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OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

BEAVER

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

NOVEMBER 8th, 1956

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WHAT IS THIS THING CALLED LAW? Police beat up L.S.E. Student

At Bow Street Magistrates' Court at 12 midday on Friday, November 2nd, two London University students were each fined 20/- after being convicted of obstructing the police whilst in the course of their duties within the one-mile sessional limit of the House of Commons.

The laws regulating this are intended to prevent any assembly of persons within one mile radius of Parliament while the House is in session. The incident in which the two unhappy youths were involved was a negligible part of the turbulent events of Thursday night, November 1st.

The suggestion put about by the prosecution was that the police carried out their difficult duties with great restraint, tolerance and good humour. This may well have been true of the majority of the police for most of the time, but ugly incidents developed out of slight beginnings, often from no apparent provocative cause.

The students were described as being stubborn and foolish by the magistrate who presided in a fatherly manner and with some reluctance, but no lack of determination, he found them to be infringers of the law. The prosecuting solicitor questioned witnesses and accused with studious, if acrid, politeness. Clearly the letter of the law was being upheld. The courtroom was filled with a crowd of citizens and students. When a witness appeared for the defence of the two accused—he had volunteered to do so after seeing the incident—interest quickened. A titter disturbed the well bred dignity of the citizens as the witness described himself as an electrician's mate. One was bound to wonder what this man could know about intricate matters such as whether there was or was not a disturbance. But he was not being called upon to decide this, merely to describe in deferential but clear phrases what he had seen take place between the police and the two students. He substantiated materially what the students had said, but was unable to deflect the proper course of the law.

When both sides had completed their case the magistrate invited the students to make any further statement which they felt to be relevant. One had nothing to add, the other asked with quiet seriousness whether the fact that he was wear-

ing a duffle coat had had anything to do with his being arrested? Would they have been arrested if they had been wearing bowler hats and carrying umbrellas? The court was swiftly called to order. The magistrate smiled and said that he really could not give a reply to such a question.

The Scene of the Crime

From about 8 o'clock small groups, pairs, and individual students began to collect in Trafalgar Square. Within half an hour they were being urged by the police to move away. There was a general movement towards Manette Street at the top of Charing Cross Road. Here, in a quiet side street, a large body of people gathered, forming an orderly if vociferous meeting. The meeting was apparently well under the control of a car fitted with a loudspeaker. From this various brief speeches were made by whoever happened to be near enough. The police then appealed to the crowd to move. There followed an orderly stroll in the direction of Westminster. The small groups making up the vague crocodile eventually reached Parliament Square and began to assemble on the pavement outside the House of Commons. Many wanted to see their Member, but this facility was not to be given by the police. The main force of police had been drawn up at Downing St., but soon appeared outside the House with "Black Marias", foot police and mounted police. Within a few minutes the mixed crowd of students, and other members of the public who had been impelled by their alarm over the Suez situation, were being cleared from area after area by police with arms linked. To strengthen the moral force of Authority other

L.S.E. CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT

"I am glad that I have been invited to this protest meeting... I wanted to protest" —

Dr. Donald Soper's message to the Union:—

"I hope that the people are not going to be led by this Government in its blunderings towards war. I believe that strong action should be taken if necessary to persuade the Government of our feelings—even to the extent of civil disobedience... Of course, it is quite easy for me to say this, but it is young people like yourself who will have to be conscripted."

This is a great opportunity for the Christian Church, and I hope that it is not going to betray it as so many opportunities in the past have been betrayed."

On Tuesday evening the news broke of the ultimatum to Egypt. In contrast to recent years there was an immediate reaction to what was felt to be an action of national concern. Instead of the issue being carefully worked up by the politicians, which had been the limit of L.S.E. political awareness of late, a spontaneously formed committee came into being. Fortunately, the Bandung Society had a meeting booked for the next day which they agreed to throw open as a protest meeting.

Addressing the crowded Old Theatre, Sir Andrew McFadyean, a prominent Liberal and a Gov-

ernor of the School, condemned the illegality and hastiness of the Government's action. His excellently argued case appeared to have the agreement of most of the British students.

Mr. Birnbaum agreed with him in rejecting the idea of British collusion with Israel and went on to say that many Israelis would no doubt view with alarm the affront to a small nation. His informed comments illuminated by shafts of wit evoked an approving response.

The other two speakers emphasised that the platform was an amalgam of different points of view drawn together by the over-riding need of protesting at the Government's policy of aggression. Mr. Maurice Cornforth, speaking for the Left, caught the mood of the meeting when he said that he was

Maurice Cornforth

glad to be there as he had been wanting to protest all day. Mr. Walid Khalili, from Jordan, put the Arab case very well, but the meeting was not prepared to go all the way with him.

Obviously the motion from the floor, condemning the Government's armed intervention and urging it to abide by the United Nations, had it all its own way. Mr. Rao, in proposing, emphasized the immorality and illegality of the action of Britain and France. Mr. K. Pearmain, in seconding, made an appeal to British students to oppose the Government's desire for unjust and stupid bloodshed.

The one speech opposing the motion was courageous, but far from able. One can sympathise with the silence of the normal Conservative spokesmen in the School, for they realised far more than most the seriousness of the step taken. Members of the committee which organised the meeting feel that it is highly desirable that there should be a meeting where the Conservative side of the case is put.

police rode slowly along the pavement on horseback.

Direct Force

I saw, during the course of the incidents involving the police, one man, who had resisted, being held by two policemen and punched about the body by three others. I saw a woman being punched in the same way. An L.S.E. student was beaten up in a similar incident. It is understood that he was so incensed at the behaviour of some of the police, and had tried to wrest the baton from one of them. The police then proceeded to apply direct bodily assault. He was treated for injuries later on in the evening.

To make known his feelings, the student lobbied his M.P. within the House, and a question was raised immediately.

That there were incidents is not surprising. That they did not develop into rioting is due to the physical self-restraint shown by most students, and the understanding shown by some of the police.

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CONFIDENTIALLY . . . by Satiricus

I am surprised in a place like L.S.E. to find no specifically female societies other than the sporting. As people are so politically minded around these parts one would expect a feminist organ to flourish under some such rallying cry as "equal play for equal work".

However, since politics does not seem to interest our girls one would have thought that possibly those who are anxious one day to have children and get married would have banded together to form a "Motherhood and Babycraft Society". After all, it cannot be denied but that some of our girls have what Ustinov's Russian Colonel would have described as "fine child-bearing bodies" (say it with a Rusky accent and it sounds most promising). I feel that L.S.E. students should do their all to promote motherhood.

Our liftmen are real sadists. The delight with which they indicate their fullupness is unmatched even by L.T. bus conductors. And when going down they make a point of ensuring that one's disembodied stomach remains in the Students' Common Room. The other day one of them took a shot at my nose with his grille . . .

Those Freshers who are fresh

from the Services must have noticed the similarity between the terms "Fresher" and "Sprog". Both have that tone of opprobrium and condescension, but there is a vital difference. While "Sprog" is relative, "Fresher" is absolute. For example, my old Warrant Officer used to call my old Wing Commander a "richly decorated sprog" (he only had the A.F.C. in fact)—"only been in 35 years". As a Fresher, you remain so for a whole year—and like it.

Still on the subject of the Forces and College Societies, it does seem to me that there is another definite lack. I refer to the fact that with so many ex-Servicemen about (the whole of R.A.F. North Weald seems to have come to L.S.E.), we could have a very good organisation to give help and advice to those poor bar stewards who have yet to do their National Service. The name of such a society could be "The Sciving Advisory Bureau", and would offer help to all those who wish to learn the Serviceman's art. Big Fred Smith seems cut out for the Presidency.

"Strangers on a Train" was excellent fare. The only thing that marred the film for me was the fact that a girl with sharp canines per-

sisted in chewing my left ear out of suspense. I am considering suing the Film Society over this, though it must be admitted that during "Madchen in Uniform" the lady made up for her earlier lapses by stroking my neck as if I was an entry for the Rabbit Show.

I understand the Drama Society are putting on "Point of Departure" in early December. The play is by Jean Anouilh (rhymes with "grenouille" and not "oui") and is based on the Orpheus-Eurydice legend. In this play the author is a bit of a "poseur", and it will test to the full the resources, both dramatic and technical, of the Drama Group. I admire their courage in grasping this nettle, and hope to see a good production.

At the Budget meeting of the Union the other day, Mr. John Brown's defence of "Clare Market Revue" probably lost him more supporters than it gained. Mr. Alan Hale's rousing 2-minute speech, also defending C.M.R., did more for Mr. Brown's cause than the whole of the latter's 15 minutes of intermittent chirping. This illustrates the fact that for a successful impact on the Union, the golden rule is brevity. It's a help also to have something to say.

Our usual features, Spotlight, and The President's Column will be reappearing in the next issue.

POST BAG

Dear Sir,

As one who up to the current issue had been connected with "Beaver" for some time, I should like to comment upon Herr Zuschauer's views.

While criticism of "Beaver's" content is often valid and to the good, your correspondent seems to be expressing a view that in the past two years "Beaver" has been deteriorating. If he prefers the gossip-magazine type of material that was general in the past, he is, of course, entitled to express his opinion, but he must concede the fact that many of us do appreciate Geoff. Stern's satirical humour.

It may be relevant to point out that Herr Zuschauer's view in Postbag that "although L.S.E. concerns itself with such studies as economics, politics, law and social sciences, surely it contains some literary ability . . ." entitles the reader to assume that he will concern himself with some of these subjects when he puts pen to paper to show us how the business of writing should be done.

But no! Herr Zuschauer trots out the hackneyed theme of "types" which appears regularly every year in one form or another. May I remind him that this particular subject, i.e., "women types", was covered in an issue last year by Miss Gertrude Weiscore, who dealt with it with great finesse and with a delightful sense of humour in addition.

Finally, Herr Zuschauer does not even give us his proper name, but uses a German pseudonym. "Onlooker" may look on our efforts with disdain, but until he is prepared to give us his name and acknowledge his criticism openly, we will look on him without respect.

Yours, etc.,
SALLY SHULMAN.



I LIKE THIS GAME! (rules on page 4)

A New Society is Born

A new society has been formed, which already seems to have justified its existence, for with only two days of advertisement its number of members has grown exceedingly quickly.

It seems that those who know anything about Scandinavia are almost always fired with a great enthusiasm for this part of the world. The membership so far includes Scandinavian nationals and members of staff, as well as many students of all nationalities. The society hopes to have talks, discussions and lantern-slides, as well as other formal and informal activities. Would Scandinavians, those who have holidayed or worked there, or are in any way interested, please contact Miss V. Windrige for details of membership of the new SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY.

Congratulations

The engagement is announced of Miss Shirley Chamings, a third year student, and Roy Gardner, Senior Treasurer of the Union.

Ceiling "Drops in" on Mrs. Popper

Students who climbed the three flights of stairs to feast in Mrs. Popper's Parlour on 24th October were amazed to find a notice on the door: "Do not enter—ceiling loose".

A large part of the ceiling had fallen to the floor that morning with a resounding crash.

Typewriters?

Although work was straightway undertaken to repair the ceiling, the reasons for the collapse have not been fully ascertained. On the one hand is the explanation that the typewriters in the Union office immediately above were pounded too heavily. On the other is the opinion of one of the workmen that "bad workmanship" in the past was responsible.

The ceiling is to be repaired with ceiling-boards, and we are assured that the incident is unlikely to occur again.

FRANKENSTEIN?

"I dreamt him up; he was a cross between Ken Pearmain and Gregory Peck"—L.S.E. girl overheard in a coffee house.

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STORMING THE SUEZ

It is one of "Beaver's" misfortunes that it is not on sale until a week after the copy has gone to press. At the rate things have been happening in Poland, Hungary and now Suez, anything could happen before then. However, we have decided to give over the greater part of our columns to the critical events which are engrossing everybody's attention at the time of writing.

For most students the hub of the latest crisis is not the rights and wrongs of the Israeli operations in Egypt, but the rights and wrongs of the Anglo-French intervention. The news of Sir Anthony Eden's ultimatum was disturbing . . . the news of the air assault on Egypt was shattering, filling most of us with mixed feelings of anger and shame.

The Economics

There have been attempts to explain away these disastrous actions on the grounds of necessity. We should do well to look at the economics of some of these arguments. We must protect British lives, property in the form of shipping, the Canal installations, and our supply of oil. Very laudable; who would not agree? However, how many British lives, and how much of our money are going to be thrown away in this adventure? Are we not indeed further jeopardising the lives and property we set out to save? The security of the Canal installations, we would assert, can never be gained by antagonising the whole Arab world, and the same goes for the oil supplies. This last is, perhaps, the most ludicrous of all "reasons" put forward. What little reputation we still had in the Arab world has now been squandered, and, by this very action, our supplies of oil jeopardised beyond measure. It is a reasonable prediction that we shall

now only be able to maintain them by a policy of coercion and brute force.

We cannot, for obvious reasons, say much about the two currently circulating rumours—that there has been deliberate "collusion with Israel," and that the Government "knows something". We can, however, express our shame and anger that such an action has been taken in the name of Britain. We, the younger generation, will live to regret the friends who have been alienated, and the execrable example Britain and France have set to the world in treating the United Nations Organisation with such obvious contempt. Let no man whine . . . "the Russians do it". Excuses are no justification.

Police Beatings

What *did* happen on the night of the first? We have our reports on page one, with full details from eye witnesses, and we have read the reports in the papers. It is clear that the Metropolitan Police most certainly used physical force against students and ordinary civilians to an extent that was quite excessive. The student from this college who was injured, to an extent which merited medical relief at Westminster Hospital, had the initiative to lobby his M.P. (Mr. George Craddock, Lab.) and in this way had a question asked within the House. Mr. Craddock went on to ask the Government whether the police had received any special instruction. A girl had been nearly crushed by a police horse and the young man who went to her rescue was thrown over a wall and beaten up by the police. Are we to have any written reply from the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolitan Area, or is this matter merely going to be lost and forgotten? How far can the police go in quelling peaceful demonstrations? How firm is our democracy?

I Like Liberace

The Press are too, too beastly!

For once they emerge from their bitter battle of critical disagreement to join in a hostile onslaught on a silk-suited angel who has braved the Atlantic to regale us in our time of political preoccupation.

With his Momma in close attendance, he has drawn to himself the adulation normally reserved for one-lung singers. He pounds the piano with an almost-human skill, and manages to sing without breaking his smile. On occasions he has been known to dance.

Yet in spite of these incredible achievements, our embittered critics insist on judging him by ordinary every-day standards. But they are as yet unaware of the startling revelation I am about to make, which must make us change our minds about this perfumed prodigy, if British justice still exists.

On reliable authority I can reveal that Liberace is a highly-trained performing bear!

That this secret has been kept from the public so long is due to the proximity of the American

elections. It was feared that a too-sudden disclosure might confuse the issue still further and result in animals being returned to the House of Representatives. It is a measure of the skill of his trainer, Momma of course, that no one has yet guessed.

The modern use of the "gimmick" in variety acts has long been recognised, but surely this is something new, and what the reaction of his fans will be is open to doubt. Will they now throw kisses or meat?

The traditional circus is used to bears which shamle about, and which grunt rhythmically, and so far Liberace is not unique; but playing the piano—well, surely that's really something.

The effect of this revelation must be twofold. You now see why I like him, and those who previously scorned, must applaud his brilliant showmanship.

But it also means the end for him, for now he will exchange the glittering star on his dressing-room door for a sombre notice, saying, "Bruinous precox — Liberace" when he is put in quarantine!

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EAST EUROPEAN SITUATION

RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND

by Jan M. Ciechanowski

It is quite safe to say that during the last few weeks Poland ceased, or rather is ceasing to be, a satellite country and is trying to grope her way back to the family of free and independent nations.

Here, one should note that this was achieved without a single shot being fired, which seems to prove that there are times, even in this Atomic Age, when human spirit, courage and determination are stronger than mere force, especially when the very foundations upon which it rests are questioned.

In this struggle for independence, undertaken by the Poles without any active foreign support, the whole Polish nation, regardless of political and social differences, takes part. Under the leadership of WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, a Communist of long-standing and repute, who seems to enjoy her complete confidence, Poland is fighting for her independence and her own way to Socialism.

Impending Challenge

Gomulka's definition of Socialism is a very free one and far removed from the Russian model. It simply means the absence of exploitation. Here a crucial question arises, for, as he himself put it, socialism in its recent form at least is "bankrupt." This is due to his predecessors who, under orders from Moscow, "were digging the grave for Socialism," and had almost succeeded in their task. Therefore it is not clear whether even his own brand of Socialism will be acceptable to the Polish nation.

Undoubtedly, once Polish relations with the Soviet Union are normalised, Gomulka will have to face a very strong movement to fully-fledged socialism. In consequence, it seems that the present dictatorship of the Communist Party in Poland will be challenged. Thus sooner or later he will have to find some "modus vivendi" with people of other political and ideological outlooks, especially Catholics and peasants. Yet it must be stated that no one wishes to return to the pre-war social, economic and political conditions.

Western Help?

It appears that Poland to-day has reached the half-way stage on her way towards independence and democracy, and that her present leaders will not be able to remain there for long. Much will depend on the attitude of Russia and the Western Powers. Poland, after twelve years of Communist misrule, is in dire need of foreign economic assistance, and if it is not forthcoming from Russia herself, it will have to be provided by the West.

If this aid is given by the West, the Polish claim to independence will be strengthened. It will have to come however on Polish, and not on American or Western, terms. On the other hand, the Polish attitude towards the West will be conditioned by the Western attitude to the question of territories east of the Oder-Neisse Line, which Poland acquired after the war in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam Treaties. Up to now Russia maintained that Poland can only hold those lands with her support in view of German claims. If the question of the Polish Western frontiers is settled, this argument will cease to be valid.

It must be recognised that "de facto" those territories belong to Poland and form an integral part of the Polish State. Therefore, the recognition of this fact by the Western Powers, including Germany, would anyway have to be given. This would also assist the Poles greatly in their fight for independence, and here the Western support could be decisive. It would however have to be given

in a tactful and moderate way, so as not to provoke our Russian neighbours.

Assist Return

There is in Poland deep longing for such support. The Poles have always considered themselves a part of the West, in view of the fact that their culture is of western and not eastern character. Indeed, their return to the European family of nations cannot be postponed for ever, and all those who claim to belong to it must surely assist them in their efforts.

The process which we witness to-day in Poland is, paradoxically enough, largely carried through by the workers, students and intelligentsia, that is by those who by now should have been so indoctrinated as to have made it impossible. Yet their desire for freedom and a decent, humane way of life, proved stronger than the whole paraphernalia of modern totalitarianism.

Great Day

This was even admitted by Gomulka himself when he said to the students of Warsaw that the future character of the Polish state lies in their hands and that they, in unison with the whole nation, will be its masters. All the Poles, in Poland and abroad, are longing for that Great Day. The final stretch of road may be difficult and strewn with obstacles, yet the aim is clear: freedom and toleration for all.

In conclusion, let me quote the reply of an old Polish peasant, who, asked his opinion about Gomulka's election to the secretaryship of the Polish Communist Party, replied, "Gomulka is for freedom, I am for freedom; therefore I am for Gomulka."

I hope that Mr. Gomulka, upon whom so much depends, will not forget this.

Challenge from Hungary :

by John Hipkin

The momentous events in Hungary during recent weeks have provided two great challenges to the students of the College. The first challenge is essentially spiritual, the second is of a more concrete nature. We have for more than a decade, within the sheltering walls of this institution, discussed and argued about the fundamental political values. These values, as a result of the last war and the events following it have had to undergo painful revision. In Eastern Europe that process of reevaluation has been forcibly frustrated. The facade has become increasingly inappropriate. The political superstructure was built and maintained out of keeping with the deeper forces in Communist Society. This discrepancy between devices and needs has now reached a critical juncture.

In Budapest alone, it is estimated, 30,000 people have lost their lives and 100,000 are seriously injured. That is a heavy toll to pay for the "mistakes" of governors. But it had to come and so it has: dramatically and forcibly. The challenge it represents is plain. If the young Magyars have given so much for their ideals then is it too

much to expect that we approach our own deficiencies with a similarly courageous spirit? Hungary provides the example of a nation putting itself and its ideals in harmony. In Britain that process is by no means perfected.

The second challenge follows the first. The agony, distress and dislocation in Hungary has not been in vain. Such tremendous sacrifice as the Hungarian people have made demands not only our sympathy but active support. History alone will indicate our spiritual reaction to the Hungarian ferment, but meanwhile more immediate problems confront us. The Hungarian Aid Committee of the London School of Economics is an all-political body prompted solely by humanitarian motives. Our idealist inadequacies, whatever they may be, can be corrected in time. Our responsibilities at the present cannot be delayed.

Support the Committee with the greatest financial donation of which you believe the cause to be worthy. Give it two shillings and cut out smoking for one day. Give it five shillings and cancel that cinema visit. Give it £1 and buy a cheaper jacket. Give it a donation that pinches. In so doing you will be directly assisting the International Red Cross in its indiscriminate mission of medical relief and attention to those who need it.

Give generously from both your pocket and your mind.

NATURAL ALLIES

Vicar of Dalston Speaks

The Rev. Stanley Evans, Vicar of Dalston, spoke to the S.C.M. on the 1st November. He spoke on the "Coming Kingdom and the Classless Society," and claimed that the Marxist ideal was not incompatible with the Christian idea of the Kingdom of God established on earth. This made Communists and Christians "natural allies" against a class society and Imperialism. He was greeted with a number of hostile questions but remained unruffled.

contd. from foot of previous column
ucation, and in their desire for self-government.

Revolution in Africa since the second World War was one of distrust amongst the peoples. One finds in the course of history "that revolutions have always occurred when things begin to get a little better."

Said Lord Hemingford: "The future of Africa is now left in the hands of the educated minority."

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ONE WORLD

Lord Hemingford at L.S.E.

Speaking at the meeting of the United Nation Society on 1st November, Lord Hemingford stressed the fact that world society of to-day had become more closely knit together by the advances made in the world of Science.

Being an ex-headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda, Lord Hemingford spoke mainly on the African situation. He said that the people of this country should try to understand that the people of Africa had three main desires— firstly, national independence, secondly, the desire for representative government, and thirdly, the desire for real recognition. Discussing these three main points, Lord Hemingford made it clear that the British taxpayer had assisted in every way, and furthered the interest of Africans both in ed-

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Speakers: Rev. Bruce Reed
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SUEZ CRISIS SURVEY

IS IT WORTH IT?

The Egyptian Viewpoint

by M. E. E. el-Khodary

Although I can see no way of justifying Israel's penetration into Egypt, I can at least see some logic in it. Were Israel to be ensured of the destruction of Egyptian military power, it would most certainly obtain its survival in the Middle East for some time, since without Egypt the rest of the Arab states can be no serious menace at all.

It was an admirable opportunity for Israel to take advantage of the British and French game in the Middle East. There is no doubt however that Israel's action in the long run can only undermine its chances for the following reasons:

Sea of Hatred

It is quite obvious to most people by now that Israel was in collusion with Britain and France all along (press reports quote jubilant Israelis as saying that the Middle East Big Three are now Britain, France and Israel). The Arabs have never forgiven Israel its seizure of a large part of Palestine: they would be less prepared to forget or forgive an alliance with resurgent imperialism in the Middle East, particularly the association with a country whose hands are as bloody and filthy as France. I don't believe that even the most fanatical Israeli could claim that Israel could survive over the years surrounded by a sea of hatred. As I write, the news has it that French jets are in action with the Israeli forces in Sinai.

Russia and the Moral Issue

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Middle East is a sensitive and unstable area. The balance of power against Israel can depend upon a pin, as happened with Russia's sale of arms to Egypt. Were the Egyptian Army smashed by the Three Wise Men (or is it the Three Masqueraders?) would it not be possible for Russia to intervene again in a similar way after the shouting and tumult have died down, or even to intervene more actively? After all, Russia still considers that she has interests and objectives in the Middle East. What then? In this latest action, Israel has received the moral condemnation of most thinking people, particularly in the anti-imperialist and highly-conscious areas of Africa and Asia. Israel, in the company of its unmarried foster-parents, has been branded with aggression, and worse, of being a stooge. Can Israel long endure on the mere force of arms? I think not. The Big Powers can flout

moral issues with impunity; a small state like Israel cannot, for it is more vulnerable itself to aggression sooner or later.

Can it then afford to do without world sympathy? And we must not forget that a military defeat for Egypt can only mean temporary withdrawal from the hideous game; for Israel it means obliteration and diaspora.

Egyptian Resistance

So much for Israel. One can only reason it out. Regrettably I cannot say the same for Britain. I have always had the greatest admiration for Anthony Eden as a diplomat. As a Prime Minister, I think he has been a calamity to his country, first and foremost.

It was ludicrous enough to claim that Britain would occupy Egypt by force, and bomb Egyptian territory to defend it against Israeli incursion. I note that, as yet, the British and Israeli troops have not clashed. I am not bitter, for as a student of power politics I cannot afford to be. But I can neither explain or understand Eden's action in any way.

If his primary objective is to topple Nasser and instal in his place someone more amenable, then military action would be the best way to achieve it. After eighty years of occupation, British troops have only recently left Egypt. I can only explain Egyptian feeling on this point by telling you that every man in Egypt capable of aiming a rifle would resist such a re-occupation, even "temporary" occupation.

There is no doubt that Britain—plus France and Israel—can smash the Egyptian Army. But would the matter end there? Assuredly not. A handful of terrorists have half the British Army tied down in Cyprus. In effect, British withdrawal from Egypt came about because this government realised

the Canal base was untenable and worthless in the face of a hostile population.

The only results I can see are a hideous loss of British and French lives and a retreat—this time not an honourable one—of British forces. Not only so, but Eden's moral prestige as Foreign Secretary is now in the mud elsewhere, including the United Nations. Britain is now an out-and-out aggressor, having also earned the moral castigation of America and Commonwealth countries. The country and the Commonwealth are divided.

Moderating Influence

But will Nasser topple in Egypt? I am not inclined to believe that. On the contrary, in an area where he has been a hero for so long—and I do not refer to the Arab alone—and also a progressive reformer, where people do not look upon him, but upon Eden's policy, as Fascist and totalitarian, I incline to the belief that he will come out of this conflict stronger than ever.

But come what may, even were a less implacable ruler installed by such means, he would not last for long, because feelings on this score have never been so united in the Arab world; Nasser has set a precedent and any ruler who follows him will have to do better, and by that I also mean in opposing the West.

So I hope readers will understand just what I mean when I say that Nasser is, and always has been, a moderating influence. The passage of the days will bear out these words, I am sure.

They will also bear me out when I say that I can conceive of a no more sterile, senseless and mutually destructive adventure as has been undertaken by the present government.

AN ISRAELI WRITES . . .

The background of the Israeli attack is that of a three-year period of sabotage raids by commando gangs of "Fedayeen" into the territory of the Israeli state. After three months of the Suez crisis, in which Israel has not impeded Egypt's activities in any way, the Nasser Government, following the Russian veto of the Suez resolution in the Security Council, has found itself free to order commencement of the "Fedayeen" raids. As a result of this, twenty-four Israeli lives were lost on Israeli soil in one week preceding the last reprisal. The present action aimed at clearance of "Fedayeen" bases in the Sinai Peninsular and the Gaza Strip follows directly from this situation.

The Israeli Government, which considers the future of its land to be inseparably bound up with the future of its Arab neighbours, while insisting on its rights as an independent state, has perpetually offered peace to Colonel Nasser, even after the beginning of the present action. The blame for the present situation lies fully with the Egyptian President who should have realised the implication of renewed raids in Israel territory.

Allied Intervention

Progressive Israeli opinions profoundly regrets the unsought-for involvement of Israel in an imperialist revival on the part of the two great Powers, who have used Israel's inescapable military manoeuvre as a pretext for self-interested intervention.

Those who speak of "collusion" should remember that it was but ten days ago that Israeli towns and settlements stood face to face with the risk of being attacked by the same British bombers who now bomb Egyptian bases, when Israel protested at the contemplated move to send British-financed and trained Iraq troops to interfere in the elections in Jordan.

Many Israelis hoped that before the ultimatum expired, Colonel Nasser would contact Ben Gurion with a view to Israeli-agreement to unite against the imperialist intervention, a hope which even now is not beyond realisation if Egypt has the courage and imagination to accept Israel's offer.

U.N.S.A. SPEAKS

The Executive Committee of the United Nations Student Association, after an emergency meeting on Thursday, 1st November, issued the following statement:

"We support the statement issued from the United Nations Association which reads—

"(1) We deplore that Her Majesty's Government, together with the Government of France, should have taken independent action by issuing an ultimatum to Egypt and Israel, threatening the use of force, without the authority of the United Nations.

"(2) We further deplore that in the face of the declared views of a majority of the Security Council Her Majesty's Government and the French Government should have proceeded to the use of force.

"(3) We deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government should have considered it necessary to use the veto for the first time on a resolution of the Security Council which called on all members to refrain from the use of force.

"(4) By its course of action Her Majesty's Government has not only divided the Commonwealth but has struck a blow at the authority of the United Nations.

"(5) We urge Her Majesty's Government to desist from its present course of action and to revert to collective action through the United Nations.

MILE OF PENNIES

In order to aid the Hungarian Red Cross, the University of London Union has started a Mile of Pennies on the South Bank of the Thames. L.S.E. students were in at the start of this venture, for on 1st November there were many of them helping at the start of the Mile, next to the National Film Theatre.

DON'T BE MISLED

BY FRED

There will be fun and games at Commem., and the more people there are to join in the bigger and better this year's Ball will be. In fact we are already being flooded with applications for tickets daily at the Information Stall and also with every mail delivery. We thought that last year tickets sold quickly, but at present sales are such that in three weeks we have sold many more tickets than we sold in five weeks last year, which marked the School's Silver Jubilee. The moral is obvious.

Many enquiries from Freshers have shown that there is some feeling of awe attached to a Ball

in the Festival Hall, but we would like to reassure all students that the Commem. Ball is not something to be scared of, but something to be enjoyed to the full as L.S.E.'s social event of the year.

The romantic setting of the lights and the river all go to increase the atmosphere, apart from the music provided by N.T. and his Orch. and the refreshments (solid and liquid) from the excellent bars.

For the more impecunious (we know what that means) Ents. Comm. is running a convenient easy payments scheme. Cash or e.p., the price is still 37/6 (double, including Buffet).

P.M.G. VISITS L.S.E.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. Charles Hill, M.P., in his Presidential Address to the Conservative Society on 25th October, spoke about premium bonds. He said that they were intended to attract new money, rather than divert money from other means of saving. If they failed to do this, they would have failed altogether. Their attraction was greatest to those paying a high rate of taxation since any prizes won were tax free. Further, a person buying £500 of bonds (the maximum amount) would have an even chance of winning a prize of anything between £25-£100 after 18 months.

Whilst he did not expect such a large investment from L.S.E. students he expressed the hope that their interest in the bonds would be shown in some practical way!

QUOTE NOTES

"There are 700 odd English Peers in the House of Lords—some of them very odd." Prof. Robson.

"Some peers live in suburban villas and help with the washing up just like ordinary mortals." Prof. Robson.

"Economics is a case of adapting ones net income to one's gross habits." The Rt. Hon. Dr. Charles Hill

"We sometimes do not know what we are talking about." Dr. Ozga.

"It is bad policy to send Ministry of Labour officials round to the pubs on Tuesday morning—they might not come back." Prof. Allen.

"I don't understand Marx."

"You don't even understand Caincross." Overheard—Shaw Library.

Richard Whitehouse (Chairman of Conservative Society), when questioned on Suez: "I have no statement to make at present".

"The police have warned us that any procession within one mile of the House of Commons is illegal. We're not going to have a procession—we're just going along to see whether anyone else does." Member of L.S.E. on the night of November 1st.

At the Theatre - by Michael Webb

"THE DOCTORS DILEMMA" - SAVILLE THEATRE

Were it not for the fact that no writing dates so quickly as satire this play would be considered even greater than it now is. In certain plays of Molière, similar petty and outdated prejudices against the medical profession still provide an inexhaustible fund of comedy, partly because there are so many developed character studies; principally because they are farcical. Shaw's doctors are mere puppets, animated by scintillating conversation and the humour is only in their talk: the characters are conceived with the utmost solemnity. The satire is, of course, incidental to the main theme of whether the depraved genius Dubedat, or the worthy nonentity Blenkinsop, shall be saved. This, I believe, is a wholly plausible and cogent problem.

Horden Outstanding

Of the three doctors—Sir Patrick Cullen, Mr. Cutler Walpole and Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonnington—Mr. Michael Horden's B.B., "inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity", is incontestably the finest performance. Mr. Henry Hewitt's Blenkinsop is too assured: a more delicate approach would introduce the required note of pathos. One immediately thinks of Mr. David Francombe's deeply-moving performance some years ago. Mr. Anthony Ireland plays Ridgeon—the doctor who spans all the themes—the judge, deeply conscious of the results and implications of his judgment, with the other doctors an unreliable jury. The role is difficult because it is so ill-defined; Mr. Ireland made the mistake of being too withdrawn in such lively company, and much was lost in this way in the early scenes.

Mr. Paul Daneman makes a welcome return to the London stage as Louis Dubedat. In Act 3, his blindness to conventional morality and his feverish vitality completely overwhelm the doctors. The innocence and sincerity with which Miss Ann Todd plays Jennifer makes it difficult to avoid misplaced sentiment in the death scene. Such is Mr. Daneman's portrayal that her devotion to him is wholly convincing—from her pleas to Ridgeon in the first act, childlike in their simplicity, to her disdain at his proposal in the last.

Mr. Peter Rice's sets lack his usual imagination save for the evocative scene beside the Thames; Mr. Julian Amy's production is generally rewarding both in outline and detail.

"The Exception and the Rule"

Brecht

"The Shoemaker's Wife"

Yorcia Lorca

Unity Theatre

The history and policy of this theatre will be discussed in a later issue. But the left-wing reputation that the theatre has acquired in recent years requires some elucidation.



By courtesy of the Saville Theatre

Ann Todd and Paul Daneman

The plays put on, the Chairman told me, are not deliberately chosen for their being left-wing, but because they are (a) provocative dramas, (b) "to promote the betterment of man". In practice, however, the choice is conditioned by the facile delusion that anti-West plays are constructive—anti-Communist plays destructive.

The Brecht is an early work; crude and forceful in its satire, weak in dialogue. The play concerns a rich merchant who has to cross the desert before his rivals, in order to secure a business deal. To this end he dismisses his guide and forces his carrier to breaking point, constantly maltreating him. Lost in the desert, the carrier offers the merchant his water bottle, but the latter, thinking he is to be attacked, shoots him dead. He is later acquitted of murder since his cruelty has provided a motive for the carrier wanting to kill him. Brecht describes it as "the story of one who exploits and two who are exploited". In the society attacked by this play, the authorities are completely indifferent to human suffering, truth is perverted in the law courts, workers are cal-

lously exploited for services from which they do not directly benefit and security police will ruthlessly shoot down a crowd of unarmed women and children. What is this but a faithful portrayal of recent events behind the Iron Curtain? Thus a pointless satire on society long dead in the West, takes on a new and terrifying reality. And, ironically, the twin policies of the Unity are fully justified.

Vivid Contrast

Throughout the programme the acting is quite competent—Mme. Maya Obel being outstanding—and the sets display great imagination. In the Brecht, suggestion replaces realism—the absence of formal scenery imparting an air of improvisation, like the Comeddia del'Arte. There being nothing to divert the eye, such bareness demands a better play and better acting.

A complete contrast is provided by the Lorca; a romantic tragedy among the Spanish peasantry. The author introduces the play and the curtain goes up on the single colourful setting over which a vivid cardboard sun rises and sets enchantingly. MICHAEL WEBB.

FRUSTRATION ROCK

by KEN PEARMAIN

Rock and Roll is not a new kind of music: it is a style of playing with a very limited application. This style, in having touched off the boredom and frustration in our big cities, gives a clue (if one were needed) to the whole Teddy Boy era.

The majority of our elementary schools fail to provide the pupil with the basic mental equipment which is necessary for the enjoyment of the intellectual satisfactions of our civilisation. On leaving school the youth finds that his economic circumstances debar him from the prospect of enjoying the material benefits of our society on the scale which our entertainment and advertising industries have taught him to equate with happiness.

Thus unable to escape from society and its code, but at the same time cut off from its satisfactions, real or illusory, the youth is the prey of frustration.

This process, and its various re-

sults, are not new phenomena. Fascism was the result of the means of a middle class being divorced from its aspirations by the hyperinflation in Germany following the first world war. This is an extreme example but Teddy Boyism is no less characteristic in its fundamentals; first the creating of its own "society" by its rigidly standardised clothes, mannerisms, etc.; second, the tendency to violence, especially gang violence. Thus is evinced the desire to belong and the desire to feel a "definite" person, somebody who can do something that matters, even if it is only harm.

Frustration engendered by society often leads to this reversion to primitivism. The work of many famous artists has travelled the same road. Rock and Roll's "tom-tom beat", as Sir Malcolm Sargent has so aptly described it, logically appeals to the strong primitive element in Teddy Boyism; it is an apt sacred music for the cult.

AS IT IS WRITTEN . . . BY GEOFFREY STERN

CRICKET REMINISCENCES

I can remember old Jack Comes as if it were only yesterday. I think that never in the history of third-class cricket have any two men given so much delight to the crowd as this remarkable wicket-keeper batsman. With the "Come" (as he liked to be called) at either end of the stumps (and he was frequently at both, though not, of course, at the same time) there was never a dull moment.

Of course, at sixty-three, "Bill" (for Jack was always "Bill" to those who knew him) was the youngest ever to be capped for his team, but for all his youth he remained to the end of his life an amazingly mature player. And what a brilliant fielder! Of course in his later years he had to move up from a position slightly backward of square to forward short leg, but wherever he was in the field he was always behind the ball—usually half a minute behind it. Like every good player T.L. (as we used to call him) was superstitious. He would never take a sleeping pill before the match was over nor would he play a game of cards

without two jokers; but he was a resolute player, determined always either to win or lose.

Of his contemporaries before the Franco-Prussian war perhaps the best known was Hunter R. B. J. (not to be confused with Hurton N. L. C. H.), who remained in the game for eighty-seven years, and yet never once was he relieved in the field. Here was a man who literally lived and died playing cricket but, be it said, the latter more frequently than the former. Then there was Davis P. N., whose brother, F. C., (he was the one with the teeth) made that brilliant 425 not out against some pretty tight Aussie bowling, even though he never once appealed against the light. The noticeable thing about Davis was that coming in eighth wicket down to an already wearied field he would play alternately left- and right-handed, thereby forcing the fielders to change position after each delivery.

One of the biggest climaxes I can remember occurred in either 1925 or 1937 (I can't remember the exact date) in Melbourne or Bridlington (I forget which), when that grand stalwart, the game P. J. R. Pearson, bowling his fairway Chinaman, took all the wickets for only four deliveries. How he managed to take 10 wickets with only four balls we shall never know, but I for one will always remain convinced that it must have been a hoax.

The game that appears most vividly in my memory (although I never actually witnessed it myself) was the one against the Pomeranian Grenadiers touring team. Captaining the home side, young Bertie Williams, three times capped for Wales (and four times copped for speeding), won the toss (even without the proverbial double-headed coin) and elected to bat. Within two hours the opposing side was all out, and the whole match ended before a run appeared on the board—the scorer had gone home to watch it on T.V.

Cricket is not a game that can be picked up overnight, like "Postman's Knock", or abandoned overnight, like "Postman's Knock", but wherever you find it, there too you will find a discipline that has made me the fine figure of a man that I am to-day.

(Extract from "Bowl and Be Damned", by W. Gridley-Stephen, published by Failure Press, at 17/1.)

WOMEN'S VIEWPOINT

The Industrial Design Centre.

An exhibition which may be of interest not only to women is the one at the Design Centre in the Haymarket. This is an attractive display of British products for the home, which has the added advantage of having a free admission and being only a twopenny halfpenny bus ride (Nos. 6, 9, 96, etc., from the Law Courts) from L.S.E.

Some of the goods which particularly appealed to us were those for the kitchen and the living room.

In the kitchen section, apart from an excellent array of refrigerators and cookers, was a display of smaller equipment which was especially interesting. There were, for example, some omelette and frying pans of good quality and design, and moreover, at most reasonable prices, which might appeal to those students who live off a gas ring. A light plastic rolling pin exhibited might interest husbands and wives for different reasons.

The wide range of modern arm-chairs were particularly noticeable for their good colour and design, and much of the bedroom furniture

was especially suitable for bed sitting-rooms and small flats.

The varied selection of fabrics that were shown, although primarily meant to decorate the home, did, in our opinion, put ordinary dress fabrics well in the shade. If anybody is contemplating making a dress or skirt and wants an original fabric, the Design Centre might be a good guide to where it can be found.

One could continue to describe these goods indefinitely: the general impression received is that it is an excellent exhibition and well worth visiting.

"Plus ça change . . ."

"Inter-feminine conversation has never been famed for its depth of ideas or intellect. Why may not the girls enjoy a little of the superior article from the masculine lips without being suspected of ulterior designs on their hearts, if the men be poor, or their fortunes if they be rich?" (Pub. 1894).

Being firmly entrenched in the quarters of L.S.E., we, the female students, can afford to be amused. Or can't we? What about trying an interesting piece of research? First watch closely the male

"Beaver" readers (suggested places: the coffee bar, the library, and alas—the lecture rooms). Count the smiles of content, the "hear! hear's!" and the "I always knew it", and you have a measure of the survival of nineteenth century stereotypes—or shall we say fears?—of the female intellectual. And this among the most . . . enlightened community one can ever hope to come across? Times haven't changed so much after all.

Cherchez la Femme

At L.S.E., where happily women are vastly outnumbered by men, it is strange to see some of the fair sex trying hard to lose their identity. You may observe trouser-clad females, not usually the slimmed of our sisters, rushing round the college scarcely distinguishable from men. And surely the streets of Central London should not be the showplace of attire suitable only for sportswear or for the countryside.

By wearing trousers, women lose morally more than they can ever gain from mere physical comfort. Indeed, how can a woman, unimpeded by her skirts, expect a man to give her his seat or hold open

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

make

POINT OF DEPARTURE

a

POINT TO REMEMBER

for 5th, 6th, 7th December

a door for her? For a woman in trousers is sure to kill the latent spirit of Sir Galahad in every male breast.

Let us hope, then, that these women are not the pioneers of an age in which hoards of girls wearing drainpipe trousers will descend on L.S.E., an age in which lecturers will wonder to what bi-sexual species they open the wide vistas of knowledge; an age in which, before swearing, a man will have to ask, "Is there a LADY in the house?"

REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY

L.S.E. Expresses "Deep Sympathy"

The momentous events in Hungary and Poland caused an Extraordinary Meeting of the Union to be held on the 30th October. John Hipkin read to a packed assembly the motion which had been drafted by the leaders of all political societies, and which was to be put to the Union for approval. This read: "This Union expresses its deep sympathy with those who have suffered in the recent disturbances in Hungary and calls upon all L.S.E. students to give their utmost to help relief efforts organised by the L.S.E. Students' Union and the University of London Union."

Christopher Mayhew, M.P., Labour M.P. for East Woolwich, and Airey Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., M.P., Conservative M.P. for Abingdon, were both called at short notice by the President of the Union to address the meeting. It was to this full house in the Old Theatre that Mr. Mayhew proclaimed his faith in human desire for liberty. The significance of the Hungarian revolts lay not in their momentous impact on the balance of world power, nor in the way they had exposed communist pretensions. The real historic reason was that the Hungarians had shown that the demand for freedom and truth could not be suppressed. Propaganda and modern weapons could not rule an unarmed people, who were driven to the point of civil war by their thirst for freedom of government. Mr. Mayhew went on to say that although the party system in Britain had its faults, it is at a time like this that we value it.

Airey Neave, who followed Mr. Mayhew, told the house that he had himself come face to face with the torture of mental and physical captivity. As a former prisoner of war in the last war, he understood and appreciated the feelings of those who are suffering in Hungary. He agreed with Mr. Mayhew that the courage and the spirit of those who are now fighting for their political freedom in Hungary should demand our respect, admiration and support. He exhorted the house to dig deep in their pockets and give of their financial best toward the fund that had been opened by the University to supply medical aid to the Hungarians. Mr.

Neave asserted the political rights of the Hungarians to choose their own form of government, and called upon the house to stand by the Hungarian students and workers in their fight to implement these rights.

Union Motion

John Hipkin was then called upon by the President to put before the meeting the motion which had been drafted. In presenting this motion, Mr. Hipkin confessed that this was the hardest motion he had ever had to propose. This was an all-party motion. The suffering that we were called upon to alleviate was caused by the sudden expression of the cry for freedom. "We must," said Mr. Hipkin, "without committing ourselves to the right or the wrong of the question, indicate our expressions of sympathy." The best way to do this was financially. Mr. Hipkin recalled his visit to Hungary, when he had talked and shared drinks with students behind the Iron Curtain. "Even in those days, I was told that 'all is not well in Hungary'—to-day we have seen the materialisation of these feelings."

Communist Support

Demonstrating the absence of any acrimony between the political factions of the School, the motion was ably seconded by David Jones, a prominent member of the Communist Society. In an unassuming speech, the General Secretary admitted that he, as much as anyone, had made mistakes about affairs in Hungary. No one, however, could be mistaken about the principles of

freedom which should not only operate in Eastern Europe, but throughout the world.

Salving of Consciences?

The meeting was then opened to discussion, once the motion had been seconded. Tom Dale, speaking on behalf of the University of London Union and the Liberal Society, gave further explanation of the organisation of the appeal, and also harkened back to his more recent visit behind the Iron Curtain this summer.

Cries of "Shame" were expressed when a speaker from the floor suggested that the sudden enthusiasm shown during this crisis in Europe was merely an example of "blood-thirsty passions". The Deputy President, who was the next to speak from the floor, wisely pointed out that we should not try to salve our own consciences during this period of emergency. Rather should we try and put our own house in order at the same time as we criticise the actions of other Governments. We have still to answer the echoes of Kenya, of Cyprus and the present trouble in the Suez.

The meeting moved towards its close by a final reply to the house from Mr. Neave. The motion put to the house was then carried unanimously. It has subsequently been reported that £46 was collected as a result of the Appeal. This money has been forwarded to the Fund opened by the University of London Union, "Hungarian Relief Fund". The Appeal continues. (See inside pages for further article by John Hipkin.)

Sports News

RUGGER

First XV

The first XV has still to settle down this season. Although they have yet to be beaten by more than nine points, the rugby that has been played could not by any stretch of the imagination be called inspired. As was reported in the last issue of *Beaver*, the beginning of the season saw potential but little more. To date it must be reported this potential is still to be achieved.

After defeat by a strong Reading University side, the fifteen went on to win two games by a large margin of points. The first of these was against University College, Oxford, at Berrylands. This game saw a weak U.C. side beaten in almost every facet of the game. In fact the second half was all L.S.E. Special mention should be made of Dave Taylor, who contributed sixteen of the twenty-two points scored by L.S.E., to U.C.'s nil. His prodigious kicking enabled him to kick three penalty goals and two conversions, all but one from difficult angles. The scoring was made up by a try from John Harris on the left wing, and a try from Malcolm Schofield, who followed a "marked" kick, beating the opposition to the touch-down under the posts.

A similar sort of game was witnessed last Wednesday when the team travelled down to Wye College. Although not superior in the forwards a three-quarter line which "clicked" was sufficient to give a win of 26 points to 6. Scorers were Dave Taylor, one try and three conversions, and tries from Morris, Harries, Schofield, Clifford and Barlow.

It is unfortunate that this trend was not continued, for in the next game against Christ's (Cantab.), a slow moving pack, a three-quarter line with little or no penetration could make no effect on a hard scrummaging pack and strong running three's. Although scoring chances did present themselves they were not taken advantage of, similarly with mistakes by the opposition. If advantage is not taken of these chances the winning of a game becomes almost impossible. This was again borne out in the game against Westminster.

Here was a situation in which L.S.E. should have won by at least ten points instead of losing 8-0. A lesson should be learned from these defeats. No matter how strong the team might look on paper, unless there is co-ordination on the field

there might as well be an indifferent side fielded. With a lack of combination at half-back and a complete lack of penetration by the backs when they were in possession of the ball, coupled with a pack who were beaten in the loose by fire and fitness, the game was almost completely without merit. Ron Greenall, in his first game for the college this year—he has been playing for the university—showed that an intelligent forward can do much to eliminate the exploitation of scrum half and also due to an ability to handle a ball better than the backs, that movements can be started from a loose maul or line-out without using the scrum-half.

Despite an outlook of gloom at the moment, however, we are still hoping for great things in the cup, the first round to be played next week against Northern Poly.

I. IRVINE.

"A" XV

After a rather disastrous start to the season, against a fit and strong St. Mary's Hospital side, the L.S.E. "A" XV have recovered remarkably well, losing only one game in the ensuing six. As a testimony of this one must look only at their record, scoring 130 points to eight. It is too early in the season to pick out individuals, but the success can be attributed to a very fine team spirit.

The forwards have always managed to give their backs a fair share of the ball and the only weakness in this department is that they are a little disjointed in the loose. This fault can easily be remedied as time goes on, for the longer they play together the better they will be. The ability of the backs is easily recognisable by a glance at the records, for it proves that their defence as well as attack is good.

The Team improve in every game and providing nothing unforeseen happens a very successful season can be expected.

Results

1st XV v. University College (Oxon.)	won 22 0
v. Wye College	won 24 6
v. Christ's (Cantab.)	lost 0 9
v. Westminster	lost 0 8
"A" XV v. Chelsea Poly. 1st XV	won 20 0
v. Wye College	won 33 0
v. Southern Rly. 1st XV	lost 0 3
v. Westminster College	won 39 0
Ex "A" XV v. Standard Telephones 1st XV	won 8 5
v. R.N.C. Greenwich	won 11 0
v. College of St. Mark and St. John	lost 3 15

HOCKEY CORNER

The first eleven brought off a notable win against our friends from across the Strand to round off what has not been a very successful first month of the season.

The two most significant factors that have emerged so far are the needs for more opportunity amongst the forwards and a less nonchalant defence. The team have made it obvious that enough skill and idea is there to play really attractive hockey, but until recently the drive necessary to swamp an opponent's goal has been sadly lacking. The side seemed to be settling down well against King's, however, and given decent grounds, there is prospect of a most enjoyable season ahead. For a

quarter of an hour, play was even but rather scrappy and it was a great relief therefore when L.S.E. found themselves one up—Dick Briston clouting the ball into the net from close range. From then on the play was concentrated mainly between the half-way line and the King's circle.

Untalented Opposition

Spasmodic breakaways by the robust but untalented opposing attack were easily dealt with by our defence who seem at last to have found the art of covering tightly. Peter Bennellink and Dick Aspa worked hard to get their forwards on the make, but goals—for that matter, shots—evaded them all. However there were two notable occasions: Briston chipped the

ball neatly over the bar from five yards, and Rudolf was once so surprised to find himself right through that he mis-timed a possible chance. All in all, however, the forwards acquitted themselves well, especially Peter Charles, who worked hard and skilfully at inside left. Brian Corbishly, back at centre-half, played solidly and with resource—though we leave the reason for his new lease of life to conjecture. In the second half Peter Charles cracked a beautiful goal from a long corner well taken by Harris. Thus, pressing for most of the time, the L.S.E. ran off with a two goal win. Of this year's newcomers, Charles and Harris have already been mentioned, and the team as a whole is benefiting greatly from the control and strong hitting of Ron Smith.

I would like to make it clear that the rumour that Peter Bennellink has consulted the new Delphic Oracle now resident at Cardiff is unfounded. Finally, the whole team will join with me in wishing Brian Goodall a speedy return to health. E.J.R.

STOP PRESS

Further Protest Meeting

Held Sunday, 4th November, in Trafalgar Square. Bevan spoke. Organised by movement for Colonial Freedom. Also Students' Rally in Marble Arch, followed by march to Trafalgar Square.

SOCCER SURVEY

Teething troubles at the start of the new season appear to have caused rather more difficulties than usual in soccer circles, to judge from the results of the thirteen matches so far played. The first XI were able to establish a harmony from the start, and drew their first two matches, both away from home and both at a score of 2-2. The 2nd and 3rd XI's, however, recorded heavy defeats in their early games, the 2nd XI losing 0-7 away to St. John's, Cambridge, in their first match; the 3rd XI, having gone down 3-7 at home to Battersea II in their second game of the season, followed this up with another home defeat, 2-7, by Swiss Mercs.

None the less, since these early reversals, the teams appear to have settled down to more steady performances; the 1st XI bringing off their first win, 4-0, in their opening league match with Sir John Cass, again away from home; the 2nd XI redeemed a 2-4 home defeat by Battersea I, by breaking the hoodoo which University College ground seems to hold for L.S.E.,

with a resounding and highly creditable victory over U.C. II. The 3rd XI, on the other hand, have yet to register a win, their best performance so far being a 3-3 draw with King's II at home. They do at least appear to have tightened up in defence and prospects look more hopeful in consequence.

Perhaps the biggest disappointment so far has been the 3-5 defeat of the 1st XI at home by King's I on Saturday, 27th October: winning 2-1 at half time, the game quietly slipped from L.S.E.'s grasp, leaving the impression that fortune continues to favour King's, for the feeling was rife among players that L.S.E. should never have lost this one.

The football committee have been, it seems, quite happy with the turn-out of freshers this year, four of them having already distinguished themselves by sound performances in the 1st XI. At the same time skipper Pete Strutt is still rather worried about the lack of people able to perform in the wing positions.

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