

N58

Beaver

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MONDAY, MARCH 16th., 1959.

VOL VII - 6

THREEPENCE

In this Issue

Interviews with students

LORD RUSSELL

RICHARD ACKLAND

EDUCATION IN L.S.E.

PROTEST MARCH

LORD ALTRINCHAM

WE ACCUSE —

"Beaver" has taken the liberty of conducting its own survey as to the opinion of students at the school in regard to the conduct of Hustings in the college. We have had a surprising result, which leads us TO ACCUSE...

THE VAST MAJORITY OF us for their chronic apathy and negative attitude as regards Union affairs. In the two most recent elections, out of a total of 3,000 students, only 870 voted in the Presidential Elections and 724 in the D.P. and Gen. Elections. This is to say that the government and administration of Student affairs in this College is determined by the pitifully small minority of about 30% of Union members.

Secondly, WE ACCUSE A LUPID AND HARMFUL MINORITY that attends Hustings merely for the purpose of sabotage with a view of being amusing or amusing. The sample that I chose was of 300 students, with undergraduate and graduate and we feel that our findings will be of interest to the student body at large. Of this three hundred, 152 thought that the conduct of Hustings was disgraceful; 52 enjoyed it; and 96 would not be bothered to attend. Of the 52 who enjoyed it only 10 regularly attend Union meetings and out of the survey 300 only 102 regularly go to Union meetings. These are the facts and it leads us to conclude that this 14% who attend the meetings merely for the fun of it are responsible for inciting many of their weaker brethren to behave in a way that surely is unbecoming for the students of a university college. As has been previously pointed out, it is only 1/4 of the students that actually decide who shall be the executive of the Union and even a small number have not the slightest chance, judging from the results of Hustings, of knowing what our future leaders intend to do when they are in office. This has the effect of giving somebody a mandate without having the slightest idea of what he intends to do with that mandate once he is in power.

Lastly, but by no means least, WE ACCUSE THE POSTGRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL, who have already been under fire by Beaver. We are as we have already

pointed out, 600 post-graduate students at L.S.E. of which only very few ever take part in Union affairs. We accuse them partly because of their "superior" attitude. Why do they not take part in Union affairs? We do not know. But perhaps the answer lies in a remark of one post-graduate commenting on the conduct of the Hustings when he said: "It is the sort of behaviour you can expect from undergraduates." Maybe it is, but why do not the post-graduates do something about it? The remedy is in their hands, not ours.

How about the protest march

Some will say: "Apathy? Nonsense. Look at the success the protest march had." And the average student applauds vociferously. Well, what about the protest march? The protest march showed clearly that when students of this college think that there is something important for which they should not be apathetic, they are very willing and able to do something worth while about it. If they can take something like the protest march seriously, why can they not realize that the conduct of Hustings is equally serious? If they are anxious to make a good show of what they stand for to the outside world by means of a perfectly conducted protest march, why are they not equally anxious to behave in Hustings as if they were being watched by the same crowds, journalists and cameramen that watched them parade in Kingsway?

Congratulation

Congratulations are extended to Kent Pollard, a second year student (he interviewed Mr. Klappholz) on his marriage last Saturday 28th February, to Tina Jefferies. We wish them every happiness in the future.

"I'm dying for a coffee"

Let's go to the
GAIETY"

The Cafe to suit the
student's pocket

149, Strand, London, W.C.2

Restaurant and Snack Bar



Beauty Parlour

This beautiful reflection belongs to Angela Wilson, a 1st year student in Economics. She is fascinated by the variety of people in this School. Her interests: Classic Cinema (whatever that may mean), music and the activities of the International Forum.

B.B.C. broadcasts LSE's Security Council

On Wednesday morning, March 4th, the programme 'TODAY' featured the first meeting of the 1st Model UN Security Council to be held in L.S.E. Peter Smith, UN Society Chairman, was interviewed as to the aims behind this venture and the organisation that has been involved in it. In addition, a report on the opening speeches on the Russian resolution was given, and the general attitude of the broadcast was that this was a worthwhile venture in student affairs.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- Notes From The Diary Of A Politician
- Labour And The Future
- Jayne Mansfield — A Reply To The Marxists
- The Conservatives And The Next Elections
- The Day I Hit Nixon
- The Stars And You
- Why Khrushchev Is Afraid Of Me
- Half An Hour With The Dalai Lama
- The Thing And I
- Teddy Boy Politics: The Facts
- and many more fascinating articles by the top-talented writers and reporters of LSE.

UNION ELECTIONS

Wild scenes at Hustings

After a week of interesting election campaigns, the post of President of The Students Union of the School was won by John Moore a convinced Conservative. A final result was only arrived at after the redistribution of the votes of three of the candidates, Mr. Ray Couchman and Mr. Bill Dinan and Mr. Hugh Gray

That most popular of election phenomena here, the hustings, was well attended but marred by the irresponsible behaviour of a minority of the audience. While one may sanction the disposal of waste paper or discarded notes in the form of swooping aircraft, Beaver feels that the wholesale hurling of rotten tomatoes ought to be put to a stop. At the same time the somewhat partisan treatment of some speakers in that the supporters of certain can-



didates joined with the aforementioned irresponsibles to create such a tremendous racket that no-one could hear anything at all or glean information on the (we are sure excellent, although we are still ignorant) platforms of the candidates. This year stunts were well organised although none reached the sublimity of certain efforts in the same

direction in the past. By far the most informative and useful part of the proceedings was Question Time when the real ability of the hopeful was tested.

The general consensus of opinion appears to be that Moore's election is on the whole popular even among those on the left, whose doubts

(Continued on Page 2)

Economists of today

"The present civilisation walk among perils which are partly of its own making, partly rooted in the unchanging frailties of human nature, but at least it need not perish, as it once nearly did from a failure to understand the mechanics of its own housekeeping." — A. J. BROWN, in his INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD ECONOMY, just out, price 18/1.

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NEDIS DEMETRAKOS

Associate Editors:
JOHN FRYER, MIKE CUMING

News Editor:
MURRAY LIVINGSTONE
SMITH

Features Editor:
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Arts Editor:
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Typists:
MARY DANIEL
MAUREN MURPHY

Staff:

David Gray, Tony Simpson,
George Krimpas, Andre
Moussoulo, Sally Jenkinson,
Sheila Parker, Michael Place.

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Winged words

The protest march last Friday was a great success. It was orderly, dignified and well organized. This is a good sign. It means that members of this Union are able to participate actively and successfully in something they believe to be worth while. What is important is not the extent to which such a march is effective, but the fact that students felt it their duty to express their protest against a completely untenable order of things such as the one that prevails in South Africa.

Only very few students did not participate in the march. Unfortunately most of them were post graduates. Some of them described the march as futile, others, as childish. A female post-graduate said that "it would be better if everyone minded his own business rather than what happens thousands of miles away from here." We are convinced that these thoughts are not shared by the vast majority of students in this college. Further more, we feel it our duty to stigmatize such ideas which unfortunately do exist in our midst, though shared by a small minority.

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BEAVER DELAY

Beaver appears on Monday instead of Thursday as it ought to. This is no fault of Beaver staff, but of the Athletic Union who had not prepared their page in time. The sports editor is appointed by the Athletic Union. The post has been vacant for four weeks and they still have not got one. Next time Beaver will appear in the appointed time—with or without a Sports Page. Our athletes would do well to wake up their ideas.

POST BAG

HUSTINGS

Dear Sir,

Those who attended the Hustings for the Deputy - President's election last Friday must have realised that it was a repetition of the Presidential Hustings but at even lower level.

Most people would agree that Hustings should be marked by controversy, high spirits and a liberal supply of wit. The ability of a candidate to cope with an audience including the supporters of his rivals and, of course, the "lunatic fringe" is a relevant criterion of the electorate to use in judging him.

This is not the place to assess the responsibility of the Deputy-President and the Returning Officer for the conduct of the meeting. Here I wish to limit my criticism to the crudity and the adolescent behaviour which marked the proceedings.

There can be no hope of participation in Union affairs by the main body of students if Hustings are dominated by groups and individuals who equate sex with sophistication and a loud voice with wit.

The post-graduate and the mature student will not waste their time in such meetings when the House is dominated by those without discrimination in timing or suitability.

10 pt vogue bold paragraph
I enjoy bawdy humour. I do not enjoy genital and lavatorial themes repeated endlessly by the immature. If the factory floor and L.S.E. are going to operate at the same level then there is no use in pretending any longer that the L.S.E. embodies anything but the faults of Socialism.

Yours etc.,
Michael Batchelor.

OBITUARY



Richard Kohn

Since Dick joined us at L.S.E. only last October, he hardly had time to amass a wealth of friends. Some of you may not even know him, but we are certain that those of you who did, even slightly, will be acutely aware of the loss his death has wrought. He was spending his junior year of college in London, devoting his efforts primarily to sleep, sailing and English history. After the scholastic year was over, he planned on paying a visit to the bullfight festival in Pamplona, he having been an avid reader of Ernest Hemingway, and then on to the Seven Hills of Rome.

His death must be tragic to all of us, but to his more intimate friends, it surpasses expression. We know that his memory will remain vivid. We can only hope that the improvements in our characters brought about by Dick's influence will live on.

The President's Column

A recent motion put down for discussion in Union expresses concern at the amount of apathy towards Union affairs in the student body as a whole. The problem of apathy in most voluntary causes is a perennial one and a periodic examination of the reasons for it can do nothing but good. If apathy is judged by the number of students actively participating in Union affairs, then apathy has been a characteristic of the Union since I became a member of it in 1955.

It is reasonable to assume that with the great diversity of interests in the School and the many calls on the time of all of us we can never expect a large number of the student body to take an active part in the administration and private business of the Union. What is disturbing however, is that they seem to take little part in its public business; its debates and weekend schools. I think it is true, as I said in my last President's column, that "we shall not make much progress until the intellectual content of these activities and the efficiency of their organisation is improved."

But I think this is only part of the truth. It may be that a much deeper reason is that for several years the Students' Union has had a reputation which has not encouraged the serious attention of the majority of students. There have been times when the Union has been like a circus and large numbers turned up only when the "show" was on and there have been other times when it has been a place for private political squabbles and

the majority have left it severely alone. If this is the cause of the trouble, then our problems will only be solved as the Union is viewed as a reasonably mature body which has something of value to offer to the student body as a whole. This will take time and effort and we will be judged by our results.

One of the more regrettable results of the apathetic attitude I have been discussing is the lack of support, both practical and financial, for many good causes. For example, the contribution of this College to W.U.S., compared with many

smaller colleges, is pitiable.

It was to me encouraging to see therefore the way in which the Union protest march over South African Separate Universities Bill received such a wide measure of support, particularly as this was in the nature of a prelude to a much bigger demonstration to be organized by N.U.S. for all British universities. I hope that this support will be further expressed in the size of our contributions to the South African scholarships Fund for which our W.U.S. committee is trying to raise funds.



Spotlight on Paul

Paul Sithi-Amnuai is his full name, but everybody calls him Paul. He is one of those rare creatures that combine so many diverse qualities in one personality. He is a painter and a sculptor, an ace photographer, and at the same time a poet, a journalist and a student with a fine academic record. He published his first article in the national press at 13, became the youngest King's Scout at 15, and at was selected to represent his country, Thailand, at an International Conference when he sat among delegates three times his age.

His father wanted him to go into business, but Paul's temperament was incompatible with anything so mediocre. So he joined the FAO after finishing school, qualified as a Fisheries officer, and was sent to Tokyo University. But although he was quite happy at the beginning with a scientific career, he soon

Atheism in L.S.E.

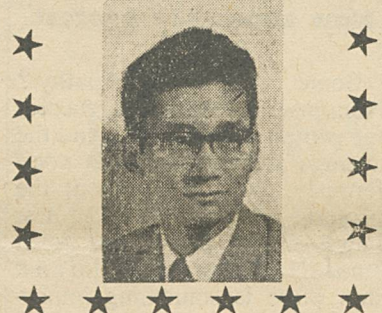
The London University Humanist Society on the occasion of its foundation, invited Mrs. Margaret Knight to speak at the Old Theatre, L.S.E. Amid frequent interruptions and wise cracks from the audience, she outlined her view that man needs no God to be moral, happy and articulate.

The meeting was well attended which indicates that students give importance to the subject of religion whatever their views on it might be. Most speakers from the floor attacked Mrs. Knight's views, and frequently converted their "questions" to fiery pleas for theism.

Mrs. Knight answered all questions, seriously and confident in the rectitude of her own convictions.

The most interesting part of her lecture was when she said that religion does not act as a brake to juvenile delinquency, and substantiated her contention with evidence" which she would provide later, during Question Time", that delinquency figures are higher among Roman catho-

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came to the conclusion that neither materialism nor science was the answer to life. It was in the arts. He came to L.S.E. And here, applied himself diligently to "Beaver", and gave it a standing among the top student journals of this country.

There are times when he has philosophical moods. He will either write a poem, then, or he will indulge into deep eastern meditation about Life and Death and the world. Not that he is a religious fanatic. If there is something he cannot stand it's dogmatism. He renounces any form of fanaticism or dogmatism and stigmatizes the Western spirit as being too monolithic in its approach. The Eastern spirit is many sided, tolerant and not absolute in its assertion of truth. His dream is to write novels and try and bring the Eastern spirit closer to the understanding of the Westerner.

Now he has left Beaver to rise to the heights of Deputy President for the next session. We wish him luck and we hope he will be as successful a D.P. as he has been Editor.

lic youths in this country, than among other religious groups. As well known, the Roman Catholics receive the most stricked and most pitistic religious up-bringing. No Christian liked this and several of them booed. What would she do if she died, discovered that there is life after death and brought before the seat of the Almighty and asked why she did not believe in Him? Said Mrs. Knight: "The situation is so hypothetical, that I cannot answer at all."

UNION ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)
must have been shaken at the Hustings by the strenuous efforts of Eddie Locke, who recieved a reception far greater in magnitude than did any of the candidates. On reflection the elections this year proved enjoyable, at least for all but those unfortunates standing,

Attempt to remove Beaver

During the interval between The Hustings speeches and Question Time, an attempt was made to remove Beaver. Apparently the Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the University, unable to find opponents at Cranwell and Oxford, called a select group of what he refers to as "his mates," (we see them rather as unwilling sparring partners,) to raise "a giggle." This punchdrunk attempt to remove the mascot was defeated by a Scotto Anglo Hungro Coalition.

D. P. Hustings

An excellent time was had by all at the Hustings for D.P. of the Students Union, even it seemed by some of the active participants. Stunts, particularly on the part of the supporters of David Lindley, John Hesketh and Paul Sithi-Amnuai were well arranged. The speeches on the part of the Candidates tended towards vagueness, and inaccuracy but this was due one felt to the fact that the majority of them had not spoken many times from the platform and were consequently somewhat nervous. The general impression gained on discussing the respective merits of the various candidates with the mellee of people outside the Old Theatre afterwards, was that the Election was going to be a very close thing indeed and that no definite prophecy could be made. On the other hand one felt that the candidate was to be decided on his merits at last and not on his ability to jump up and down on the Returning Officer's table.

APOLOGY

In the last issue of Beaver, Mr. Klappholz's photograph appeared under the interview with Lord Hinchinbrooke and vice versa. For this error BEAVER apologizes to both Lord Hinchinbrooke and Mr. Klappholz as well as all its readers.

STUDENTS ABOUT STUDENTS

"Beaver", in its great efforts to explore student opinion on various subjects, has conducted a survey to find out what, in the opinion of LSE students, makes a student a student.

We publish here the results of our survey with some specimen answers.



SUZY RAYHARD, 22, member of the Purity Club says: *The most important thing for young students of today is that their hearts and their bodies remain pure.*



Said BRIAN WOOL, the son of the well known toy manufacturer: *I have been a student for sixteen years and in my experience, students should never worry about the time they have to spend in order to complete their studies.*

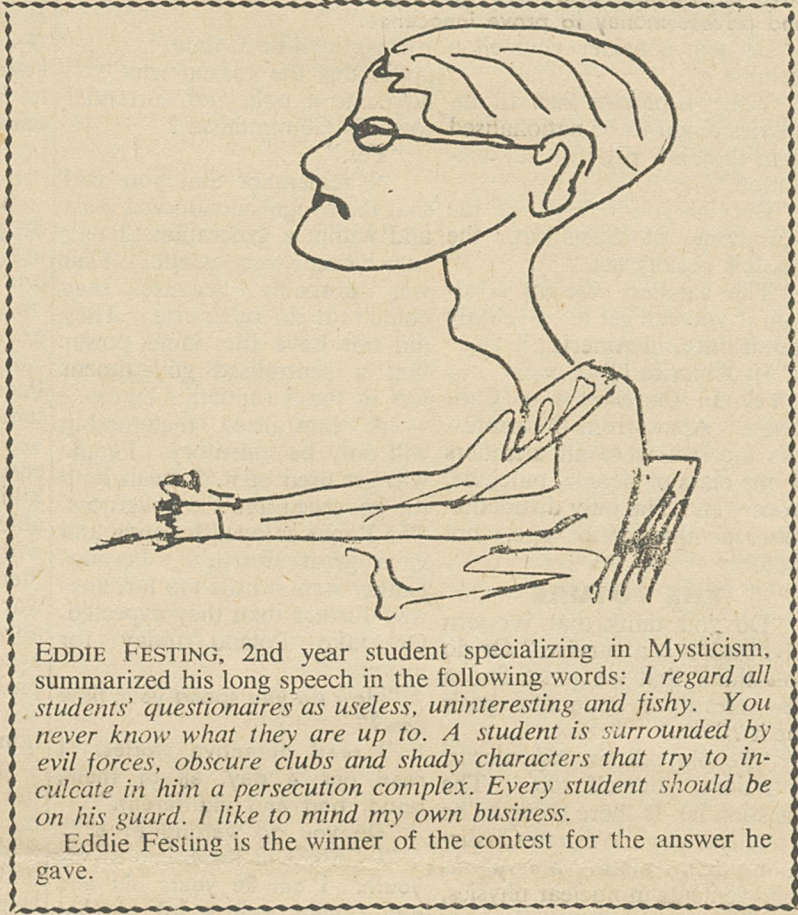
any of you who have not been interviewed and feel they ought to please contact Mr. Sam Wolf



BRIAN BLITT and MARTHA CLOVER told our reporter: *Students should take a keen interest in politics. We are Marxists ourselves and we firmly believe that students should stand with unshakeable determination and as Plekhanov once said . . .* (Censored)



BOB CATCHER, 19, says: *I think a student should have a flutter from time to time.*



EDDIE FESTING, 2nd year student specializing in Mysticism, summarized his long speech in the following words: *I regard all students' questionnaires as useless, uninteresting and fishy. You never know what they are up to. A student is surrounded by evil forces, obscure clubs and shady characters that try to inculcate in him a persecution complex. Every student should be on his guard. I like to mind my own business.*

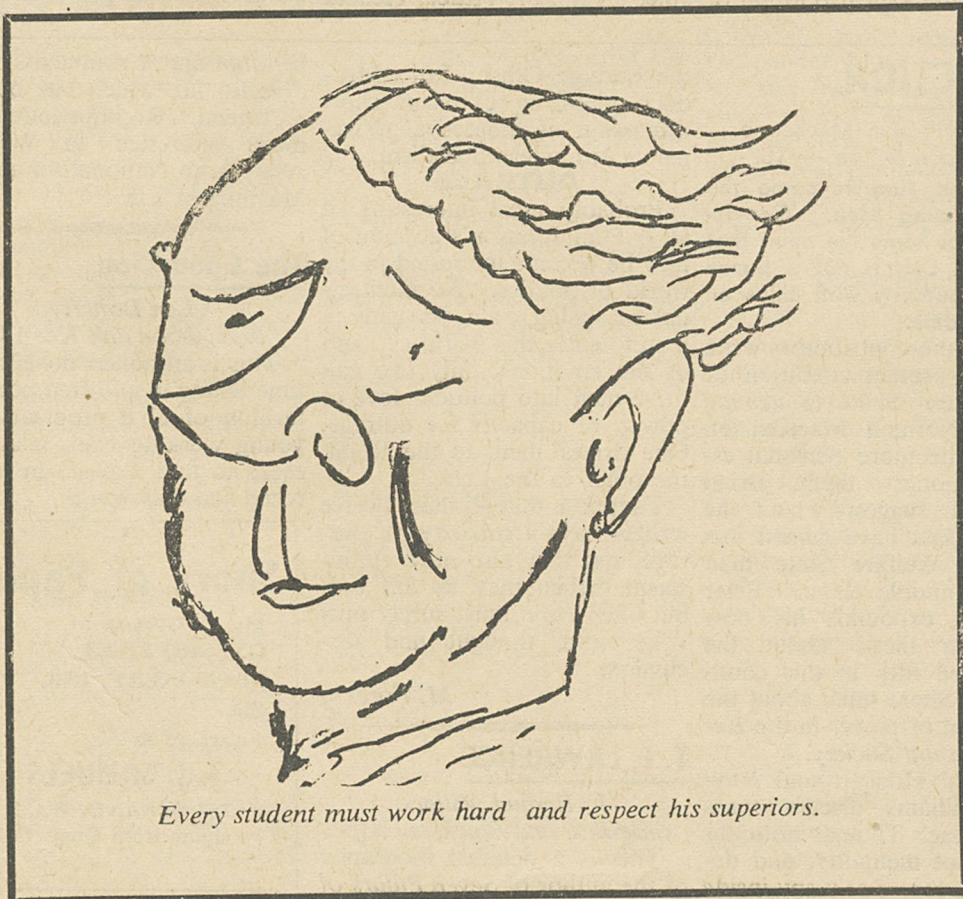
Eddie Festing is the winner of the contest for the answer he gave.



I am not a student.



I am not a student either.



Every student must work hard and respect his superiors.

This is your NEW President



This is the first time that a Chairman of the Conservative Society is elected President of L.S.E. Union, for many years. His Conservatism is not based on a rigid support of Governmental action, but on a belief in the glory of the individual as expressed through men like Burke and Disraeli. In other words he is not a typical Conservative, i.e., his Conservatism is not based on a belief in the glory of capital as expressed through institutions like the F.B.I., Wall Street and Lombard Street.

John is a many-sided individual. Perhaps he owes his many-sidedness to the fact that he has spent many years abroad. He has spent a year and a half in the Continent and he has served in the Army in the Royal Sussex Regiment, in Tokyo, Korea, Hong-Kong and Manila. It is because he mixed with so many people from so many cultures that he has not got this insular quality that characterizes most Conservatives. Indeed, he wants to see more mixing among students in L.S.E., he wants to see the Union more compact together as a community rather than as a loose gathering of individuals.

John took an active part in

the South African Protest March. His white collar, dark suit and suave voice give the appearance of a conservative young man who avoids taking risks. Yet John was prepared, as he said, to be arrested if necessary should anything go wrong with the march. "I am extremely hostile to any form of racialism, any ideology or policy that seeks to establish differences between one race and another," he says.

John is specializing in International History next year, and hopes to win a scholarship for Harvard University. His present ambition: Insure that the L.S.E. Union becomes the intelligent and open forum that it has the potential to become.

Beaver wishes the best of luck to fulfill this ambition of his.

N. Demetrakos continues his exclusive interview

RUSSELL

"What do you think the role of the intellectual ought to be in society?"

"I think he should stand outside party politics so that it may not interfere with his intellectual integrity. But this rule should not be a universal one."

"Do you think that the powers of the civil service are such that there is a danger of a 1984 state?"

"Yes. I think that the civil service is too independent. If I were Prime Minister I would give everyone in the Foreign Office a holiday with pay. The Home Office has a great deal of arbitrary power which it ought not to have."

"Once I read that you wanted a different kind of police whose task would be to prove innocence rather than guilt."

"I still hold to that view, only I never got anyone to support me. I suggested that apart from a Scotland Yard we ought to have an Ireland Yard. We spend public money to prove guilt and private money to prove innocence."

"Do you consider yourself a Socialist?"

"Yes. I believe that all industries ought to be nationalised when they are ripe for nationalisation."

"But do you believe in the aspirations of Socialism, the classless society etc.?"

"The classless society is alright if you can get it. I've only seen it once, in America."

"In America!"

Yes. In the Sierras of California. Apart from the professors the rest were all members of one class of people, butchers, grocers etc. The only distinction between them was age, not class."

THE FUTURE

"Do you think that Western Civilization can survive? Or do you think that we must find a new moral or economic basis for it?"

"People talk in big words, you do it yourself too. The question is: Is there going to be a nuclear war? Western Civilization has made marvellous achievements in nuclear physics, but if there is a war, all countries will be exterminated."

"Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future?"

"One does not know. What I think is that in the near future, things will get much better or much worse. France very soon will manufacture her own weapons. De Gaulle is not going to sit down and be second class."

"What do you think of the change in France?"

"I do not like it. I believe that the previous regime was very incompetent but I do not welcome the present change. I do not like the approach to fascism, and the danger implicit to Democracy."

COMMUNISM

"Do you believe that Russia has made some achievement in its effort to bring about Communism and the classless society?"

"They tried but failed." "They never claimed to have established the classless society. They only claimed that they established the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"All this is lies. The Communists are in the same world of hypocrisy as the British. Take Eastern Germany for instance. They call it the *German Democratic Republic*. How dare they call it *Democratic*. It is unadulterated hypocrisy."

I was embarrassed because for the first time I saw him excited and almost angry. At the same time he was very gentle and laughed with great kindness frequently when he found something amusing.

"The real danger now is China. Richard Crossman insists that China is the only Communist power that is militant and dogmatic."

"The Soviet Union was like that, but it got mellow. China

will get mellow in time."

"Is this the reason why you advocate a policy of surrender towards Communism?"

"Yes."

"I remember that you said that the Moguls conquered Asia and within a generation the rule became very gentle. That was probably because they could not do otherwise. They did not have the same power that a centralised government has in the Twentieth Century."

"A centralised dictatorship will only be transitory. People will get tired of it. I mean both the governed and the governors. The Popes enjoyed learning and gave great liberties. Perhaps Luther went a little too far, anyway further than they expected. Or take Poland today for instance."

"How do you spend your time now?"

"I read detective stories. I read one a day, all of them, good, bad and indifferent."

"Do you go walking at all?"

"I am not in the prime of my youth. I am 86 years old and one cannot walk a lot at that age. But I used to take my holidays walking. Twenty-five miles of walking a day gives your mind a good rest."

"When was the last time you did that?"

"In 1937."

"I read that in 1948 you swam ashore when the ship that was taking you to Sweden sank."

"You have it all wrong. A) It was not a ship but a plane. B) It was not going to Sweden but to Norway and C) All I swam was one hundred yards."

"But nineteen people were drowned."

"Yes. I was saved because I am given to smoking. Those in the smoking compartment were saved. Those in the non-smoking compartment were drowned."

"Do you think that what they say about getting cancer from smoking is nonsense?"

"I do not think it is nonsense at all. But I have had seventy years of pleasure out of smoking."

"What would you like our generation to do that you did not do?" He thought for about one minute, then he said, "I want you to study international relations and to show that the interests of the different nations are not competing."

"But do you by that presuppose a basic harmony of interests?"

"I do not necessarily presuppose it. All I say is, that in an advanced industrial age, the interests of one nation and the interests of others, if carefully examined, are identical."

TALKING POINT

I know a nail in my boot that's hurting is nightmarish more than the fantasy of Goethe.

—MAYAKOVSKY

★ A Politician For Today

is interviewed by David Carlton

Sir Richard Acland is generally respected in political circles not necessarily for his views but for his personal integrity and sincerity. What other politician has deliberately renounced £250,000 of inherited wealth on grounds of political conscience? Who could fail to be impressed when in 1955 after the decision to manufacture a British Hydrogen Bomb had been taken, Acland committed political suicide to draw attention to the issue by resigning his seat? Most people therefore, respect Sir Richard "Lackland" for his gallant stand as an independent in the Gravesend election and few believe him to be supremely right in his views. I happen to be one of these exceptions.

MORALITY

Acland believes that the Hydrogen Bomb is the overwhelming issue of our time, and is quite certain that Britain ought to renounce it unilaterally on grounds of morality and political expediency. Acland is not a Pacifist on principle, but maintains that unless some ultimate benefit for mankind is likely to ensue, he cannot agree with mass killing. In the last war he felt able to fight against Germany with the kind of weapons we then had. Today, since a nuclear war would result in immeasurably more human suffering than even the worst Communist oppression, our participation in a war would have no moral sanction.

Acland went on to point out the expedient case for renouncing the H-Bomb. "Today, for the first time perhaps, morality and expediency point in the same direction." We would be a good deal safer without our H-Bombs in the event of a war, since we would not be an essential target for attack. Nor are our small stocks of bombs essential to the so-called deterrent.

Those who believe they are essential to the deterrent must envisage this kind of scene in the Kremlin. The Russians are planning an attack on Germany — somebody mentions the Americans — never mind the Americans we can ignore their threats," says Mr. K. "Ah but wait, you've forgotten the R.A.F." cries Mr. Mik.

"That does it — call the whole thing off," shrieks Mr. K.

This is the logical position of



those who want a British deterrent.

WAR

"When every nation has its own H-Bomb (or the ultimate madness—a Cobalt Bomb) only God can save mankind. Unless we act quickly we shall pass the point of no return—already the odds are heavily stacked against us. Four chances in five we are heading to defeat in the cold war or extinction in a nuclear war. But let us go down fighting for sanity and morality. Let Britain take the lead by renouncing this diabolical weapon and then we may begin to wage peace in earnest."

Sir Richard then went on to criticise the Establishment and the Top People who suffer from racial memory (inflated ideas of British power) and hate making changes because it will perhaps reduce their wealth or make life too hectic for them. "The Labour Party has no crusading vigour. Mr. Gaitskill's message to the floating voter is simply "The future Labour offers you is just a little more comfortable." On Earl Attlee, Acland

was even more scathing, "Does anybody remember anything he ever said between 1951 and 1955?" He was an abominably bad party leader. Acland has some right to pass judgement since he himself led the Parliamentary Commonwealth Party during the 1940's.

CHRIST—10 grot caps.

Acland then moved on to describe his recipe for personal living. Most of his ideas appeared in "Why so Angry." He believes that "we must rediscover the mystery at the heart of all life, live in accord with Christ's teaching, and seek to bring about a spiritual revival." Let us avoid dogmatism. Those who have exhausted rationalism and genuinely seek to move on to the planes beyond the level of reason must be encouraged though they may not have reached absolute certainty regarding religious truth. The first essential is to be able to claim, "I am seeking after the mystery and eagerly await some experience of it." When men begin to say this we will be on the eve of the second Christian era.

CONVICTION

Ed. by Norman Mackenzie Macgibbon & Kee — 18/-

After the Angries come the Thinking Young Men. 'Conviction' presses home the point that the Young Left is not a bunch of social outcasts with chips on their shoulders.

Some of the contributors write about the present condition of the Welfare State (*Stalemate State* to Norman MacKenzie). Others write more personal essays. Amongst them, Brian Abel-Smith suggests that the working class have gained less from the Welfare State than have the middle class. Peter Townsend expounds his now well-known thesis about the "submerged fifth in this country. Peter Shore talks about the distribution of power in the *Expense Account Society*.

Richard Hoggart and Raymond Williams discuss mass culture. Hugh Thomas criticises civil service mentality, and describes his career as a spy inside

the Foreign Office; Iris Murdoch gives an excellent short discussion of theoretical movements in modern Socialism.

OUTRAGE

Probably most interesting of all is Paul Johnson's account of how he became interested in the world of politics. "No intellectual reasoning can persuade a man to enter this world . . . and of the emotions, only two can drive men into politics: love of power, or capacity for outrage. One drives them to the Right, the other to the Left.

I suppose that all these twelve writers have a capacity for outrage, but they also have enthusiasm. Much may be left out, but *Conviction* must surely provoke more thought and discussion.

M. Fores

T. E. LAWRENCE

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This is a detailed biography of the author of *Seven Pillars of*

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HUGH CUDLIPP interviewed by SAM WOLF

In glossy American magazines one can see whiskey advertisements showing successful men of distinction who, with a satisfied curl of the lips and contented wrinkles around smiling eyes, show their enjoyment of the particular brand of whiskey and their general satisfaction with life. Hugh Cudlipp, Editorial Director of the *Daily Mirror*, would make an excellent contribution to this series of adverts by virtue of his face, his personality and his status.

He has a big office with a thick carpet. On the wall were graphs showing the circulation of all major newspapers in Britain. A special stand listed detailed returns of *Mirror* sales for each county in the land.

Success

I tried to interview him about his personal outlook on life. Nothing doing. We started off by his announcing that he had just been appointed a director of Amalgamated Press and that besides being the Executive Editor of *Mirror Newspapers Ltd.*, he was also a director of a commercial television company. We had gin. Hugh was oozing power from every pore and sweating profusely with pride of achievement. He scented his oversized office with the sickly-sweet smell of success.

No Comment

I asked him about religion and received a strictly off the record reply. He wasn't going to give any pompous answers to profound questions. When I mentioned politics he told me that he designed the layout of the Labour Party pamphlet, "The Future Labour Offers You." When I asked him what he thought of the Labour Party he came back quickly, "I'm not going to fall for that one." On the power of the press he thought that papers could encourage and even harness an already developing trend of public opinion but the press could not force people to think in a particular direction. Russia? He gave me a copy of a booklet he had written, reporting a visit to that country. It was a blunt *Mirror* view, full of pungent comment and interesting tales. As for an opinion on the U.S.A. — "When I get fired." That was that. It should make good reading.

As he showed me the graphs and circulation details in his office I felt that I was in the powerhouse of a big business with Hugh Cudlipp the main generating dynamo. He gave off sparks!

His private passion, he revealed, was boats. He owns a motor cruiser of which he is the captain, barman and engineer. His wife, Eileen Ashcroft, former Women's Editor of the *Evening Standard*, is Chief Mate and Navigator.

The unavoidable impression was that of a double, but by no means necessarily split, personality. One was the inner Hugh Cudlipp. He simply refused to be interviewed. The other was Mr. Cudlipp, Editorial Director, who was expansive, genial, hospitable and who had lots to say.

Atmosphere

We went over to meet the Editor and the Features Editor. We had gin. I felt very much like an innocent lamb being shown the intricacies of a semi-humane killer. Mr. Cudlipp insisted that he did not give the Editor any orders. "I just create atmosphere." Discussing some matter with the Editor, he said, "I didn't like this." "Ah!" I commented, "you're not giving orders — just creating more atmosphere." He agreed. I noticed a joviality towards subordinates that is the sign of confident power. It was reinforced by the several flippant references to his being fired which is the hallmark of entrenched power.

Over a little more gin he informed us, "I know what this guy is going to write about me. I said I'm a Socialist but I've got a big office with a blue carpet. I have a yacht and a Bentley with a chauffeur and Afghan hound." This was another demonstration of his showmanship that might easily be mistaken for conceit.

A little later I was given a ride to L.S.E. in the Bentley and I had the embarrassing experience of being spotted in Portugal Street descending from this car. To make matters worse I could be seen shaking hands with a smiling figure puffing a cigar. He was sitting next to his chauffeur.

MENDES-FRANCE SPEAKS

The L.S.E. was very pleased to receive M. Mendes-France on Wednesday, February 25. Mr. Pickles — well known L.S.E. figure — introduced him in English, and the talk was in French. Once the optical curiosity was satisfied, a number of students walked out, having made up their minds that they could not understand French after all — and a great pity it was too!

The audience showed at the beginning and at the end how popular Mendes-France is at the L.S.E. The poise, the quietness and the perfectly controlled voice greatly impressed everyone.

De Gaulle

M. Mendes-France talked briefly about the political situation in France since the War. He spoke of last year's events in a highly critical manner, as it was expected. The centre of discussion was Algeria, and one felt pleased to see a man who was not afraid to face at least part of reality — and the not so

pleasant side. (A wonderful lesson for all L.S.E. fanatics!)

It was also good to show how free people in France are to talk at home and abroad and to express all sorts of opinions. It was pleasing to hear him repeat the respect—admiration though not admitted was implicit — he had for President De Gaulle. Everybody was grateful to see how much he hated the incursion of the army into politics and incidentally reminded his audience that only part of the army was to be blamed.

M. Mendes-France should realise that things have changed drastically. If they have changed so much, and not always in a satisfactory way, it is the Old Assembly's fault, and let us not forget that he played a leading part, and not always a very distinguished role, in the Old Assembly.

It was a memorable afternoon and the L.S.E. European Society should be warmly thanked for inviting him.

André Moussoulos

Fleet St. Radical

Invited for a drink at the Chelsea home of 47 years old "News Chronicle" foreign editor James Cameron, I eventually had about 5 and stayed for lunch and tea. A small interview thus became a lengthy discussion with one of Fleet Street's more independent minds.

No Censorship

Independent is the word, for Cameron started work at 16 on the Left Bank in Paris as press artist. Two years later, quitting art (but not his artistic temperament which combined a sense of balance with an imaginative mind) he entered journalism in Dundee in his native Scotland. Eventually he entered Fleet Street by the front door, joining the *Daily Express*, and left this paper by the back, unable to agree with its editorial policy. Gravitating to the *Hulton Press*, he also found his independence restricted there and ended up with the *News Chronicle*. On that Newspaper since 1952 as foreign news editor, he claims that none of his articles have been queried or censored.

The countries he has not visited can be counted on two hands and he is of course well known for his book on China "Mandarin Red," though he has written others as well. He reckons China to be the most important single country in the world today.

Obsession

Discussing politics over a glass of Sherry, Cameron defined his attitude, which he admitted seemed fairly idealist. He believed in social justice and equal opportunities for education and the general ideals of Socialism. However, he had much to disagree with both in the Labour and the Liberal parties, neither of which seemed to live up to their ideals.

His "ultimate obsession" as he termed it is the H-Bomb. He was the official British observer at Bikini and visited Hiroshima just after war. "The spiritual effect on me of these physical spectacles was shaking." He has been advocating nuclear disarmament for 12 years now, and is on the Executive of the Nuclear Disarmament Campaign.

The topic drifted round to journalism, which was, he thought a declining profession. Television and Radio ruled opinion now, there was little getting away from it, yet he agreed with Max Weber's view of the grave responsibility of the journalist in society. Unfortunately, few journalists these days had any independence or responsibility left and the newspaper monopolies had most of the say in the popular press. The four essentials of good journalism he named as curiosity, independence, humility, and a capacity for indignation.

Individual

A life of travel, meeting great personalities and witnessing momentous happenings, as well as being involved in various sensations with Press Lords, were reflected in a broad and very independent mind. A friendly individualist with a contented family life and having a great practical yet serious enthusiasm.

Professing to have no individual philosophy, or worry about death, he ended with the suggestion that the most desirable things in life were health, a sense of continuity, affection and security, and "in the midst of intellectual excitement, personal tranquility."

Interviewed by M. H. N. Geoghegan

MEET THE PROF.

PROFESSOR MANNING

Professor Manning's distinguished silhouette is well known at LSE and all regard him with great admiration and respect. Yet Professor Manning is by no means an unapproachable figure.

He has had a brilliant career. He spent his childhood in South Africa and after serving in the first World War he studied at Oxford where, after graduating in Shortened "Greats", he went on to obtain a first class degree in Jurisprudence and B.C.L. In 1922 he joined the ILO and soon afterwards he became personal assistant to the Secretary General of the League of Nations. He was Fellow and lecturer in Law at New College, Oxford, and held a Fellowship in Harvard before he finally was appointed to the Cassel, now the Montague Burton Chair of International Relations in London.

Professor Manning arrived at LSE wanted to devote himself to full time teaching and study and, as he says, with illusions about the ordinary life of professors. But he soon found that his responsibilities left relatively little time for private study of the subject which he has undertaken to learn as he went along. Yet he certainly would not have missed the experience of LSE. One of his intentions has been to see more places provided for junior teachers in International Relations at LSE, who could make their debut here before going on to teach the subject at other universities.

The purpose of these studies, according to Prof. Manning is to gain a clearer understanding of international problems. For academic purposes, he is interested in having scientifically minded students whose ideal approach should be analogous to that of a diagnostician



and sociologist.

On the subject of International Institutions, Professor Manning considers that the "rationale" of the League of Nations was more realistic and could have offered greater chances of keeping the peace, than the United Nations — if only the League had the same membership as the United Nations.

His personal philosophy is based on a strong religious belief, but he does not see theology providing all the answers in politics. "I have done much thinking about the difficulties a modern man has in accepting Christianity. The usual reasons for opposition are inadequate, because the people in general have too little time to think deeply . . . I see no reason why the person should abandon what the intellect of itself is insufficient to sustain. After all, it is the essence of Faith, that man should have doubts and still believe . . . Young people should think more of problems which arise in the area where philosophy, science and religion meet."

UNION DEBATES

Last term I found difficulty in deciding whether the Union debates put me more in mind of Hoxton Urban District Council meeting in a monkey-house or speech-therapy classes for mental defectives. One week, its laboured articulation, its paltry quirks, its ponderous humour and its pompous pretentiousness played against a background of simian cacophony would confirm my first guess. Next week, my brain battered by convoluted verbless, meaningless sentences mumbling their logicless way through vast sequences of nonsense to imbecile conclusions, would strengthen the lunatic thesis.

Surely the nature and character of the interruptions, which vary from blatant indecency through sheer inanity to incoherent and blubbery mindlessness are not really a reflection of the intelligence of their utterers? For they are not, but are merely the products of an adolescent exhibitionism. Why don't the rest of us, like the old lady alone in a railway carriage with a man who dropped his trousers, tell them, firstly to behave normally, and then, anyway we are not at all impressed.

The standard of speakers from the floor was in general, of so incredibly low standard that I began to wonder whether the object of the exercise was the simulation of mental deficiency. If so, I would have given full marks, to most of them.

The quality of the set pieces from the main speakers, whose distinctive characteristic was that once heard they were never remembered, was such that they set a standard which couldn't possibly be worsened.

So, despite all, we have at least this consolation: the debates couldn't possibly be worse. They may even be better.

David Hamilton

Leonard Lyle

86 Kingsway, W.C.2
Holborn 2240

BLAZERS BADGES

OFFICIAL SUPPLIERS TO
THE STUDENTS' UNION

Herman Bruce interviews

PETER WILDEBLOOD

When he was arrested by the police, Peter Wildeblood, at that time a journalist, was surprised. Like many others he imagined that no one would trouble to resurrect ancient laws which had been decently forgotten but not removed from the Statute Book.

Wildeblood and his friends were chosen because of their social prominence, as an example. They were victims of a campaign of sexual persecution which reached its peak 70 years ago but which is still sporadically carried on throughout the country.

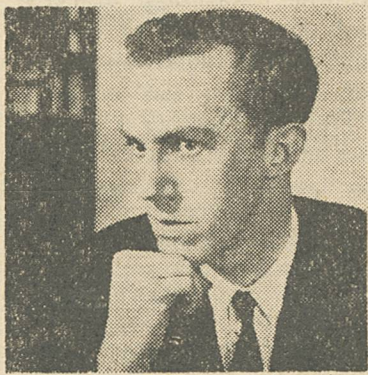
Problems

His experiences at the hands of the police and in prison made Wildeblood something of a reformer; not a whole-hog reformer because he has not been too ill treated by the system. But he has been more ill-treated than a man of his origin, education and social standing expected. He is not one who plugs away, week after week, about civil liberties, but he has written books and given evidence on problems of homosexuality in our society. He has done his bit towards improving the law and penal conditions.

His room is littered with *New Statesmans*, *Encounters* and *Cherwells*. He has become a member of the literary elite. He has a wierd, knobly TV set and complicated gramophone apparatus. His voice is thin and distant, and his manner is of one who wishes to be politely inconspicuous.

It is surprising that Wildeblood is not committed. He was made to fall from high estate by the primitive ambitions of the less meritorious members of society. During the legal proceedings which he and his friends underwent, the country was swept by a succession of guiltily told jokes and puns.

The affair became an occa-



sion for righteous indignation, obsessional denunciation and the irrational hatred which from time to time surfaces in this country, shattering illusions which are quite soon intact once more.

Police Power

His attitude is that opinion will gradually change. It has changed already. But the enlightenment which exists at the moment is suppressed by institutions. If one expresses an opinion then institutions will eventually follow suit. Many interested in legal progress may not share this opinion. The few civil liberties issues which have arisen in recent years probably did not arouse much public support. If they did nothing came of it. The Metropolitan Police are still at liberty, at their own whim and discretion, to beat up political demonstrators, stop political meetings and persecute all who think they are exercising their accepted rights.

The only outcome of the Wolfenden Report has been a bill which would substitute even greater police powers for the present scandalous discretion which they are allowed. The students who were knocked down by police in Whitehall and beaten up outside the Houses of Parliament in 1956 would affirm this; and so would Peter Wildeblood, who needlessly suffered far more.

THE OLD REBEL

I am sorry to have to confess that I was over an hour late for this interview. I was admonished by Kingsley Martin's secretary and by the great man himself as he sat behind his desk, looking like a stern white haired pixie strongly reminding me of Alastair Sims. A photo of Einstein on the wall looked down on us. In one corner was a small divan bed. "Nothing to do with the fact that I have a pretty secretary," he assured me, just more seating space when he has a crowd of visitors.

Although late, I could immediately detect that Mr. Martin was interested in this interview. He said so. After all, he has many fond memories of L.S.E. and of Harold Laski whose biography he wrote. What Laski was once to L.S.E. so Martin is to the *New Statesman* — an almost legendary personification with an international stature.

This posed a problem. Was I to interview the man, Kingsley Martin, or the magazine, that established part of the Anti-Establishment? I soon discovered that it was impossible to make the distinction. Anyway, what fun to ask an editor what he thought of his own publication, not that one expects a completely frank or objective reply.

Good Taste

I was told that the *New Statesman's* purpose was to challenge orthodoxy in an intelligent and convincing way. "We are not afraid to point out that the Emperor has no clothes." Its spirit was a resolute mixture of Socialism, with its concern for economic and social progress, and Liberal-Radicalism, with its ceaseless interest in individual liberty. This led to a discussion of "taste" and how to offend people's prejudices without offending the people. For example, the *N.S.* would often carefully point out the ridiculous aspects of royalty worship and let the reader decide if monarchy was a good thing.

The Editor

Kingsley's background, which helps to explain the flavor of the *New Statesman*, was, as he described it, a combination of pacifist nonconformity, Cambridge Socialism, Princeton, The London School of Economics and the *Manchester Guardian*. As we went on to discuss the way in which he, as editor, controls what is printed, I realised that this mixture had resulted in a personality of vigorous convictions. I gathered that he does not actually censor or alter anything that is submitted by staff writers but instead he discusses "improvements." They usually agree. *Teamwork* and *atmosphere* were the magic words.

Naturally I detected pride. I wanted to find out if he felt that the *N.S.* had any real influence in society or was it merely a tiny whisper amidst the idiotising clamor of the massive mass media? He claimed a great deal of influence on those who are

EDUCATION
IN L.S.E.

Lord Beveridge aimed, he said, "at making the School a place where teachers and students alike could spend the hours from Nine a.m. to Nine p.m. in study and recreation, as well as in giving and receiving instruction".

How right his aim was, and how miserable is the result.

It is clear, however, that there is a growing body of opinion within L.S.E. which is deeply concerned with the fact that all is not well with the corporate life of the School. The problems are not easy to formulate and the answers are elusive, controversial and doubtless expensive.

UNDERSTANDING

In the first place I hope there is agreement that L.S.E. is part of a university. It is surely not intended to be a bureaucratic organisation for the sole purpose of distilling beer, chocolate and gems of professional knowledge into that concentrate of the modern petty-bourgeois aspiration, a degree. Rather it should be a promoter of true learning, which arises from the energetic pursuit of wide interests and the interchange of ideas which develops character, understanding and purpose.

BROTHEL

The clearest indication of L.S.E.'s failure is the great number of apathetic, 'I'm only here for a degree' — type, students. Yet the apathetic themselves are but the red light brazenly announcing the sin within. How can we replace the intellectual brothel by a truly healthy college?

As I see it, much of the blame rests on the environment into which we are thrust, and which deters others from wishing to come to L.S.E.

First comes the disgraceful overcrowding within the college. Where can you have a quiet chat? a relaxing cup of coffee? A meeting for 60 people? a quick satisfying meal? a society dinner? Is there a place in the library? Has the lending library got that book? Which room can we use today? The answers to these questions hardly encourage the student to stay in Houghton Street for longer than is necessary.

Secondly there is the heart-breaking position over accommodation. Most students spend hours each day travelling.

Thirdly, I wish to severely criticise the majority of the teaching staff for their almost total lack of informal contact with their students.

ACTION

In conclusion I believe that the immediate and urgent need is for action which will encourage all students to partake fully

toppermost in the professions and cultural world. Its power amongst the elites of the newly independent Afro-Asian countries was extolled. An estimated 400,000 people read the 80,000 copies published each week. Mr. Martin definitely would not rather be the editor of the *Daily Mirror*.

He was not contemplating retirement now or in the foreseeable future. As to possible successors this topic was not raised but readers who believe in the Freudian significance of remarks may interpret what they please from the fact that when discussing his brilliant team of young men he mentioned them in this order: John Freeman, Paul Johnson, Norman MacKenzie.

Sam Wolf

RADICAL TORY

Lord Altrincham received me in his office, in the premises of the *National and English Review* of which he has been the Editor for about ten years. It is an independent 'Radical Tory' magazine. When I pointed out that many people would regard that expression as a contradiction in terms, he explained to me that this was quite wrong, since Radical Toryism is a continuing feature of British politics ever since the death of Castlereagh.

SUEZ

"The terms *Right* and *Left* are very misleading nowadays," he added, "and are almost devoid of meaning. "You will find that people who are radical in domestic affairs take quite the opposite view in foreign affairs. For example, Angus Wilson who is a very radical and progressive man in home affairs was in the Suez group." Though insisting that this phenomenon occurs both ways, he was unable to give examples.

On the question of Suez, he deplored it from all angles. He described it as "the most stupid blunder tactically, and criminal from the moral standpoint."

By the time we started discussing the monarchy I could see that his answers would not be classified in the old traditional terms. When I asked him why people reacted so violently to any discussion of the monarchy he replied, "I think that the monarchy is quite important especially as far as the Commonwealth is concerned. As for the controversies, if they did not exist then our community would be devoid of life and vitality."

"Have any reforms taken place since your comments?"

"Only minor ones, unfortunately," he said, "but greater ones should follow."

MONARCHY

Lord Altrincham feels that he has been misrepresented regarding his views on the monarchy. "I believe in monarchy," he said, "It is a national symbol that symbolises the unity of the state."

The reforms he would like to see made in the monarchy were firstly, that the Queen, the Head of the Commonwealth, should live more in the Commonwealth and have more Commonwealth people in her entourage. Also, the Court should have people of more than one social class.

"Have you read John Osborne's views on monarchy?"

"John Osborne is an artist, not a political theorist. I would not describe him as anti-queen. He revolts against the unthinking, piestic attitude towards monarchy that people have and the way it is being used by some people to cover certain attitudes."

"What kind of people have you in mind when you say this?"

"The kind of people that like the fact that there are social distinctions and barriers behind which they can hide."

"The kind of people who read the *Daily Express*?"

"No. Not particularly the *Daily Express*, although we are all aware of the particular bees in Lord Beaverbrook's bonnet."

"What do you think of Great Britain's place in the world today?"

"It would have been a moral force if it had an inquest on Suez. But until we are purged, we are morally second-rate."

"How about the Bomb?"

"There is no reason why Britain should have the Bomb; but the West should have it."

"How would you like the idea of a world government as a solution for our present problems?"

"I have no enthusiasm for a world government, certainly not a federal government. But a little more adherence to the principles of the United Nations would be desirable. Otherwise a world government is not consistent with human liberty. It does not solve the problems of peace and disarmament. If we cannot have peace now, a world government cannot impose it."

Upon that, the interview came to an end.

N. Demetrakos

in the corporate life of the school. This demands.

1. More space or fewer students.

2. Much better facilities for activities of all kinds.

3. Hostel accommodation for every student.

Of course this will cost money, but the future depends on the readers of this article and those like them in every other university. Education is the fundamental investment in the future.

Any society stands or falls on the character and learning of each individual within it. We must never sacrifice this basic truth to the glossier and more immediate temptation of material things.

What do YOU think?

Michael Place

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Jazz and the Classics

Those who expect to find in this article a review of the "Cradle Song", rendered by Ken Colver, or the performance of "Tiger Rag" by the Boston Promenade Orchestra, will be disappointed, for these bizarre mutations are not the concern of the writer. Rather more important is the relationship, or lack of it, between the music of Europe, with centuries of tradition behind it, and the music of the American Negro, which has taken the world by storm in only fifty years.

Although Jazz is now accepted by most classicists as music, this was not always so. In 1921, the "Ladies' Home Journal", that bastion of matronly propriety, declared that "Unspeakable Jazz Must Go." The New Orleans "Times-Picayune" linked Jazz with the "Grease dripping doughnut" as a manifestation of a low streak in Man's tastes. Mrs. H. A. Beach, God bless her whoever she may be, described it as vulgar and debasing. It is the height of conceit — and incidentally the cause of many revolutions — to force the culture of one race upon another, and although the Aryan critics of Jazz deprecated his achievement, it is to the credit of the American Negro that he evolved his own music.

European composers now acknowledge the validity of Jazz as an art form. Ravel has been quoted as saying that "Jazz is the only original contribution America has made to music." Rachmaninoff, Stravinsky, Milhaud, Krenek, and many others have recognised its value.

VALUE OF JAZZ

This recognition of Jazz has given it the stamp of respectability, but would seem to cover up for many people—otherwise undoubtedly intelligent — that Jazz and European music cannot be mixed. They have influenced each other — one has only to think of the works of the above composers and the developments of Jazz in the last few years to realise this. However, this influence has not been constructive in the field of European music. The essentials of Jazz — new rhythms, impro-

visation, and an indefinable "feeling" — cannot be conveyed in writing. Its rhythms are rendered impotent in European music by the lack of a solid basis of "beat." Neither can the players themselves assimilate the feeling and technique necessary to play in a genuine manner, even if the composer, by magical means, could achieve a Jazz "effect." In many instances the attempts are ludicrous. The composer may use superficial techniques, such as glissandi ("slides" for the cats among us) muted trumpets, and varied percussion instruments. However, a "Wa Wa" mute sounds incongruous and ugly out of its proper context. A "blue" note, isolated in a sea of symphony, may momentarily startle the listener but it adds nothing to the music. The note either sounds like a ghastly mistake on the part of the performer, or, exactly what it is, a borrowing.

INFLUENCE OF JAZZ

Nevertheless, beneficial, it is undeniable that European music has had an influence on modern Jazz, in that this music is of such a type that it can use new harmonies, notation and combinations, without altering the essential characteristics which type it as Jazz. The Modern Jazz Quartet, the Mulligan combinations and many other modern groups have shown that they could use European music.

It is very probable that Jazz jolted European music out of its complacency, making the younger composers realise that they could experiment in style, harmony and rhythm. To use Jazz, the composer would have to use Jazzmen and leave them to improvise. This would appear to leave him only the job of composing the initial melody line — a thankless task! Any other process, just as much as this one, would be unfruitful. The Jazz influenced work of the great composer Stravinsky would seem to indicate this. He made musical history with "Le Sacre du Printemps." When he wrote "Ragtime" he merely raised eyebrows.

JOHN WEAIT

Drama Dinner

The Dramatic Society held its annual dinner on Thursday 19th Feb at "The Crown", Brewer St., Soho. Among the guests of the Society who included Sir Sydney and Lady Caine, Mrs. John Fernald, Mr. Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Measures, was Mr. John Fernald The Hon. President of the Society.

Before introducing Mr. Fernald, who is principal of R.A.D.A., a former president of the Oxford University dramatic society and a well known London producer, Mr. Martin Dyas commented on our years productions whose climax was the successful tour of Spain last summer vacation. He also brought attention to the uniquely cosmopolitan nature of the society this year and the capacity of the society to bind together some of the many divergent personalities to be found at L.S.E.

FERNALD'S VIEWS

Mr. Fernald congratulated the

Society on its choice of plays and expressed his pleasure in well as acting was an important occupation of the members. He was not optimistic about the future of the live theatre. He envisaged a radical change in the economics of play presentation if the theatre, as we know it now, is to survive after the next ten years.

Were larger government grants to the theatres the solution? Mr. Fernald would not say. Drama schools like R.A.D.A. turned out actors and producers, but not a race of the all important impressarios. Were they to be found at L.S.E. Mr. Fernald wondered? . . . And for our part, remembering our three pound bank balance and our plans for our forthcoming tour of Greece, financed at present by hope . . . we also wondered!

Sally Jenkinson

Paganini

Browsing over some records in H.M.V. the other day, I was intrigued at reading on the sleeve of one of the discs "Rediscovered and Recorded exclusively on Phillips." It was Paganini's Violin Concerto No. 4 in D Minor. I decided to investigate

HIS MUSIC

Nicolo Paganini (1782-1840) was, of course, the greatest virtuoso of his day, and indeed there has probably never been another like him since. According to contemporaries his playing was possessed of a supernatural mastery of every resource of the violin, but lacking in depth of emotion. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that most of his compositions are predominantly display pieces, providing food for the violinist, and thought for even the most humble listener. Not only was Paganini's success renowned in his own day and carried forward; his excesses were likewise notorious, now legendary. He "had a streak of charlatanism which invited a ridicule that was immediately silenced by his phenomenal powers." On hearing his music this is not difficult to believe.

A RECORD

The manuscript for this work seems to have a long and somewhat interesting history behind it, one which I cannot outline here except to say that from its first performance in Paris in 1831 the music was not heard of again until the 'Second World Premiere' at the Salle Pleyel, Paris 1954. You can read all about the curious adventures of this elusive score on the back cover of the record. At all accounts the music is wonderfully exhilarating — almost to the point of Celtic barbarism. The soloist on this unique recording is Arthur Grumiaux, playing with the Orchestre Lamoureux conducted by Franco Gallini (who actually owns the manuscript). The disc in question is a 10" L.P. H.M.V. ABR 4024.

G. T. COOPER

Fings Aint What They Used To Be

I must confess that before the curtain went up I had thought of a poor man's West Side Story in my mind. But "Fings" is certainly nothing of the kind. Written by an ex-convict, Frank Norman, it really is a most extraordinary piece of theatre. Set in a Soho speller (gaming House), the only story is of the owner's attempt to get back to the big-time as he used to do in the good old days. He is helped in this by a faithful brass (Tart) and his friend, a small-time ponce (pimp) with 2 birds in his stable (employ). Other characters in the play include a bent (crooked) policeman, some shnieds (petty crooks) and a few odd gamblers and tearaways. There is no real love interest, no real suspense, and the songs are only jazzy little numbers which one hears in late night revues.

Nevertheless, the play has an odd fascination. The language itself is a mixture of English and American slang, Yiddish and various words etymology of which baffles me. But the novelty soon wears off and there is more to the show than this: it is an amusing and sometimes, at

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

The great man of Jazz is here again. As usual he is accompanied by the moans of various critics propagating the views that Louis is not as good as he used to be. However, this time I am afraid that I must agree, if the concert at the Gaumont State Kilburn, last Saturday, is anything to go by. The group as a whole is hardly better than the old, whilst in comparison to the great combos that Louis has led, this Hot Five is frankly poor. Trummy Young is a fine trombonist and it is painful to see him wasted in a dull Dixieland role. Besides his solo, "Autumn leaves", Peanuts Hucko, was disappointing whilst Billy Kyle strove valiantly to keep a flagging rhythm section

going. The numbers played were mostly the old war horses trotted out so frequently by all "trad" bands, "the Saints," "Tiger Rag," and "Basin Street Blues" to name just a few.

BEST AND WORST

Louis did show touches of his genius at times but he was not at all of the high notes which he would have taken with ease some twenty years ago. The best numbers were "Just Squeeze Me", "Ko-Ko-Ko" and the Hucko solo, "Autumn Leaves." The Alex Welsh Band, with Bruce Turner on clarinet and alto sax, were most competent as a supporting group and some of their efforts were most enjoyable.

"P.M.Z."

John Berger

The impression one has from John Berger's writings and criticism is that of a somewhat frightening intolerant and unapproachable Marxist. In person however, this literary ogre turns out to be sympathetic, sincere, humble and human. I would suggest that it is this humanism in Berger which makes him both a Communist and a successful art critic. It is his understanding of the human elements in painting which enables his criticism to transcend the standards of so many rule-bound critics (Berger himself suggests that it is the objectivity induced by his political commitment which is the essence of his success as a critic). In the same way, his acceptance of Communist doctrine stems from his observation of the human problems of our world—as reflected by current events and history.

Berger's Communism springs therefore from pragmatic rather than academic principles. He finds academic arguments to be obscure and often irrelevant and remote—he has not read Popper. Although he does not agree with certain cultural policies of the Russians, his acceptance of their doctrines is firm and sincere.

In a Communist society there need be no need for a clash between the artist's need to be an individual and the State. Their situation will be analogous to that of such painters as Moore and Sutherland in England during the war, when these artists were so convinced about the truths for which we were fighting that they were able to produce paintings which had both social and artistic content.

The recent Russian exhibition does not attain the standard because the Russians have yet to assimilate the visual experiences of Cubism. Berger suggests that

its best, satirical take off at Society today.

The production of Miss Littlewood has been criticised from sever quarters, but I felt that the set and sudden spasms of frenetic energy that kept fifteen people running about the stage at once were all in keeping with the tone of the play. The acting was good, although the parts did not tax the actors' ingenuity.

BRIAN LEVY

Leger is the forrunner of such an art because his subject matter and his technique reflect the ideology of a socialist society.

The function of an art critic in our present day society is to pick out the good from the charlatan work. He believes that each generation has the same amount of artistic talent at its disposal, but that much of the present day talent is being wasted due to the repercussions the cult of the personality has on painters. The role of the critic is therefore of great importance in guiding this talent into the right channels and in preventing the public from being dupped.

Berger thinks that television is the perfect medium for educating people to use their increasing leisure purposefully. Such education is the responsibility of the intellectual elite. His favourite authors are Gorki and Diderot, the latter because his early prophecies about evolution were correct. He finds Kingsley Amis parochial and Richard Hoggart is the only "academic" he reads. Public schools stink; he admits however that while they still exist there is the practical problem in deciding on whether to send ones child to one presented by the better education and life chances they offer. Berger will not tolerate anyone under forty calling him an Angry Young Man. He knows of only one art gallery in London which knows something about art. He would prefer to live in Camden Town rather than Hampstead or Chelsea because there is more going on there.

The final impression I had of Berger is that of incompatibility between his humanism and slight romanticism and his Communism. If asked by the State to kill one of the workers he so sentimentalises I hope his love of Man will prevail over a ruthlessly induced necessity.

EAT CHEAPLY EAT WELL

at the
SOMERSET CAFE
115 Strand, W.C.1

EDITORIAL

It is quite remarkable how lazy, unreliable and uncooperative the several potential contributors to this page are. To invite people generally to exhibit their journalistic talent receives no reaction; to ask an individual to describe a specific event which he witnessed causes him to reel with the enormous responsibility and the effort of discovering new "things which he must do by the evening".

The solution, you would think, must be to ask the Captain of the sport concerned to produce the article. He is a responsible man, a man who has not only excelled at his sport but also convinced his fellow players of his excellent administrative ability. He will remove all the headaches of the Sports Editor.

But does he? The initial reaction seems promising enough: "yes, I'll get Fred to do it for you; it will be ready when you want it."

Yet, when the day arrives, the article does not. You search for Fred, only to find that he has no intention of obliging. However, the Captain quells your rising fears: "Stan will do it by tomorrow."

Tomorrow comes, Stan knows nothing about it. A few more days pass and the Captain is amazed that you are still clamouring for the article.

Finally, you receive a brief summary and *have to rewrite the whole darn thing yourself!*

(Any resemblance to my recent relationship with the Rugby Club is purely intentional!).

Rugby Football

L.S.E. v H.E.C.

(London) (Paris)

On Thursday, 27th February the Rugby Football Club of L.S.E. welcomed a representative team from their counterparts in Paris, "Haute Ecole Commerciale" they were met at the Airport by officials of both the Rugby Club and the Athletic Union, the latter to see that the guests reached the right hotel, and the former to introduce them to the wonders of English beer, as found in "The Three Tuns". After this brief excursion, the visitors were ushered to a dinner, given in their honour by Sir Sydney Caine, the Director.

No information can be gleaned from those present of the success of the dinner: this ignorance of the evening however, your reporter feels, speaks quite lucidly of the Director's hospitality.

The following afternoon saw the ostensible climax of the visit when the two XV's did battle, after a hasty recuperative spell in the morning. The L.S.E. XV played surprisingly well initially and were soon 5-0 up, after a try by Craig had been converted. However, the enthusiastic opening gave way to the plodding game of men, fighting superior odds. H.E.C., taking advantage of a few of the misplaced kicks and stray passes succeeded in, first, cancelling L.S.E.'s lead and then in passing that score to bring them victory, finally by 8 points to 5. H.E.C., the better of two rather incapable sides deserved their victory.

To complete their weekend visit, the Frenchmen were entertained at Passfield Hall on Saturday night to a farewell party, where any remaining

energy was drained.

Finally, the H.E.C. Rugby Club representatives were seen off at the end of a most agreeable weekend for all concerned, and L.S.E. vowed to avenge themselves next year: for, in 1960 there will be a further match — this time in Paris.



BRIAN WEAKLEY

Brian Weakley, affectionately known as the 'Baron', has been selected to play at left-half for the British Universities against the German Universities on March 18th. He is one of four London players selected.

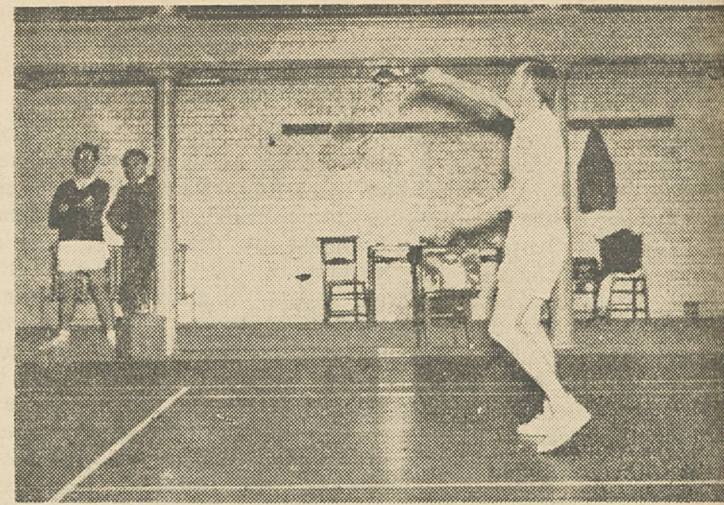
The "Baron", who played for Hampshire Grammar Schools, came to L.S.E. in October 1956 with a State Scholarship. He played one or two games for the Sidonians and then played for the University first team for the rest of the 1956 season. He has been a regular member of the first team ever since and gained a purple at the end of the last season.

When asked what his reaction was after being selected Brian said: "Although it is an honour for me, I feel proud to represent L.S.E. and London University, and I hope that I will not let them down." This reply is what anyone who knows Brian would have expected, since he has never considered himself above his friends, and he is not too proud to play either for Chelsea Casuals or the Passfield Wanderers on Sundays.

Brian, who is a bachelor and speaks fluent Italian, is an all-round sportsman and scholar. He plays cricket for L.S.E. and is also fond of swimming, badminton; and horse-riding when he is at home. He completes his degree next term and hopes to take a diploma of Education at Bangor, for reasons not unknown to his friends.

Results

1ST. XI v. Dulwich Hamlet "A" Drawn 2-2
v. Emmanuel College, Cambridge Won 5-1
v. Imperial College Won 4-2
v. University College Drawn 2-2
v. St. Edmund Hall, Oxon. Won 3-1
v. R.M.A. Sandhurst Won 4-2



Badminton

A REPORT

The Badminton season is coming to an end and it is time to think about next season. Our greatest disadvantage this season has been lack of members and we ask that anybody who has either played badminton in the past or who would like to take it up should consider joining the club when we start again in October. Badminton is a game still in its early stages as far as the greater part of the country is concerned, but it is becoming increasingly popular; you only have to watch the All England Championships to realise why and see the future that lies ahead of this sport.

So far this season we have won, all told, 16 out of 35 matches and there can be no doubt that our results would have been better had we been able to play our strongest team for every match. The men's 1st team has been by far our most successful, having lost only one match out of 11. And are almost certain to gain promotion to the 1st division of the University League.

The men's 2nd team has not proved as strong as we would like but we hope that with practice and experience they will have more success next season. The ladies have had a season of mixed fortunes but even where matches have been lost the margin has usually been small. The results of the mixed team too must be regarded in an encouraging

light for here again matches have been close and we defeated King's mixed team for the first time in many seasons.

As far as individual results are concerned Julie Charles has had an outstanding season. In November she represented London University in the U.A.U. Championships at Birmingham and won the ladies singles title without losing a game. She also won the ladies doubles with Sally Scholes of Westfield and was only beaten in the final of the mixed doubles partnered by Mike Yeoh of Q.M.C. She is thus L.S.E.'s first U.A.U. Badminton Champion and it is to be hoped that she will be equally successful in the U.L.U. Championships that are now taking place.

Finally we would like to ask why the Badminton Club cannot have its court back? The previous one was taken over "temporarily" by the Library but nothing has been done to replace it. If we had a court on the premises the opportunities for coaching and practice might make that extra bit of difference in our matches and turn the near losses into victories.

NOTICE TO ALL CLUB MEMBERS: The club A.G.M. will take place on Thursday 19th March at 4.15 p.m.

Fencing

Pre-Paris

With the second term drawing to a close, an evaluation of the Club's successes and failures may now be attempted. This year's club membership has been fairly large, although there has been the all too usual disappearance of several beginners as they realized that fencing is not all that Errol Flynn makes it out to be, and there is hard work involved.

Unfortunately, by leaving in this preliminary stage they go away with a far from complete and fair picture of fencing. There is much more to fencing than the knowing of the names of the different parries, the method of execution of different attacks, the characteristics of a good lunge and so on. The interesting part comes after the basic movements have been learned and consists in the application of these basic movements. A plan has to be made on the basis of the opponent's weaknesses, calculated to force open his defence to allow a successful attack to be launched. People are continuously surprised to hear that fencing involves thinking. It certainly does! And this is what makes it one of the most enjoyable and stimulating of sports.

The beginners who remain show signs of promise, while a few show quite exceptional ability and have been marked out as potential team members.

The Club's record does not give cause for jubilation though it is by no means a poor one. Of 16 matches played, 8 have been won, 7 lost and one drawn.

The club could have mustered a team strong enough to reduce the losses by at least a

half, but a combination of circumstances prevented the best team appearing on most occasions. However, there have been compensations: Norman le Cheminant and Allan Sleeman were able to fence in matches after only one year's experience. They vanquished many with at least three or four years' experience and showed great potentialities. The match practice they are having this year will stand them in good stead next year when they will be the mainstay of the team.

After two years, it seemed time to have a ladies' fencing team again. Hazel Drake, Veronica Holden and Christine Whiting have been remarkably successful after only one year's experience. They have won one and lost two of their matches. With more practice they can look forward to even more successes next year.

It is tempting to make forecasts about the Paris trip this Easter, but knowing the hospitality of the Paris team, and the strain of living in Paris, it would be unwise to do so.

The team will consist of B. Love, P. Nicholls, T. Rashley and A. Gupta.

Association Football

"B" SUCCESSFUL

The L.S.E. 'B' six won the University Six-a-side Shield this year and enhanced the reputation given to the College by the 'A' Six last year, when they emerged victorious in the same competition.

Although the 'B' Six only narrowly defeated Imperial College 'E' (5-4) in the first round, they proceeded to rout Queen Mary College 'B' in the next round by 21 points to 2. In addition to two goals each by Crack and Thorne, the goalkeeper, Pantling succeeded in scoring from a goal kick, via a bemused Q.M.C. defender! Three more goals were scored against King's College 'C' and two against Imperial College 'D' until the Semi-final was reached. The verdict against University College 'A' went to L.S.E. on corners gained, after a goalless draw. In the final, Kings College 'A' were beaten by a goal and a corner to nil.

Beaumont and Donald were two very fast hard-tackling flybacks, while Pantling performed admirably in goal. Thorne excelled early in the competition and also scored the decisive winning goal in the final while Crack scored steadily throughout the competition. Cranmer performed the service of link defence and attack and must have run miles during the six 20 minute periods.

All 6 players are congratulated on their fine performances and we hope for the achievement of a hat trick next year.

Team: Pantling, Beaumont (Capt.), Donald, Thorne, Crack, Cranmer. (L.S.E. 'A' VI retired from the competition, after having been beaten by University College 'A' in the first round).

UNBEATEN RECORD

Apart from the unfortunate mishap of L.S.E. 'A' six in this season's competition, the premier representatives of the College have enjoyed an unbeaten record since their defeat in the Cup Semi-final by King's College.

A drawn game against Dulwich Hamlet "A", a convincing win over Emmanuel College, Cambridge (5-1) followed by a well fought victory over Imperial College (4-2) and a drawn game against University College are instances of the 1st XI's achievement. However it must be admitted that, in a poor game against U.C., only a brilliant "last-fence" goal by inside right, Wardle saved L.S.E. from forfeiting their unbeaten record.

Nevertheless the XI soon re-asserted their dominance with a convincing victory over St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (3-1) and R.M.A. Sandhurst (4-2).

The 2nd XI results alternate each week, plunging from an 8-0 win over R.A.F., Stanmore, to a 1-4 defeat by King's College II.

(2nd XI Motto: "when we win we win; when we lose by gum, we lose"—Ed.)

By losing their last three matches the 3rd XI have retired from the promotion race. By contrast the 4th XI have emerged victorious from last six matches, including a 3-1 success over Oriel College, Oxford against whom, rumour has it, Westminster College 1st XI could but force a draw!

1st XI: Jowett, Beaumont, Donald, Birkett, Nuttall (Capt.) Rogers, Thorne, Torevell, Crack, Wardle, Cohen.