

Union AGM

The new Union Council takes office at tomorrow's AGM. The Academic staff and senior members of the Administrative staff have been invited, as have representatives of all the other London University colleges.

Business will include the election of a new honorary president.



Beaver

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

RACE BAR

No MI 5 Probe

in 'Student' club

by DON ESSELMONT

The "Whisky A'Go Go", a 'student' club in Soho will not admit negroes as members. This was proved in a 'Beaver' investigation completed just as we went to press.

The club, run by the 'Student's United Social Association'—not recognised as a student body by NUS—advertises in University publications and was favourably mentioned in the NUS *Student Guide to London*. One of their advertisements appears on page 4 of this issue of 'Beaver'.

The investigation started with a 'phone call to the secretary of the club, who said I would have to apply in person at the club, but it would not be necessary to be proposed by a member.

Three days later Bertie Hines, West Indian chairman of the Labour Society, was told there was a waiting list.

The next step came last Thursday when John Moore, fair-haired retiring president of the Union, was accepted as a member. He mentioned two L.S.E. students whom he believed to be members.

Even this formality was proved to be unnecessary for a white applicant on the following night. Chris Jecchinis, who is a research student here, and I were admitted to the club, and allowed to buy liquor at the bar. We did not have any member of the club to propose us, nor were we asked for one.

Having established that membership could be obtained so easily, we were ready to make our last experiment.

An economics student from Tanganyika, Martin Kazuka, went to the club on Saturday, June 11th.

He was told there was a waiting list. He was shown lists of applicants on a notice board. He was told these were the names of persons on the waiting list. In fact they included the names of Jecchinis and myself, who had been drinking in the club as members the night before!

He asked when he would be able to join. He was told that some people had been on the waiting list for nine months—and that he might have to wait even longer.

While he was being fed this stream of lies and nonsense, two L.S.E. students were in the foyer, hearing everything that was said.

One was Chris Jecchinis. The other, occasional student Renato Proni, was asked to join the club immediately afterwards.

But his skin was white.

MIXED HOSTELS

Among the accommodation to be built at Birmingham University in the next ten years there may be mixed halls of residence.

This was disclosed when a million pound appeal was launched on the first of June. More than half a million pounds have already been received from industry, but it may be necessary to cut down on the student intake if enough money cannot be raised.

At present Birmingham provides accommodation for only 12% of its students, the lowest proportion in the country.

BEAVER FOUND

The Union mascot has been found. Recently Mrs. Boman received a telephone message from an anonymous caller, saying that "Beaver" would be returned if £5 was sent as "ransom" to the World Refugee Year Committee. It is not yet known who was responsible.

NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD

It was announced recently that the late Lord Bracken left £15,000 to Churchill College, the new foundation at Cambridge. He asked that the money be used to furnish a number of rooms—and to stock the Master's cellar.

places of interest. President-elect Eddie Lock, who drew up the programme, is revealed as a man of catholic tastes: our visitors will be going to the House of Commons, a Kenwood concert, and to a musical and a pub-crawl.

Students of the School are being asked to take part in the activities arranged, in order to help make the affair a success.



Bertie Hines was told there was a waiting list

Education Minister David Eccles recently denied in the House of Commons allegations that MI5 had asked a headmaster to investigate the loyalty of his sixth form pupils. But he said that a headmaster was entitled to try to influence his pupil's political views.

NO BADGES

The headmaster — of William Ellis Grammar School, in Highgate — said it was 'utterly untrue' that security officers had checked on the politics of pupils still at school. But he said it was normal practice for security officers to make such inquiries when a former pupil applied for a security risk job. 'In future', he said, 'I shall rule such questions out of order and refuse to answer them'.

A former pupil of the school, now at L.S.E., said he thought the whole affair a storm in a teacup. Political interest at the school had been stimulated when a branch of the Council for Education in World Citizenship had been formed. The headmaster had been concerned at the propaganda activities of some pupils and had forbidden the wearing of political badges after photographs of pupils at a demonstration had appeared in the press.

SIT DOWNS

Five students are at present serving sixty-day prison sentences in Leon County Jail, Florida. They are only a part of a new struggle against racial discrimination in the USA. Both English and American papers have carried reports, but apart from those appearing in the 'Nation' and the 'New York Post', they have given little indication of the extent of the movement.

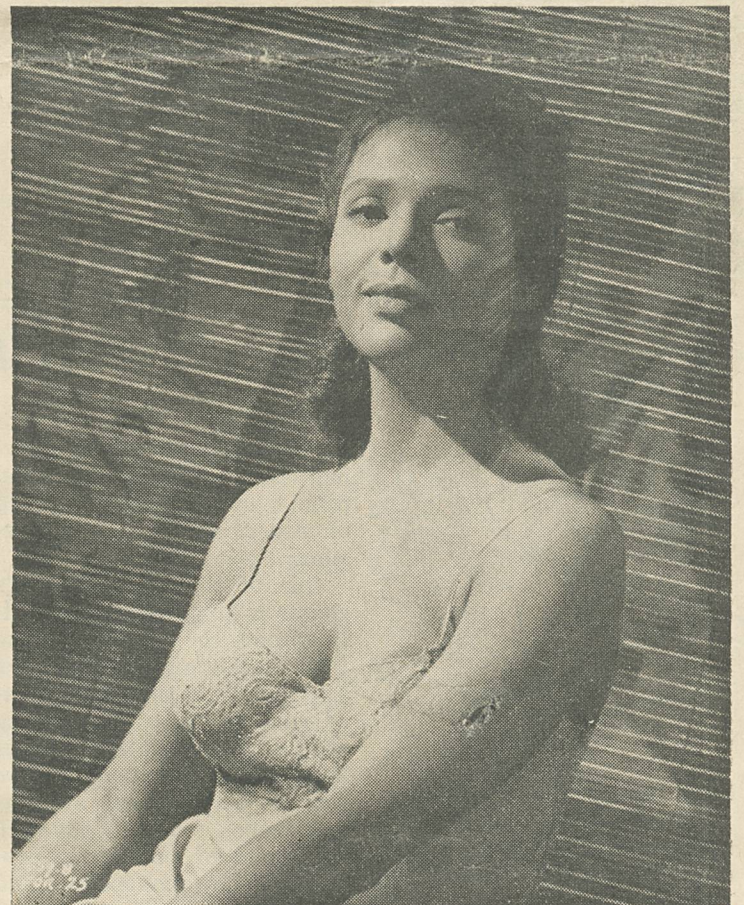
The campaign is officially known as 'The Campaign to Defend Martin Luther King' (he was the leader of the 1956 Montgomery bus boycott). It is at present supported by the 320,000-strong National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples, union leaders like Walter Reuther and the Young Peoples Socialist League, an organisation currently trying to build an American Labour Party.

The extent of recent activities is surprising; in Tallahassee, Fla., alone, thirty-five students have been fined or imprisoned, while many more have been expelled from their colleges and part-time jobs after demonstrating for negro rights. Both white and coloured students are involved. Sit-ins themselves, in segregated snack-bars, art galleries, libraries and theatres, are only a part of the campaign. A mass meeting of 1,200 coloured students in Orangeburg was broken up by the police with fire-hoses and tear-gas. Attempts have been made in recent weeks to boycott chain-stores whose southern branches practise discrimination. To quote a pamphlet used when a branch of Woolworths was picketed so effectively that it closed down: '... This and every other Woolworth store is directly controlled by the national chain. Every dollar and dime spent here is an endorsement of the chain's policy of racial segregation and discrimination. DON'T BACK SOUTHERN SEGREGATION WITH YOUR MONEY'.

A recent New York charity performance, with such stars as Harry Belafonte, Shelly Winters, Sidney Poitier, Sarah Vaughan and Dorothy Dand-

Dorothy Dandridge, pictured below, actively supports the campaign.

Photo: Warner-Pathe



ridge has accelerated publicity and fund-raising for the campaign and for the international petition against segregation in Woolworths. Many more personalities from the entertainment world are connected with the movement. The *Monthly Review* recently wrote:

'... this movement is totally unlike anything that has occurred in recent years, in fact, one must go back to the days of the CIO organising campaigns and the Spanish Civil War to find comparable movements'.

The coloured people of the USA have already won certain advantages from this publicity and sacrifice; in Nashville,

Te., de-segregation has already been negotiated for the local snack-bars. This is said to have had its effect, even among the die-hard supporters of 'Jim-Crow' policies, because the negro apathetically accepts his 'inferiority' has been disproved.

Wanted

YOUR ASSURANCE OR INSURANCE PROBLEMS

Write or Phone

MIKE COHEN

Ling House, Dominion St., E.C.2

ELS 5703

MON 0511

International Summer School

The plan for an international summer school at L.S.E. is now well advanced. The Director has given his approval, and promised his support. Delegates have been invited from fifteen universities, including three behind the Iron Curtain and all the members of CEDESE.

The programme extends from 26 June to 8 July, and includes a number of lectures, discussions and visits to

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Whisky A'Go Go

Our main news story in this issue reveals a particularly shocking state of affairs. British students are deeply committed in the struggle against apartheid in Africa. We must be equally firm about apartheid in London. It is our policy not to exercise a censorship over the advertisements offered us, and this edition of 'Beaver' carries an advertisement for the Whisky A'Go Go. But it is disgraceful that this commercial club should masquerade as a 'student social organisation'. The constitution of the 'club' gives the proprietor complete control of the management committee. We therefore urge our readers to boycott the club. And it is the duty of the NUS and of our own Union to take what steps they can to put an end to this colour bar.

Anderson Report

The Anderson Committee has issued its report at last, and the majority proposals are welcome as far as they go. But there are two difficulties. One is that the Government may not accept the view of the majority, and decide to retain the means test. This would be to spoil the ship for not many millions worth of tar. The second is that the report fails to recognise the intolerable position of the married student. As things are, a single man can become a student at any time, and live on his grant. A married man must send his wife to work—and this may be harmful to his children. It is our view that this is less than just.

LETTERS



Dear Sir,

We are grateful to you for the generous space you dedicated to the centenary of Italian Unity in the last but one issue. Indeed we have been taken aback by the letters you published from three of our "open-minded" countrymen. We hoped that the long fascist-nationalistic drunkenness and shame had cured that sort of 'never let your country down in front of foreigners' attitude, which happened to be one of the most distasteful marks of a sort of national inferiority complex and of the lumpen-imperialism of the Italian ruling classes.

It is not so. But at least your readers have got a flavour of 1960 Italy, of that irresponsible frenzy for resurrecting a theocratic state,

with which certain sections of the Catholic Church are trying hard to enslave the Italian people, with the powerful help of American bases and missiles.

One of their battle-horse's claims is to present, especially abroad, the recovery of the Italian economy after the war as due only to their enlightened rule. In Italy they hardly can: anybody knows that this 'miracle'—common, by the way, to all economic systems in Europe—reflects, above all, the trend of prodigious profits made by monopolies; and that these riches are by no means equally shared among the working classes. According to their views, reflected by the letters of your correspondents, income per head has jumped since 1949, and the South is being industrialised (in his graphic style Mr. Sella can but quote 'three factories and . . .'? many dots are indeed a very curious device for avoiding a dreadful 'nothing more!'). Why are we not told that the gap between the North and South has been consistently increasing; that income-inequalities are getting larger and larger: that 8% of the working population are permanently unemployed (and many more under-em-

VIVA L'ITALIA

ployed); that Italy is the country of Dolci's Sicily; of Naples' casual labourers (60% of the population); of the poverty stricken districts of the North, the Centre and the South; that even the bourgeois economic and social reforms of the 'Vanoni Plan' for absorbing unemployment have been brushed aside for the sake of the interests of the very holy alliance between the High Hierarchy of the Church and the big monopolists?

In conclusion we may agree with some of the central points of the articles written by Mr. de Boltho and his friends; on the other hand, only in a broad sense, is Italy nowadays at a crossroad; indeed the advent of socialism in our country, as in Europe, will take a long time. Fortunately enough, the blindness and intellectual incapacity of our ruling classes—of which the letters you published from Mr. Menini and Mr. Della Vedova are only a naive example—will in a certain sense speed the road.

Yours faithfully,

Piero Bolchini
Edoardo Grendi
Mina Vaccari.

This correspondence is now closed—Ed.

PROFILE

Claudette Blaydon

Claudette Blaydon is by now a well-known and well-liked figure in the School. Now in her second year, she has been Deputy President of the Union since Paul Sithi Amnuui resigned at the end of last year.

But before she became D.P. Claudette had been WUS officer, a post which reflected her European interests.

TEACHING

At school she was in the Science Sixth, and followed that with a course in Domestic Science. But she decided that her real interests lay in the humanities, and she turned to teaching. After some time in that profession, including a spell in Sweden, Claudette decided to come to L.S.E. to read Sociology.

As a qualified teacher she was not eligible for a grant and it was, she says, 'a bit of a struggle'. During her first year she had to carry on teaching; now she has Leverhulme and State Scholarships.

PLAYS and T.V.

After graduating she hopes to be able to do research, but confesses that she was fascinated by her recent glimpse behind the scenes in Television. Although she wrote a play while she was in Sweden, it is the production angle which interests her most. 'You meet such interesting people', she pointed out.

Politically, Claudette is a Liberal: she is a Deputy Chairman of the L.S.E. Liberal Society. She was one of that curious band of Liberals who approved the government's assault on Suez a few years back. But she is a nice person really.



Photo: Associated Television

President's Column

Tomorrow the official Union year ends, and a new president, Eddie Lock, takes over with a new administration. I would like therefore to look back on a year in office as your president, and to comment generally on the "State of the Union".

Although this has been a relatively fruitful year, the condition of the Union leaves room for some concern. It has become platitudinous to deplore student apathy, but it is essential that this issue be raised once more at the end of the administrative year.

done much in this field. The administrative aspects of the Union may seem a little puerile and uninteresting to those would-be politicians and student activists who disdain and despise a structure tainted by beaurocracy, but these functions are vital to the student body, and would be rightly criticised if they ran other than smoothly.

A successful year is also one in which the unique role of the L.S.E. in the field of politics, and more especially in international affairs, is indicated by its actions. The Union has, I believe, played its proper part in this field during the year, dealing with the affairs of students in this country and throughout the world. It has concerned itself with issues as different as the execution of Podola and the S. African question. Apartheid has aroused the universal indignation of the students: it is an affront to human dignity.



Whatever the form of government of such communities they have a unique opportunity at L.S.E. of participating in an attempt to govern through an embryonic democracy. The form of democracy takes in the L.S.E. Union will depend entirely on the degree of participation by the students. It is possible to study and understand most of the problems of an evolving democracy through such participation.

It would be foolish of me to suggest that we have had an unsuccessful year. Even if I were too vain to suggest it myself, I am sure that there are many others willing to proclaim our lack of success. What, however, is a successful year for the L.S.E. Student's Union?

First, I think it is one in which the administration has functioned smoothly, and here much of the success is due to the able work of our General Secretary, David Lindley. His streamlining methods have

BLASE INTELLECTUALS
It is therefore difficult to understand how students can expect to comprehend the functions of democratic government in the outside world if they cannot at least try to understand it in their own college. If only more students would assist in governing themselves they would understand the malaise of democracy far more clearly. They would perhaps learn that it is only after close contact with the trivial, the incidental,

continued opposite

OUR JIM

at
L.S.E.

by Alan Segal

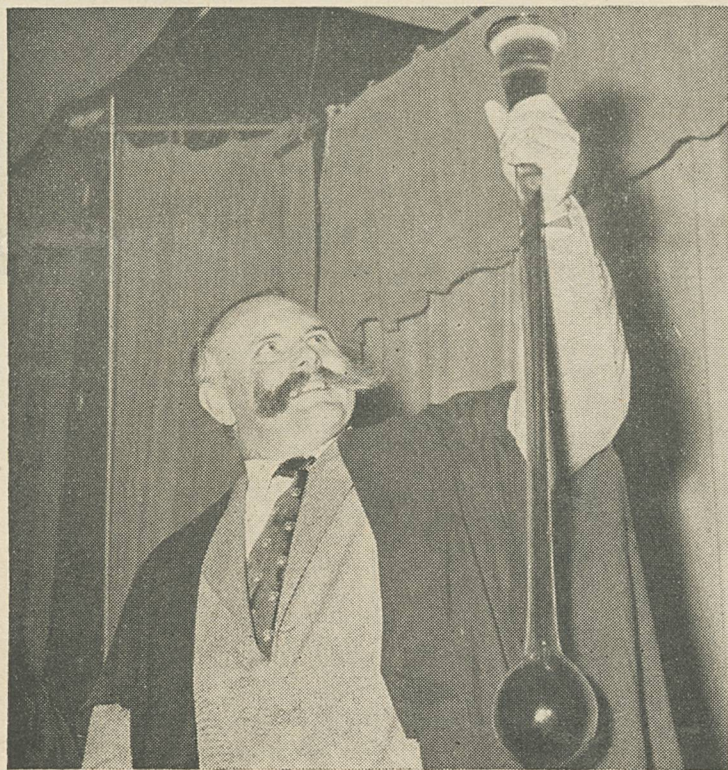
At long last our Honorary President has given his address to Union, which helped to clear away some of the pre-exam blues. Wearing a gown, and sporting a Cambridge tie, he managed to amuse his audience for over an hour. Frequent interruptions helped Mr. Edwards to keep up his humorous patter. Intermittent notes on a tuba, coming from the gallery, echoed the audience's reaction to many of his jokes.

John Moore presented him with an L.S.E. tie which he put on amid great applause, and subsequently got soaking wet while downing a yard of ale supplied by the 'bar boys'.

At question-time, we were treated to an account of 'Jim's' early life and the history of his days at the Windmill. He declined, or at least seemed unwilling, to discuss matters of politics affecting the acting profession and, specifically, British actors in South Africa. Other questions ranged from the love polo ponies bear that sport to the qualities he looked for in a woman.

In my interview with him later, Jimmy Edwards told me that he does not like making films (except, of course, for the money) because they get you up so early in the morning, and the constant repetition of scenes gives him ulcers for weeks afterwards. On being asked if he even intends to shave his moustache off, he replied that he dare not, because he once took a holiday in Rome and was most disgruntled when no-one recognised him. In his own words 'My moustache is my hallmark; the British public would never recognise me without it, and we must never let that happen, must we?'

Jim seems to have lost the capacity to apply himself in the last few years and graciously declined an invitation to come here next year as a full-time student. After much interrogation he admitted that he was nearly thrown out of Cambridge at the end of his first year for not doing any work. But he managed to stay there after having been demoted from an honours to an ordinary degree.



'Professor' Jimmy Edwards, honorary president of the Union, shown with a yard of ale from the Three Tuns on the platform in the Old Theatre.

Photo: Daily Herald.

Head Says BAN THE BOMB

Britain should abandon the independent nuclear deterrent, said Anthony Head, former Minister of Defence, when he addressed Consoc on the 23 May. 'We should drop out of the big league', he said. But he thought it would be politically impracticable to give up the weapons we already have.

'This country wants an independent deterrent for the prestige it gives', he said. But we could not really afford the means of delivery. Last year the U.S.A. spent, on rocketry alone, almost as much as the British Government's total revenue. Any weapon that we could afford to develop would be obsolete before it was brought into service.

Now that the Russians could attack the cities of the North American mainland, the U.S. was less willing to use even the tactical weapons that she had. He thought it unlikely that she would use her weapons if the Soviet Union were to occupy Berlin.

'They will only be used when the choice is between blowing the other fellow up and being blown to bits yourself'.

UNITY THE KEY

The key to Western security lay in unity, not in overall destructive power. America already possessed enough fissile material to destroy the world four times over. She would not withdraw from Europe because her leaders realised that if Europe were overrun, America would be doomed.

'Neither side will be willing to use the great deterrent except in the last resort'. The West could maintain her position only by equalling the conventional forces of the Soviet bloc, in manpower and mobility. Our first concern should be to fulfil our commitments to N.A.T.O.

NERHU

Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an audience including many Indian students of L.S.E. at India House while he was in this country for the Prime Minister's Conference.

The building was picketed by two demonstrators (not from L.S.E.) protesting against 'stuck-up snobs in our embassies'. We were unable to discover to what this referred.

Odd Views

'Many of the worst enemies of the Commonwealth are those who have studied at British universities and perhaps unwisely lapped up the doctrines of Harold Laski and Kingsley Martin', said a Conservative member during a recent debate on the Commonwealth Scholarships Bill. We often assumed that to know us was to love us, he said, but the scholarships would only be of benefit if the holders enjoyed themselves while they were here. Another member added that the battle for men's minds would not be won where the Battle of Waterloo was won, but in the boarding-houses of Bloomsbury, Birmingham and other university towns.

C.N.D. LEAFLETS

London University students distributed Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament leaflets to workers at a Cowley car firm recently. This occurred before a march to Oxford, organised by the local committee.

A proctors' ban prevented Oxford students from helping to distribute leaflets, but they were told that they could take part in the march.

S. A. BISHOP

'The root cause of the recent disturbances in South Africa is of an economic rather than political nature'. At least this is what the Bishop of Johannesburg told a large audience in the Old Theatre on 17 May. He went on to say that between one third and one half of the black Africans in the Union are living below the minimum subsistence level. Although the African National Congress is committed to a policy of non-violence, it cannot prevent outbursts caused by desperation.

When asked what the rest of the world could do to express its disapproval, the bishop favoured economic action. He suggested that the British Government might investigate the possibility of depriving the Union of their petrol supplies; and the American Government might suspend its purchases of gold.

Dr. Reeves regretted that he was unable to answer questions about the Sharpeville

massacre, as the matter was still *sub judice*. At the end of a speech that was very much the same as those of other liberal opponents of apartheid, Dr. Reeves said that since he was only a bishop, not a prophet, he was unable to foresee the future.

TELE TUTORIALS

TV in the Universities

The Universities should provide T.V.s third channel. That is the suggestion of architects Chamberlin, Powell and Bon, in their plan for the development of Leeds University. They feel that the new medium should be exploited rather than resisted.

Closed-circuit television could help solve the problem of an expanding number of students and a limited supply of lecturers, they say. Specialist and research work

could be made available to large numbers of students at the same time—a valuable service now that so many technical books become obsolete so quickly.

Television could also provide strong links between the University and its town. The network, as suggested, would not be forced to 'pander to some theoretical lowest common denominator'. The authors say it would be impossible for such a wealth of talent to fail to entertain.

President's Column Continued from Page 2

and the persistent boredom that they can obtain a true perspective of government. To understand and to conquer boredom is the prerequisite of ability to play a full role in the functions of democratic government. Too many students, from their peaks of blase intellectual splendour, will continue, as they have in the past, to dismiss the Union with an airy wave. It is they who will lose, but I must endeavour to exhort them, as a dispirited democrat feverishly pursued by that amorous seducer, benevolent despotism.

I would like to thank Union for letting me try to serve it for a year. I hope I have given as much as I have learnt. There are too many people whom I should also thank, but I can simply express my gratitude to all the members of the administrative and academic staff, who have done so much for Union this year. It is still a source of bewilderment to me how these people can remain so amiable towards the Union when faced year by year with a host of conflicting claims,

from administrations which, like this one, think their year the only year.

The office staff, Mrs. Boman and our now departed Muriel, have been, as in previous years, the keystone of the Union's success. I thank them, and my long-suffering Council, for all the work they have put in during the year. I wish every success to the President-elect, Eddie Lock, and his new Council, knowing that they will have a successful year.

New Professor

Mr. Peter Bauer, late of Cambridge, will be the first occupant of a new chair in the Economics of under-developed countries that has been founded at L.S.E. He is expected to take up this post in October, 1960. Simultaneously, a new course is to be started in economic and social administration, designed mainly for students from under-developed countries who are aiming at a career in these fields.

MEN

The 1959 Miss World
Hairdresser will
cut, style (and shampoo)
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Let the 1959 Miss World
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Style, Shampoo & Set.....12/-
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Three Tuns

(In the Union Building)
THE STUDENTS' OWN BAR
EAT AT RON'S
Take your lunch in the . . .
THREE TUNS
Rolls and Hot Dogs
and
a large selection of beers, wines
and spirits to wash them down.
PARTIES CATERED FOR

MEET THE PROFF.

Doctor Ozga

If "Beaver" contained a crossword, the clue to this edition's victim of 'Meet the Prof' would surely be 'beer and chocolate'.

Dr. Ozga is a Pole and an economist, taking three degrees in the subject at Warsaw University before the war. He left Poland in 1944, arriving in this country two years later via Italy. After spending some time at a Polish refugee camp, he came to London, and in 1950 enrolled as a post-graduate evening student at L.S.E. With a somewhat wry smile, Dr. Ozga told me that whilst reading for another Ph.D., he earned his living as a clerk. In 1953, he was offered the post of research assistant, which eventually led to his being appointed Reader in Economics.

When still at school, he came across 'Marshall', one of the few books on economics then available in Polish. His decision to study economics followed from this meeting.

Dr. Ozga is essentially a theorist, much concerned with precise analysis, and it is this which links him to the current mathematical trend in economics. Logic and mathematics, in Dr. Ozga's view, provide an excellent training for the mind, but he admits that perhaps these might be a little too much for the non-economic specialist student. He thinks, however, that 'students on the whole do not do much reading' and finds it unfortunate that so many undergraduates, either rely on notes, or expect to be taught in class, for at University level, he is in favour of 'learning by reading'. When questioned as to whether he thought the B.Sc.(Econ.) degree overloaded, he replied that, in his own first year at university, he took seventeen subjects!

Like many other members of the School he draws attention to the persistent problems created by the unfavourable staff student ratio. Despite this, Dr. Ozga enjoys lecturing, and stresses the importance of technique when addressing large numbers of students. 'The difficulty is', he said, 'in knowing at what speed to go'. His lecture examples are not drawn from his personal life, the sad truth being that he is not overfond of 'beer and chocolate'; nevertheless, he remembers with pleasure the occasion when

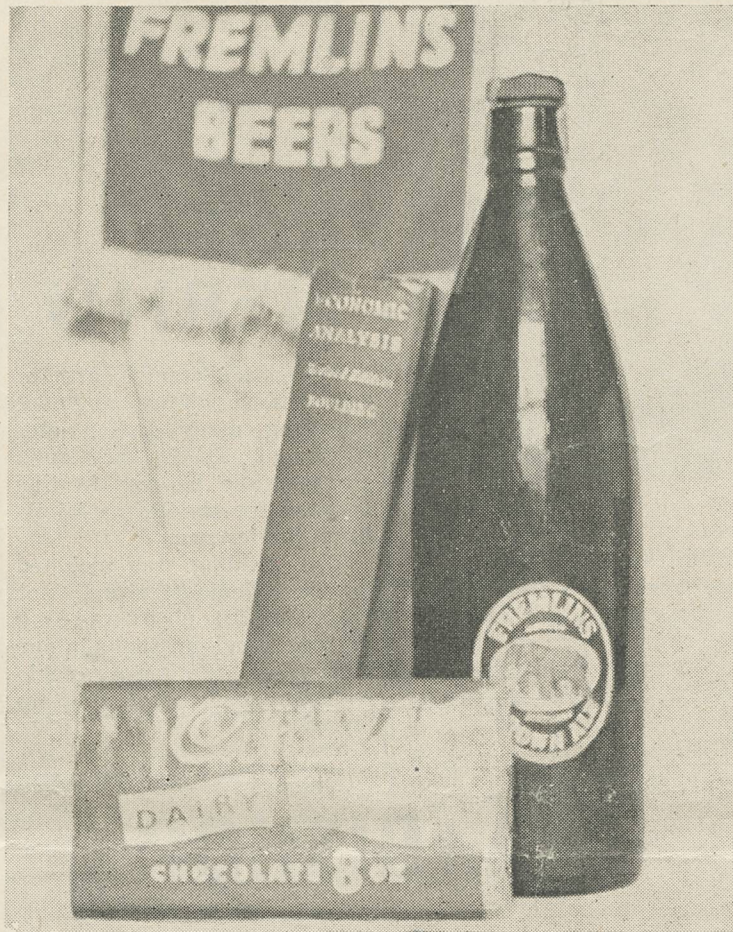
towards the end of a lecture, he was presented with a bottle of beer and a bar of chocolate. He finished the lecture early in order to 'drink the beer and eat the chocolate'.

Dr. Ozga maintains a detached academic approach to economics. He professes no political bias and refuses to link his economics to any particular political theory. His attitude is demonstrated in an unwillingness to make generalisations, and when asked for his views on Rostow's

few weeks motoring holiday on the Continent. He enjoys 'playing with mechanisms', but does not touch his car—'it is too precious!'

Dr. Ozga is married and lives in the suburban fringe of West London, where he tends, like most other suburbanites, a small garden. Despite his denial I am sure that, amongst undergraduates, the image of him sitting at home surrounded by beer and chocolate will remain.

Paul Buteux.



'The Stages of Economic Growth' he pointed out that he could not comment because although he had read the book he had not studied it.

Outside the sphere of economics, Dr. Ozga reads 'widely but sparsely', describing his tastes as 'conventional'. He finds his main interest in music and is a regular visitor to opera, concerts and ballet. He does not feel himself to be sufficiently educated in the modern composers to appreciate their work fully, but nevertheless enjoys them. Although unwilling to make generalisations, he thought that London students were as appreciative of music as any other comparable group, and he commented on the high standard of musical education found in London concert and opera audiences. His other main interest is motoring, and each year he usually takes a

Lovely Greece



Greece offers much to tourists. There are not many of them, and the low cost of living allows them to live comfortably for less than a pound a day. The mountains, beaches and islands can be explored in the beauty of the sun or in moonlight solitude. Delicious food, dangerously intoxicating wine, folksongs, dances and open-air cafes are typical of the Greek way of life. The Drama festivals in Epidaurtes and Athens will appeal to summer visitors.

The words 'Modern Greece', however, still conjure up, in the minds of most English students, thoughts of Plato and Aristotle, Homer and Apollo, of armless Venuses and ruined temples. These thoughts are about as accurate as the belief that L.S.E. is a hotbed of socialism.

Greece today has a character of her own, very different from that of ancient Hellas. She has achieved the greatest increase in national income since the war in Europe, but many of her people are still poor and she is very short of

foreign currency. Factories, roads, dams and harbours have been built, yet the economy will always remain agricultural. Greece ranks third in world shipping and the Greek parachute contingent was the first in NATO.

There still remain, however, certain similarities between ancient and modern Greece. The ruins of the Trojan and World Wars, the mountains, islands, sunshine and sea, the sanctity of hospitality and the warm-heartedness of the people are the same.

The Hellenic Society annually provide sixteen return passages, free of charge save for meals and harbour dues, from Marseilles or Naples to the Pireaus. We also provide information about cheap accommodation and food, and tell you of some places of interest and entertainment. We are able to do all this through the kind help of Mr. Zaphirou, who was a founder of the Hellenic Society at L.S.E., and through the generosity of 'Greek Mediterranean and Olympic Lines'.

AN ILL WIND

by Alan Mackinnon,
Con. Soc. Chairman

Let us thank Khrushchev for small mercies. The Summit failure has done more good to the Western Alliance than any event since the Korean War. At a time when the clamorous voices of various shades and degrees of unilateral nuclear disarmers, pacifists and intellectual(?) theorists on moral leadership were becoming burdensome, if not downright dangerous, to thinking and responsible statesmen, the whole western world was made to remember once again the type of adversary that it was dealing with. The communist countries can use either economics or force to bring about the sort of world that they want and we don't. This article is concerned with the latter.

If the communist bloc had sufficient means of defence and attack to ensure its success, it would use them, either in actuality or at the conference table, in such a way as to make it impossible for our statesmen to achieve peace with justice, or freedom. We must of necessity be of equal strength. The strength of the free world lies mainly in NATO; and the United Kingdom, next to the United States, is the largest military power in that alliance, due mainly to her possession of the H-bomb. She must do two things to fulfil her obligations both to the free world and to her allies. First, she must provide an extremely able, large and well-equipped force on the continent under NATO command. If necessary, the strength of her divisions must be maintained by conscription; but by paying servicemen good wages and giving them excellent conditions on all volunteer regular Army,

Navy and Air Force should be obtained. Some would say that such a force should be the limit of our contribution, bearing in mind the burden on our national economy. I say, however, that it is not enough, we have the means and the ability to contribute even more.

Britain's stock of fissionable material amounts to about four per cent. of that available to the Western Alliance. The means of delivery is a V-bomber force of Vulcans and Victors that should eventually amount to two hundred units. It is from this force, General Norstad, NATO Supreme Commander, has stated, that the bulk of the initial counter-attack would come in reply to communist aggression. It would account for approximately 30 per cent. of the total damage done in a necessarily controlled and measured nuclear attack; with the introduction of 'Skybolt' this figure may well rise.

This contribution is both significant and necessary, not only in a military sense but from the point of view of prestige among the uncommitted nations of the world.

I can now see many of you reaching for your pens to come forth with vast outpourings of well-meant but politically unsound platitudes concerning 'third powers, neutralism and unilateral nuclear disarmament'. My pity for these misguided people is touched with anger. They who seem unable to grasp the very reasoning of the deterrent, they, who in the minuteness of their numbers, claim to speak for so many, their inability to see the fallaciousness of their own arguments is matched only by their audacity in taking far greater risks with the lives of fifty million men, women and children than any statesman, alive or dead, would have dared or wished to do.

It is, no doubt, good that all points of view can be raised, a principle that Great Britain prizes above many, but let us thank God in Heaven that the events of the past weeks have made us realise, once again, both our part and our path in finding the way to the ultimate solution of the greatest problem facing the world today.

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A scene from
Norman Morrice's Ballet
'Hazana'

Photo: Ballet Rambert.

Ballet Notes

by Paul Bateux

Once upon a time, there was an Arts Club in this College, a carefully nurtured bloom, that unfortunately does not appear to have survived the Winter of examinations. Drama thrives, music is not unappreciated, but other aspects of what are usually called the visual and theatrical arts are neglected. Of these, ballet is probably the most misunderstood and unappreciated.

This situation is not reflected at other colleges within the University, Kings has a thriving ballet club, and on April 30th, a live performance was presented at Q.M.C. Here at L.S.E., if ballet is discussed at all, it is likely to be in undertones, for the belief that ballet is effete and needlessly esoteric, is a persistent one. The image of genteel ladies, young and not so young, making the annual pilgrimage from Cheltenham and Bath, to see the inevitable 'Swan Lake' does not reflect the true nature of this theatrical form. That ballet is a valid theatrical art has been demonstrated continuously since the beginning of the century, when Diaghilev combined the literary, the musical and the visual, to produce, in the 'Ballets Russes', his artistic bombshell.

This Summer will see two important English companies returning to London. On July 18th, after their perambulations in South America and Europe, the Festival Ballet occupy the Royal Festival Hall for two months. Under the direction of Julian Braunschweig and Anton Dolin, this energetic company will again present their entertaining, if somewhat light-hearted and frothy, repertoire. Also on July 18th, the Ballet Rambert begins a two weeks season at Sadlers Wells.

On last year's showing at least, I found the Ballet Rambert, the more interesting and satisfying company. The spirit of Marie Rambert pervades this group and 'dedicated' is the only adjective that can

describe it. Although the company is small and rather short of men, its renderings of classical and modern ballets are often better than those of larger and more affluent companies. In the young choreographer, Norman Morrice, the Ballet Rambert have someone of originality and talent. His ballet 'Hazana', was one of the most interesting new productions I saw last year, and I look forward to seeing more of his work next month.

The Royal Ballet, shortly finishes its season at Covent Garden, and embarks on a prestige and foreign-exchange tour of the U.S.A. It will be interesting to notice the reactions of American audiences, now that they have seen the Bolshoi.

Despite the 'Summit', another cultural exchange is upon us. London, whilst waving good-bye to the National Company, can welcome a strong group of dancers from the Bolshoi, who are to give a series of 'concert' performances at the Albert Hall later this month.

FILM

A GENERATION

This film, set in wartime Poland, is the first of Andrzej Wadja's trilogy, which includes *Kanal* and *Ashes and Diamonds*. The director has tried to portray the maturing of the young generation under the impact of the Nazi occupation. 'This generation is going into politics early'. 'Politics' in this context is simple hatred of the Nazis, hatred linked with faith in Communism.

The director has shown how youths matured from youngsters playing at Resistance in order to avenge personal wrongs into men and women working for their country's freedom.

Superb photography and a background of realistically portrayed older people, providing a foil to the youth, contribute to make this film well worth seeing.

Open Air Sculpture

by Eva Hawlena

The footsore pram-pushers were taking off their shoes, but our hopes that we would enjoy a lunch on the grass came to nothing and we had to content ourselves with looking at the sculptures instead.

The straggling groups converged on Epstein's *Ecce Homo*. Its proportions overwhelm and its symbolic nature sets the tone for such works as Elizabeth Frink's *Spinning Man* and Reg. Butler's *Figure in Space*.

This gives the impression of a solid mass gathering momentum, which is maintained in the tensile strength of the support. This sweeps in a diagonal path opposed to that of the figure. Balancing at one point, the structure creates the impression of suspended fragility which, if carressed by inquisitive hands, would surely collapse. It already has, and the piece is being repaired.

Facing *Ecce Homo* is an early Epstein bronze, *Mother and Child*. This provides a contrast to the Easter-Island-style monolith. Its symmetry and space manipulation are echoed by Balten's *Diogenist*.

Picasso's eccentric genius was represented by *The Bathers*, recalling the unconscious crudities of seaside crowds. There was not room for all of them in the Battersea Pond and they looked rather misplaced on the grass; but they still had a humorous appeal,

Dramsoc Tour

Scandinavia is the destination of this year's Dramsoc tour. They intend to take Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' and two plays from the Chester Mystery Cycle. If the plays are ready in time it is hoped to give a performance of them at L.S.E. before the end of term.

'Dr. Faustus' is being produced by Alan Dare, the Mystery Plays by Charles Pascoe and the tour itself is being organised by Maggie Jenkins. They will be accompanied by the L.S.E. Film Unit who intend to cover the tour.



with their jutting arms and skeletal bodies.

The forty odd works are mostly by British sculptors. They represent the pent-up energy of the fifties rather than beauty in art. Away from the atmosphere of the gallery, some of them, especially the abstracts, seem to wilt. But since sculpture is a public art, one is pleased to have a chance of judging the works in the changing light and shadow of the open air.

BOOKS

GHANA AND THE NEW AFRICA

by Douglas Warner
(Frederick Muller, 15s.)

Ghana is becoming more important every year as the African advances away from the shackles of colonialism. There are many who would like to see the old system perpetuated, and, to this end, write of the African's backwardness and of his supposed inability to govern himself. Mr. Warner is refreshingly different. He worked in South Africa until he could bear the racist policies of the Nationalist Government no longer. He continued his journalistic career in West Africa where he edited the magazine *Drum*.

Mr. Warner writes with the smooth precision of a professional journalist. He makes his points by hammering home numerous examples of experiences which I for one am quite prepared to believe

typical of West Africa. He has not tried to idealise the situation in Ghana: a large section of the population is ignorant, backward and primitive. Politics are ruthless, Ghanians are happy but inefficient people. The administration is about on a par with the British Civil Service of a hundred years ago, although the cheerful West African calls it 'dash' instead of 'bribery and corruption'. However, there are signs that this pernicious system is on the wane.

The best thing about this entertaining book is its honesty. Ghana is shown for what it is; the old cliché, which might be taken as the moral Mr. Warner makes, 'nothing is all black or all white' is here doubly significant.

Brian Levy.

EDUCATING YOUNG NATIONS

by W. F. Ward
(Allen and Unwin, 15s.)

Mr. Ward was, for many years, a teacher and educational officer in West Africa and other colonial territories. He is principally concerned with the problem of education in 'emergent territories'. He maintains that the necessity for investment in education in these areas must be recognised; and he points out that the issue of independence is not really relevant. The backward state of their education is due to their poverty not to imperialist plots. Though he recognises that there is no easy solution, he remains optimistic. His experience and deep understanding have taught him that, given faith and enthusiasm, it will be possible to overcome the difficulties. This book can be confidently recommended to all interested in education in the widest sense.

Anne Stone.

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Sports Page

Edited by **GEOFF ROBERTS**

News & Comment

The next President of the Athletic Union will be John Goodman, a past General Secretary of the Union. John is a member of the Soccer Club, and tells me that he has a

number of ideas for improving the facilities and administrative arrangements of the Union next term. 'Beaver' wishes him the best of luck in his term of office.

TENNIS

The Men's Tennis Club has, so far, met with mixed success. In the early part of the season, with the exception of a defeat at the hands of a strong University College team, we won all our matches very easily. However, our success appeared to be in inverse proportion to the proximity of the exams, for a considerably weakened team crashed 9-0 to Birkbeck and 8-1 to Nottingham, last week.

In the U.L.U. knockout trophy we beat Westminster Training College 5-4 and did well to beat a strong C.E.M. team by so comfortable a margin as 7-2, Stevenson and Falcus playing solidly to win all their games. In the next round we met Kings' who beat us 6½-2½ in a closer game than the score suggests.

The second team has had some very close games and has played well, losing only one of them.

There should be plenty of good tennis on Open Day when the final rounds of the L.S.E. singles championship will be played. There will also be a mixed doubles match between the school and the staff, which should prove most interesting.

MOUNTAINEERING

Undoubtedly the most brilliant achievement of the winter season was Bebbington and Stewart's ascent of the Tower Ridge of Ben Nevis. It took them nine hours to climb the 2,000 feet to the summit plateau. With the whole ridge being in drifting snow and ice, the difficulties were sustained and continuous. Towards the top they had to contend with a gale-force snow storm, and glazed rock and failing light. The rest of the party, including Derek Fabian, the leader of the Andean expedition, also did some worthwhile snow and ice climbs on this magnificent mountain.

Some rock climbing of the highest order was made possible by the hot dry weather of the last few weeks. Bebbington, Stewart, Powell, Sadler and Garnett have all led some fine U.S. climbs in Llambareis and Ogwen, outstanding being Dave Garrett's lead of the Bow-Shaped Slab on Clogwyn d'ur Arddu and Ian Stewart's ascent of Scars Climb on Tryfan.

ATHLETIC UNION

by **Geoff Roberts**

Looking back over the past year of sport at the College, the main impression I have received is the striking contrast between the initiative, imagination and sheer hard work of a small minority of the members of the Athletic Union and the almost unbelievable apathy of the majority. This contrast is by no means confined to the Athletic Union, to this College or to this particular year—it is probably a characteristic of most voluntary organisations most of the time—but this year it has been especially noticeable. The inescapable conclusion an observer reaches is that most of the people who join the Athletic Union do so for the purpose of obtaining as much in the way of facilities, subsidies and equipment as possible for the least possible return in terms of money, interest or time. This doesn't apply to you, you think? Then ask yourself a few questions, such as these:

Recently there have been three elections of officers to the Union. Of approximately four hundred members of the Union, the votes cast at each were between eighty and a hundred. Did you vote in any election? Did you consider nominating any of the more interested members of your club? Have you ever stood for office in either the Union or your own club? Have you helped in any of the activities of your club, such as organising an annual dinner? Have you ever contributed a news item or article to this page?

It would be interesting to know just what proportion of club members could answer 'yes' to even one of those questions. But, at a guess, not as many as one quarter, though in certain clubs, large and small, the proportion would be very high. This is because the same few people, week after week and year after year, are interested enough to do something more than honour their club by turning out for those games that are convenient.

Consider, for instance, the present preponderance of the Soccer and Rugby clubs on the Athletic Union. Five of the eight standing officers are

members of the Soccer club, three of the Rugby club. That such a situation reflects credit on both the people concerned and their clubs cannot be doubted, but it is certainly a disadvantage for the Athletic Union. Yet the fault does not lie in nepotism. The trouble is that only one other club has bothered to nominate any candidates for any of the vacancies that have occurred in the past six months. And how often do clubs find difficulty in getting secretaries for themselves? Often members are 'pressed' into service, which is not conducive to efficiency or initiative, and the effects of this can be seen later in the season when other colleges arrive for fixtures that have not been properly arranged, or are ringing up to ask for confirmations that have not been sent, up to the very morning of the match. And the overall result is the lowering of the status of the college as a whole.

Yet the Union has so much to offer. The limitation, apart from finance, is only that however hard the few try to work for your benefit, there is a limit that can only be over-

come by people coming forward and helping. In the past year L.S.E. teams will have been to Germany, France, Switzerland, the Lowestoft hockey festival, Henley and Chester Regattas, to name only a few of the places where the College has tried to establish its reputation for sportsmanship. Foreign fixtures, from being a curiosity once a year, are one of the main elements of the Union's activities. The cricket eleven have an annual tour of the West Country. The Rugby club have established fixtures—and typical Rugby hospitality—with Llanelly Wanderers. We have a distinguished journalist and international footballer for our Honorary President.

So you see, the Union is well worthy of support. Please, those of you who are staying on next year (and I imagine the Athletic Union has more than its fair share of successes in Part One!) take more interest in your club and in the Union itself. I know you will be very welcome, and you may be surprised just how rewarding that interest can be.

Against all odds

Apart from the usual obstacles to sport at L.S.E., apathy and distance, the Cricket Club has further problems. An extremely short season, about ten weeks, the hazards of the weather are small against the vast, mountain of an obstacle, the examinations. When we consider these hindrances, then it is miraculous indeed that the Club survives, let alone prospers.

Prosper it does, however, with a surprisingly large number of members, a high proportion of members who have played for the University, a cricket-week; a riotous tour in the South West and a dinner, to be held this year on June 14th or 21st. Keeness is very evident and so far only one 2nd XI match has had to be cancelled through lack of players, and that was in the middle of Part 1.

The playing record is surprisingly good. In the 1st XI matches there were only four lost out of eighteen matches, and one of these was by four runs. The 2nd XI has a less impressive record, but they enjoy their cricket—and the beer afterwards! The make-up of players is much the same as last year, loads of batsmen and few good bowlers. The Test-class wicket at Berrylands either frightens them away or reduces their bowling first to harmlessness and then to the inaccuracy of despair.

Against all odds, cricket is successfully and attractively played, and it is interesting to learn that over the past three years there has not been an ultimate exam failure—even 'Happy' passed in the end. The Club deserves a medal—or a cup—perhaps even the Ernest Cornwall Cup.

Joining John as officers of the Union will be the two new Vice-Presidents, Neil Speed, who followed John as General Secretary last term, and a newcomer to the Union, David Allen of the Cross Country and Athletics club. Both conducted keen election campaigns and will be very useful members of the Union administration.

It looks as though there might be an Ice-skating club functioning again next term. Some enthusiasts have already approached the Union with a view to obtaining financial aid. It would certainly be an attraction to freshers if there are enough keen skaters to see that administration is carried on successfully.

College representatives have been in the news at University level again. Jane Mather has carried off the Ladies' 100 yards University title, and has represented the University in a number of matches against strong outside opposition. Brian Weakley has been elected Vice Captain of the University Soccer Club for next season. Mike Shuttleworth, the Senior Treasurer of the Union, has played for the University cricket side no less than ten times so far this season. Not bad for a Fresher!

The Cricket eleven has had some mixed fortunes lately, but still enjoy their fixtures as much as ever—and the beer afterwards. In the University Cup they beat University College in the first round, only to lose to the College of Estate Management in the following round. They have managed to draw with a strong old Sinjuns team, and soundly beat Beddington by eight wickets.

Sharpshooters last season for the Soccer club were Goodman, with 31 goals, Cranmer, with 17, Thorne had 14 and Jones scored 12. Torevell scored 21 for the Second team.

May was a happy month for the Men's Tennis team. They had good wins over Southampton, Leicester (8-1) and the College of Estate Management in the Cup, as well as beating Imperial College by 7-2. Unfortunately Kings defeated them in the second round of the Cup by 6 games to 3. The second team are also playing well.

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