pleased if these, the silent men of the AU, would dispel the air of secrecy surrounding their club by sending reports of their activities to the *Beaver* office.

* * *

In the last edition I stated that the Sailing Club had done as well as could be expected at the National Firefly Championships. This, I understand, was not the case.

With a little more experience of the unusual conditions, LSE's strong team, led by University purple Andy Ratcliffe, might well have done better. May my sins be forgiven.

SPORTS in BRIEF

The Mountaineering Club spent a weekend in North Wales. They went to get some ciné shots of the climbing, but the bad weather made this impossible.

* * *

The Table Tennis Club held its trial last week. With the exception of Ibik, the standard of the freshers was rather low, but with five teams to fill, most of them can be sure of a position.

* * *

The Women's Hockey Club was unfortunate in having their first fixture of the season cancelled. Not that this daunted them; they held a practice match instead. The club is flourishing and should do well this year, but they are still anxious to enlist new members.

* * *

How about this for enthusiasm? The Chess Club plans to visit Dublin this November, but finance is the problem. To combat this Alan Rigby tells me they intend to hitch-hike to Holyhead and sleep by the banks of the Liffey.

* * *

The Men's Lawn Tennis Club trial was held in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Devji, a fresher from Africa, played well and should do well next year. The club is further strengthened by the return to LSE of Ming Yau, who played so consistently two years ago. In all the team looks like maintaining and possibly improving on last year's record.

* * *

The Women's Squash Club is two years old. If it is to reach the age of three it will need more members. Anyone who is interested in playing is invited to come along to the court on Wednesday afternoons.

* * *

Five members of the Mountaineering Club have become amphibious. They spent twelve days canoeing in Scotland. Perfect weather helped an ambitious programme which took them through the beautiful scenery from Oban to the Western Isles.

Introducing Judo

It should not be supposed that the revival of this Japanese art at LSE reflects any violence in our natures.

Judo is a fighting sport but its aims are purely sporting. The satisfaction in Judo, as in many other sports, derives from physical fitness and the challenge of individual competition. Ideally it is a match of skill and muscular co-ordination rather than a clash of sheer brute force.

The techniques of Judo are in many instances similar to those used in Ju-Jitsu, but there is a fundamental difference. In Judo there is no intention of injuring one's opponent; it is a purely sporting activity. In Ju-Jitsu, however, the aim is to render the opponent unconscious or even to kill him!

Judo was introduced into this country as a music-hall novelty at the turn of the century. It rapidly lost its aura of oriental mystery to be taken up as a serious sport. By 1917 the BUDOKWAI, the centre of British Judo, was founded. Its popularity in this country has made Britain three times European Champions. Its wide appeal has made it a thriving sport all over the world.

In 1961 clubs from all over the world will meet in Paris for the World Championships, and in 1964 a landmark in Judo history will be reached when, for the first time, it will be included in the Olympic Games.

Our own club at LSE was re-established only last year, but it has grown rapidly. The club gained a great deal of publicity by its very fine display at Open Day last year.

This year it hopes to increase its membership and ex-

tend its activities by arranging fixtures with other clubs. Also they have a qualified instructor from the Budokwai with whose assistance great progress has been made.

The club trains twice a

week on Wednesdays and Thursdays in the gymnasium. Also on Monday, October 17, a special ladies' course will be inaugurated. New members of either sex will be very welcome.



CROSS COUNTRY

In the first event of the season the University Trial Race on 8th October—only two LSE runners competed, but both achieved very creditable performances. Continuous rainfall and a cold wind reduced the number of competitors to 60, as well as making the gruelling Hampstead course more arduous for this hardy band.

The new captain, David Allen, was amongst the leaders from the start and still held 8th place after two miles. Weakening on the second of the three laps, he fell to 18th place, moving up to 17th position shortly before the finish of the six-and-a-half-mile race.

Of equal merit was the fine running of Jim Smith, who took up this sport only upon entering LSE a year ago. Now much stronger because of his conscientious training, Jim ran with great determination, breaking away from several opponents before the finish to claim twenty-third place.

The first match of the season, against Goldsmith's on their Dartford course, was a resounding victory for LSE.

Allen led for the first mile

but was then passed by Quinlan (Goldsmith's), Heck and Hall. Even after two miles it was evident that despite the difficulties of an unmarked course LSE's team was the better.

Sure enough LSE had four runners in the first six. Heck was second, Hall third while Allen and Smith were equal fourth. With the first six in each team to count, the final score was LSE 29 points and Goldsmith's 54 points.

LATE RESULTS

The Rugby Football Club started the season with the following results:—

1st team v. Woolwich Poly 0-17

2nd team v. 'Y' Division Metropolitan Police 9-9

3rd team v. City and Guilds lost.

29th October

1st team v. Old Freemans 9-16

2nd team v. Old Freemans 0-6

3rd team v. Battersea Poly 11-6

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FOOTBALL

The Football Club, like many others, is suffering from a lack of good freshers. Thus with the exception of Marathon, who has come straight from the Army, the first team is unchanged. Horton, with his constructive play, should combine well with Goodman and Fresh to make a good inside trio. This together with the team's considerable experience of playing together make them capable of winning the league.

The results up to date are:

First team	
v. Newlands Park	4-1
v. Clement Danes	1-3
v. Southampton	
v. Avery Hill	
Second team	
v. Royal College of Art	4-3
v. Economicals	3-1
v. Southampton II	
v. Avery Hill	
Third team	
v. Clement Danes III	5-2
v. Southampton III	
v. I.C. IV	7-3
v. I.C. V	2-4

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