

UNION NEWS

Leeds University Union

No. 194

Friday, October 20th, 1961

3^d

City Students' Committee

All Colleges Represented

Biology of Sex

"THERE is more to sex than meets the eye." From this penetrating quotation allegedly drawn from an examination answer, Prof. J. M. Dodd developed his discourse on "The Biology of Sex". The occasion was the first of the Inaugural Lectures to be held this session.

As befits an inaugural lecture, it was well attended, besides being a model of clarity and ordiliness. Well delivered, and with an extra appeal to those who are not biologists, it proved a fascinating topic with wide interest. Professor Dodd outlined the great advantage of the high adaptability of sexual reproduction over that of asexual reproduction, and its consequent rise to dominance through biological evolution. He explained how it is the male who usually determines the sex of offsprings, and with the aid of diagrams, Professor Dodd was able to clarify this for the non-biologist. The lecture was illustrated also with slides. The packed house was well rewarded with an enlightening and informative outline of the biology of sex. It is only regrettable that there is not a similar amount of preparation for ordinary lectures.

Today Sir John Wolfendon will be giving the Medical Inaugural Lecture entitled "Crime and Sin".



THE LONG WAIT
A typical 1.15 queue outside Soup Kitchen. What is being done to ease this congestion?

AT a meeting in Leeds Union on Tuesday the Leeds colleges of higher education made moves towards more and closer co-operation between themselves. The University Union, the College of Technology, the Yorkshire College of Housecraft and the Leeds Training College (Becketts Park) were represented and it was decided to form a City of Leeds N.U.S. Committee.

In the past there have been many difficulties in the organisation of joint activities, particularly with regard to Rag. Another source of trouble has been the rule barring the men of other colleges from the Union Hops but allowing their women to come as visitors. This is very unpopular and has led to a ban on 'their' women attending hops at the Union.

Co-operation

This policy of refusing admittance to college men is based on these principle reasons says Brian MacArthur. "One, their presence is illegal as the Union is a private club; two, we simply have not got room."

It is hoped that the new committee will be able to solve the previous difficulties and pave the way to mutually advantageous co-operation between Leeds students.

NUS Council Delegates

ON Wednesday morning the recommendations from the NUS sub-committee were made known. Ratification will take place after our going to press, but the following people are proposed for recommendation as delegates:— D. Pollard, M. Forrest, I. Millward, D. Eastwood, V. Johnson, M. Squire and as an ex-officio member, the Union President, B. MacArthur. As observers A. Sellers, D. Merryman, Lawrence and S. Gregory.

CRISS CROSS QUIZ

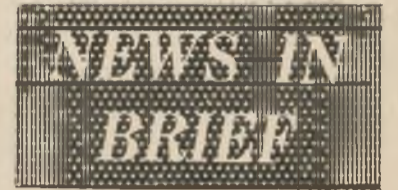
A RECENT notice on the day-to-day board has been a letter from the Independent television authority asking for applicants from the University to appear on their programme Criss Cross Quiz.

Apparently the Authority has written to the University because up to now there have not been many successful contestants from this area of Yorkshire.

So if you fancy your chances on the programme or if you would like to see yourself as a television star write to:—

Contestants Dept.,
Independent Television Network Ltd.,
Manchester, 3.

Who knows — perhaps you might be lucky.



IN a letter to The Guardian on Wednesday Brian MacArthur expressed his dissatisfaction with the Government's attitude to education. "Unless money is soon forthcoming from the University Grants Committee the thousands of students qualified to benefit from a course of higher education will attend lectures in ramshackle or unbuild departments and will be sleeping in tents pitched on a suitable stretch of park or moor." Further he says that while the Universities have been asked to expand they are not given sufficient capital to do so.

★ ★ ★

IF a proposal before yesterday's Union Committee meeting goes through we can look forward to a Film Festival in the Union early in January. It is hoped that eventually a Universities Film Festival on the lines of the Student's Drama Festival will be held. The main difficulty is finding a sponsor. Plans are rather nebulous at the moment but *Union News* will print more details as they become available.

★ ★ ★

IMMIGRATION control and democratic principles were the discussion topics at the Conservative Association's first open meeting this year.

Tory, Liberal, Labour and Marxist societies were all represented on the panel. The forum provided lucid argument for a crowded meeting. Mr. Fred Kidd, the chairman of the Conservative Association presided while it was made clear just how wide were the differences of viewpoints on these fundamental questions of principle.

★ ★ ★

ON Tuesday, "Scope" the Union's prize-winning film magazine, completely sold out its first issue this year. An emergency order for another 100 copies was placed with the printing agency.

STOP PRESS

DEBATES CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

It became known yesterday that Mr. Mike Green, Chairman of Debates, has resigned from the Debates Committee. See next week's issue for the full story.

Landladies Unite

WITHIN a few weeks an association of landladies may be in operation in Leeds.

In October of every year letters appear in the local press, claiming racketeering on the part of landladies, and counter charges of a bad attitude on the part of students who live in digs. Now a positive move has been made by the landladies to ease the situation.

UNION DINNER "TOO FORMAL"

ONE of the criticisms of past Union Dinners has been that the speeches have been too formal and too academic for the occasion. Members of the Exec. have also expressed their agreement with this view, and it is thought that this year's Senior Vice President may try and introduce some element of change.

Another criticism levelled at previous dinners has been that many students have not been aware that the dinner was open to all members of the Union. Consequently this year it is intended to give the event as much publicity within the University as possible. Furthermore the Senior Vice President is hoping to have the dinner subsidised by the Union, so that the price of tickets—last year 17/6—may be reduced.

Lord James was originally invited, but unfortunately he was unable to accept the invitation and it is now hoped that Dr. Kenneth Urwyn, the secretary of the Executive of the Association of University Teachers will take his place. Mr. Kenneth Harris of The Observer has been invited as one of the other speakers. The Vice-Chancellor, the President of NUS, Gwyn Morgan, Prof. Evans, the new Pro Vice-Chancellor and the Lord Mayor are also expected to attend.

Mr. Horsfall, himself a landlord of a number of houses, is planning to form a Landladies Association, having a minimum standard of lodgings and better contact with the University as its objects. On the first of these points he feels that at the moment inspection is often a meaningless affair, with the inspecting person being shown only what is thought fit for them and nothing else, whereas the Association could deal with this affair more comprehensively, and more thoroughly.

Contact has already been made with the University, and if the Association does meet them a member of Union Committee will be invited.

Mr. Horsfall has also indicated that he is willing to show that, at £3-10-0 or £3-15-0, landladies will not make a substantial profit. In the face of the charges made against them, many of the landladies have given up taking in students. Mr. Horsfall feels that the Association can do much to lessen this bad feeling.

LABOUR SOC. FESTIVAL

LABOUR Soc. festival week was intended not only to advertise, but also to explain, and possibly justify the existence of the society, it was hoped that we should produce a programme indicative of the general character of Labour Society.

By design, the titles of some talks were wide and general, enabling speakers to indicate and develop more easily the trend and direction of thought within the Labour Society. The talk entitled "The University", in this respect, was most successful, for it was possible to present ideas on education and the role of the University, which possibly to some were totally new.

Unfortunately, a number of social functions had to be dropped, but it was still possible to display other facets of Labour Soc. Kubrick's excellent film "The Paths of Glory" was shown, together with two shorter films, dealing with the tragedy of Hiroshima, which so many easily forget. Also Labour Soc's magazine "Left Wing" was on sale, voicing the opinions of various members, which week could not have been so adequately accomplished.

DUTIES OF J.V.P.

AS yet the disappearance of the J.V.P. has not unduly troubled the Union Committee. The duties of the Junior Vice President were small, consisting mainly of the passing on to the press of information and the posting up on the Union Notice Board of anything of interest.

The difficulty of press releases has been settled by the appointment of a Union Press Official and also by the new ruling that information to the

press is in future to be left to the President of the Union.

Two of the recommendations made to the committee have been that there should be a reorganisation of the first set of bye-laws and also that the committee should call a General Meeting to discuss certain changes in the constitution and redistribution of various duties. The post of Secretary of the University Relations sub-committee, usually delegated to the JVP would probably be handed over to the Senior Vice President.

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UNION NEWS



Weekly Newspaper of Leeds University Union

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EDITORIAL

IN large and significant areas of university planning and government the voice and opinion of the student body is treated with complete indifference.

This was largely true of lodgings until recent events gave a real hope of improvement because the Union voiced its objections with a unanimous vote. It was certainly true of the planning of Bodington whose situation, size and organisation are all causes of concern. When Jim Lee spoke as a candidate for the Union Presidency before his election in 1958, he remarked that he thought it was wrong to build halls so far from the University and so large. But by that time all the major decisions had long since been taken. Whoever made them, the student body was certainly not consulted. With the result that when the news reached us we seemed to be trying to shut the stable door after the planning horse had run amok.

Two current issues demand immediate consideration by everyoneseriously concerned about the state of the University. The first would be laughable were it not a symptom of a deeper disease. The reports of fines imposed by the Warden of Devonshire Hall in his persistent attempts to breed a race of conformist "gentlemen" confirm our impression that he and his institution represent one of the most efficient relics of feudalism in modern Britain. Why the members of Devon put

up with this stupid and insulting treatment is beyond our understanding.

A further and more serious item also came to our notice this week. It is announced that £3,000 may be spent on landscaping the gardens at Tetley Hall. The decision will be made by Hall Council on which only two students sit.

Now there may be a case for improving the horticultural amenities there, though we had not noticed them as a particular eyesore. But with the present chaos over student accommodation the allocation of even so relatively small an amount to such a luxurious project is an extravagance which completely ignores any sense of the real priorities.

The alarming feature of these various instances, apart from their various instances, apart from their individual scandalousness, is the absence of any suitable means for the members of the halls to properly discuss these matters and effectively represent their views on them. The change here, and it is urgently needed, can only come from the activity of the members of the halls themselves.

WHICH WAY FOR BRITAIN?

THERE are those who have an inflated nostalgic idea of our influence in the world and want to cling to the Commonwealth and there are those who think the "Six" to be a black reactionary mass not to be touched.

Labour M.P., Mr. Roy Jenkins, was addressing the first open meeting of the newly formed European Society and was referring to those people who opposed Britain's entry into a greater Europe. Both of these views, he went on to say, were mistaken and more over it is false to think it was a case of Europe or the Commonwealth.

What was needed was a realistic approach to the question of present world power. To think that everyone should want to be led by us was merely a "new imperialism" and to believe that by standing outside of the great experiment going on inside Europe today we might achieve any sort of leadership would be both foolish and pathetic.

Turning to Britain's future in Europe he expressed the opinion that in ten years time the main axis in Europe would run from Washington to Brussels or to Strasbourg and not to London. Not to make the large expanding vigorous economy of Europe our basis would be to become increasingly sluggish and eventually go into decline.

"DRAW THE FIRES"

AFTER some preliminary concern about the scarcity of people wanting to audition for the Theatre Groups latest major production, producer Mike Mayfield, finally got an adequate number of satisfactory actors to cast the play. Ernst Toller's "Draw the Fires". The play has such a long list of dramatis personae that some doubling has been necessary.

Rehearsals are beginnoing immediately in preparation for the production, which will open in November.

It is hoped that "Draw the Fires" will receive more support from Union members than has been customary.

Grants

LAST week we stated that the amount spent on grants from the Union to the magazines would be increased. In fact this only applies to the basic grant which was £75 last session. However £215/5/4d. was paid out, of which £40 was given to the now defunct "Short Story".

"The grant this year in all probability will be £175" said Union Treasurer, Chris Tideman.

Contributions are already needed for this year's

TYKE

The Leeds Rag Magazine

JOKES
STORIES
CARTOONS

—ANYTHING!
(Good)

Drop your ideas (marked "Tyke") into the Union News Office or Box.

Wilson Knight for Cambridge

THE series of Clark Lectures at Cambridge next year is to be given by Professor Wilson Knight of the English Department here at Leeds.



G. WILSON KNIGHT
To Lecture at Cambridge

The first three lectures will be drawn from his new book on drama, "THE GOLDEN LABYRINTH", which is to be published in April. The second three lectures of the series which are to be given in May will consist of what the professor calls "meandering talk" on drama. He hopes that the latter will arise from questions about his book.

MORE FROM OVERSEAS

SINCE 1950 the number of overseas students attending courses in this country has increased almost six-fold.

In 1960 there were over 55,000 foreign students in Britain. So says the London Conference on Overseas Students handbook which was published recently. Of the 36,000 commonwealth students 6,800 came from Nigeria and 6,035 from the West Indies. Of the European nations represented Germany sent the largest number with 2,010. Iranian students numbered 1,660 whilst surprisingly enough only 1,270 came from America. The greatest increase has been in the Colleges of Technology but University populations have also been substantially augmented by the growing numbers of overseas students. Leeds and other northern Universities had 1,667 people from abroad.

VAC WORK

We would like to clarify the situation that was presented in this paper last week, concerning Summer Vacation jobs.

Whilst the circulars and envelopes are complete and ready for posting, it would be ludicrous to suggest even that we have acquired Summer employment, let alone to state that all vacancies have been filled.

As regards Christmas employment we would be grateful if students would make enquiries at the beginning of November.

It Happened Elsewhere

AT Cambridge 30 undergraduates sat down by the CND stall during Bazaar Weew and effectively disrupted business for 20 minutes. Unmoved by threats from the organisers over the tannoy system they burnt a demonstrators CND programme and sang "We will all go together when we go."

Eventually they dispersed leaving a CND spokesman to have the last word "They did leave a bit of a mess behind them but we are grateful for the publicity."

STUDENTS of the University of Turku in Finland have built their own Union. The facilities include accommodation for about 300 students; a large restaurant, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and sauna baths are all included as part of the service.

The Finns obviously have more spare time than English students.

FOR over a month a grand piano destined for the Music Society of University College London was abandoned on its head on the Union Stairs. The removers, having got it to the first floor, decided that they could not get it any further without more help. They left: the piano remained. When the firm closed for a months holiday the piano was still there and another company had eventually to be paid to supply six men to carry the piano to its final home.—British efficiency?

MORE is to be spent by the Government in training 40 Queens (Belfast) students to fly in the University Air Squadron than is to be spent on the scholarships of the other 3,500. Queens students to pursue more necessary studies." The complement of the Air Squadron which costs over £100,000 a year to run, is only forty, which means the cost of training them will average at £2,000 per member per year.

What is the return for such expenditure? "Well 10% of our cadets eventually go into the R.A.F." says the Squadron Leader. "As for the rest of the squadron, we give them character training second to none and teach them all the social virtues."

In fact the Exchequer has to pay out about £1,500,000 a year. Expensive character training!!

THE price fixing Committee of London University has approved a rise of 1d. per dish in the price of meals. As this will include all ranges of food and beverages tea and coffee will now cost 6d.

AT Cambridge on Tuesday night an ambulance had to be called when a scuffle broke out at the Union debate. Three girls had invaded this traditionally masculine stronghold, and while Mr. Thomeycroft and Mr. Richard Crossman, guest speakers at the debate waited in an adjoining room, the 'intruders' were 'expelled'.

LITERARY LUNCHEONS

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® (French dialogue—subtitles)



THE AGE OF RESPONSIBILITY

Does it exist?

I'VE heard some marvellous stories across the road but this must cap them all.

A Geography student, aged 26, is tenant of a flat which he shares with two others. One of these has committed the sin of being under twenty-one. So the machinery creaks into action and the finger of authority points him out of the flat. However a simple solution is clear to the eldest student.

He tells the warden of lodgings that he is willing to take responsibility for the youngest member of the household, giving him bed and breakfast. The end of the difficulty? Not on your life.

In reply to his idea he is told that the warden is looking for "a responsible landlord." Does he not fit into the category of "responsible"? The rejoinder comes — "but, my dear, you're a student!"

It just so happens that this same person, a few years ago, was leading patrols into the Malayan jungle, responsible for the preservation of men's lives. At one time he guarded, alone, a supply of ammunition for a patrol which never turned up — having all been killed.

How does this compare with the great responsibility of "caring" for a man of twenty in a Leeds flat?

Threat To Bendix

THE following advertisement appeared on the men's flog-board. I need offer no other comment than that it was removed within a day.

A clean shirt for a shilling.

Do you grow your hair long to hide a dirty collar?

Does your beard conceal a soup stain?

If so . . . come clean!

Bring your shirts on Tuesday.

They're washed-dried-ironed-aired on Wednesday for you to collect and wear on Thursday.

Collection point: Outside TV Lounge.

Time: Collection 1-2 Tuesday. Delivery 1-2 Thursday.

First there . . . first served.

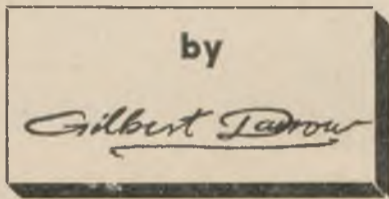
Stamp Out These Thefts

I'VE recently discovered, within the walls of this sacred Union, a new kind of criminal. Certainly he

wouldn't cause a panic and I have the feeling that the police wouldn't consider it worth while to initiate a search. But nevertheless his insidious activity leaves me with a nasty sensation of insecurity.

I refer to the stamp-stealer. I imagine that he must creep along the lower corridor with surreptitious glances over his cunning shoulder. When the coast is clear he sidles up to an envelope which has foreign stamps attached, takes down the letter, removes the stamps, replaces the envelope—and slopes off to his next victim.

Now, clearly this isn't something of national importance, but I, for one,



should like to think that my correspondence will remain unfondled once they are in the rack. I know of at least two people who didn't receive letters sent to them at the Union this summer, and one envelope contained money.

It is in view of this that I feel it is important enough to mention this petty larceny. There is also the aside that the persons for whom they were concerned may want the stamps themselves. This sort of stealing is despicable.

Shady Exhibitionism

I WONDER how many other people would echo my feelings about that strange creature The Winter Wearer of Sun Spectacles. It is a phenomenon which appears every Autumn and persists until the following Spring.

Of course there are some people who, for medical reasons, wear dark glasses and I would not for one moment include them in my remarks. I aim at those bearers of inferiority complex who hide their inadequacy behind the smoky lens of affectation.

I expect you could count on your fingers the number of really sunny

days in England a year, and I must confess that I could accept apologies for wearing sun glasses on another couple of dozen. But really gentlemen (note the guilty gender) not in the middle of October!

Still, no doubt, there will be a sulky chorus of "It's a free country, isn't it?" from the darkest corners of the Moutat Jones.

Next Contestant Please

THOSE of us who have spent several years engrossed, during those lectures we actually attended, in the noble art of "noughts and crosses" may have been interested in a letter from Granada Television which adorns the day to day notice board.

In it Peter Cook invites students of Leeds University to apply for an

adaptability test for "Criss-Cross Quiz."

How the times have changed since Dick Whittington, pack on back, set off for London with his cat to find fame and fortune the hard way—by marrying the Lord Mayor's daughter.

Now, the modern Whittington sets off for Manchester, with his Encyclopaedia Britannica (for the train) and adaptability certificate (change at Staleybridge!). He wears a yellow shirt—"it's better for the screen you know, dear"—and a look of intense concentration.

After twenty seven answers and seventy two commercials, he returns with £450 and 7/2½d. worth of Premium Bonds. He may even marry the producer's daughter and be offered a part in "Coronation Street."

But it's not the life for me. Or do I hear the bells of Manchester calling. "Turn again, Gilbert Darrow, turn again?"

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You will be granted an immediate commission with accelerated promotion to Flight Lieutenant. If you choose flying duties, you will earn over £1,200 a year after 15 months service and by the age of 25 you can earn £1,800 a year. If you choose one of the Ground Branches, by the age of 25 you can earn at least £1,325 a year.

From the rank of Flight Lieutenant onwards, your progress is in keeping with your capabilities—but as a graduate you have already proved that you—and your chances—are well above average.

AN OUT-OF-THE-RUT CAREER
No need to ask whether the R.A.F. will make full use of your talents. The R.A.F. today needs brains—brains in the cockpit, brains in engineering, research and development and brains in administration. The R.A.F. also needs men with imagination, initiative and drive. If you possess a full measure of these qualities, there is nothing to stop you from aiming at the most senior appointments—and, in time, reaching them.

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As a graduate, you are offered a permanent

career to the age of at least 55 with an excellent pension and gratuity on retirement. Alternatively you can retire at the age of 38 (or after 16 years, whichever is the longer) with a pension of at least £455 a year plus a tax-free gratuity of £1,365. Shorter periods of service entitle you to a tax-free gratuity—from £775 after 5 years, to £4,000 after 12 years.

ACT NOW!

There are vacancies for graduates in the General Duties (Flying) Branch; the Technical Branch; the Education Branch teaching both general and specialised subjects including electronics, control engineering and guided weapon technology; the Equipment Branch—dealing with all aspects of Service supply; the Secretarial Branch which includes Intelligence, personnel, pay accounting and organisation duties.

If you would like to know more about the careers open to you in the R.A.F., write to the address below, giving your date of birth, educational qualifications, and particulars of the branch in which you are most interested. You will be sent full details without obligation.

Group Captain J. A. Crockett R.A.F.,
Air Ministry (UV 826), Adastral House,
London, W.C.1.

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Monday, Oct. 23rd For 3 days
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Jeff Chandler in **WAR ARROW** ®

Thursday, Oct. 26th For 3 days
CLINT 'Cheyenne' WALKER
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GOLD OF THE SEVEN SAINTS ®
also Steve Reeves in
WHITE WARRIOR ® (Tech.)

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Headingley, Leeds 6

Circle 2/6 Stalls 1/9
Bus Nos. 1, 30, 33, 36 to
Headingley Depot Stop

Sunday, Oct. 22nd
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THE DECKS RAN RED ®
also **THE ANGRY HILLS** ®

Monday, Oct. 23rd For 6 days
ELVIS PRESLEY
WILD IN THE COUNTRY ®
CinemaScope — Colour with
Hope Lange,
Tuesday Weld
also **DAVID HEDISON**
PETER LORRE
THIN ICE ®

Reason and the Flesh

Investigation of a widespread problem

by Dick Atkinson

PERHAPS the greatest single mistake made by the average psychiatrist is, through moralistic and normative conformity, to regard "deviations" as never other than inauthentic attitudes.

It is true that there is no clear cut physiological distinction between man and woman. But the "borderline cases" are in a small minority. One hears of the person who "changes sex," but these people themselves form only an insignificant proposition of "deviants." It seems to be much more a question of environment than of heredity or physiology which must be posed in order to understand the social phenomena of homosexual behaviour. To illustrate this, let us look at the primitive societies which Malinowski and Mead investigated showing that the concept of a religious "human nature" was untenable.

Briefly, Malinowski found that in the Trobriand islanders the entirely lax community, which "did not interfere with the free development of infantile sexuality," had as a consequence a society free from neurosis and homosexuality. Whilst homosexuality did exist in neighbouring regions, these other regions seemed to impose various social restrictions on developing children, thus preventing free and natural sexual development.

Sir John Wolfenden is giving the Medical Inaugural lecture in the Great Hall at 3 p.m. today.

The only cases of homosexuality amongst the Trobriand islanders occurred when the "white moral missionary" enforced division of the sexes, and homosexuality became rife in these segregated areas. Miss Mead showed, in an investigation of three tribes in New Guinea, that one group could see no other than a physical distinction between the sexes; another had a western, patriarchal type dominance of man over woman; and in the remaining group the women were dominant, being "physically and mentally stronger. The only explanation of these facts lies in the field of environment; indeed it follows that Freud and much of his understanding of the deviant is only applicable to a western patriarchal type society. Thus human sexual problems depend far more for an explanation on the social and historical background of the society a person lives in, and consequently on the sort of conditioning he

has been exposed to as a child.

If we look at our educational institutions, we find that only rarely are conditions present which do not tend to create homosexual problems for boys and girls. Without commenting for the moment on society's mores and norms, the very existence of segregation in schools and especially boarding schools, at once creates and fosters problems. Other institutions from the army to the monastery are no less free from them. Even in universities, where men outnumber women, especially on the science side, the conditions which exist do not help the person to pass smoothly through this transitional phase. Even where conditions allow heterosexual behaviour it is often fostered only in a very crude and simple sense, reducing this aspect of human relations to the level of the brothel. Fairly reliable figures show that one-third of all adult men experience homosexual fantasies or physical contact. The Wolfenden report showed that from a sample of 100 undergraduates some 30 manifested homosexual tendencies or fantasies.

Adolescence

It is, or should be, widely known that in adolescence the phenomenon of masturbation and the unisexual groupings of children gives rise to immense personal problems to the child reaching maturity. If, as is often the case in English society, an easy transition to heterosexual relations is not possible because of social obstacles the period of masturbation and of unisexual contact and consequently homosexual behaviour is substantially prolonged (all animals behave in precisely this way when sexes are kept apart). If this period of mental repression is extended beyond the age of complete physical maturity, severe damage is often done; and only after immense mental torment can "adjustment" to heterosexual behaviour be achieved.

In western society, the male homosexual arouses disgust in man and woman because he deviates from the role expected of a man. (Indeed in many areas of England the very revealing of the above statistics is regarded as pornographic). The homosexual woman has not to face such difficulties. Indeed its simplest form, of holding hands and kissing, is quite acceptable as "normal" female behaviour. English law reflects this, only the male homosexual being liable to prosecution. Man, because he plays this positive, dominant role, accuses the woman who engages in sport, politics, careers, intellectual matters, of masculinity and homosexuality. A woman who consciously chooses this, just as a man who chooses a more feminine role, is making an "inauthentic choice."

What judgements of value can we attempt? Firstly, those homosexuals who are initially equipped for this type of behaviour by physique can hardly be criticised from a moral standpoint for living in the way "nature dictates" to them. But these people form a minority and there is some speculation as to whether they really exist anyway.

No Punishment

The environmentally conditioned homosexuals raise a different set of moral questions. Initially, it would seem that a society which fosters homosexuality because of the organisation of its institutions hardly has the right to object to homosexuality when it appears. The point, however, is to understand the cause of the problem and then engineer a solution, not in terms of punishment or moral criticism, but with reference to the removal of the cause of the problem, and a sympathetic treatment of its products. But this is not all. What of the "inauthentic choice"? What is the matter with homosexuality that we should say that it is immoral? We can say that it is a minority tendency of adulthood but not of childhood, that it is bad in that it can thwart later hetero-sexual development. Does this mean to say that we can call it immoral and that we must take social measures to prevent it?

All one can do is to give people the facts, and a sociological and psychological explanation of the situation, and then let them decide for themselves. After all, one must not only observe the contradictory laws of life, but also suffer them.

Politics, Life and Action

THE MEANING OF RESPONSIBILITY

by
**ALAN
DAWE**

THERE is a sentiment which, whenever it is expressed rhetorically in connection with lodgings disputes, meets with general acclaim. It goes something like this: "we demand to be treated as responsible and adult human beings."

Yet such a demand has immense implications of which many who support it seem unaware. Being responsible is not just a question of living quietly, being able to manage one's finances and not annoying the neighbours. In fact, in this sense responsibility is thoroughly detestable. It represents all that is conformist, puritan, humourless and dull about Britain

Both the watering down and the rejection were the work of people who claim responsibility but deny its implications.

The first example concerns student representation on the governing bodies of Departments and of the University as a whole. These bodies are continually taking decisions about our education, decisions which concern

N.U.S. Council concerning students of countries outside the United Kingdom seem to suggest that the clause is not adhered to, but the fact is that it effectively prevents any action in this country other than that concerning issues like students grants and lodgings. The resolution rejected by Union Committee demanded the removal of this provision.

To those who support the provision on the grounds that its removal would admit politics into the N.U.S. arena, the answer is simply that politics are already there. A campaign about student grants is a political campaign; so, too, is a campaign over lodgings since these depend ultimately upon political decisions about building priorities. The real argument here is over political affiliation and scarcely anyone who opposes the 'students as such' provision is demanding any sort of political affiliation.

But the political issue is a gigantic irrelevancy. The true issue is one of responsibility. People are not going to take any notice of us when we campaign on student grants if they cannot hear us saying anything about issues which affect the lives of everybody. They will not listen to our problems if we do not display any interest in theirs. How can we claim the right to attention for grants demands if we have nothing to say, for example about the state of secondary education?

Ultimately, the divorce between our student life and our total life implied by the "students as such" clause is meaningless. We are all members of our society; furthermore, we are privileged members for we are receiving the best education the country has to offer. Do we not therefore have a duty to that society, a duty which can best be discharged in our particular position by saying what we think through our student organisations, about the quality of our society?

If we refuse to express our support for all the victims of injustice and suffering, the rest of the world will have every right to call us selfish bastards and turn their back on us. We have to demonstrate our responsibility in the deeper sense instead of merely talking about it. As long as we hide behind the "students as such" silence, we are abdicating that responsibility.



ALAN DAWE

Receiving the Gestetner Trophy for 'Scope' last session

and we ought to congratulate ourselves that so many students fail magnificently to meet these criteria. The tragedy is that they ever have to "reform".

But there is another, much deeper meaning of responsibility. In this sense a responsible person is one who is concerned about the quality of his life and of the life of the world in which he lives, one who wants to say things about that life as it affects and interests him, who above all desires to participate in the decisions which affect him and thus to take control of his own life. When, therefore, we demand to be treated as responsible beings, we are also declaring our readiness to accept a very deep responsibility.

Or we should be. Unfortunately, not only are many unaware of the real implications of the demand, but they actively declare their opposition to them whenever they become explicit. Take two examples which are both important in themselves and pertinent to the argument. Both were manifested in resolutions laid before Union Committee last week for approval before submission to the Nov-

ember Council of N.U.S. In the first case the resolution was watered down, in the second it was rejected, us more than they concern anyone else. Yet as things stand, we have no say whatever in those decisions. The arguments raised against representation are specious, and serve only to hide the basic subservience to authority on the part of those who put them forward. The difficulties they raise are purely organisational: they in no way affect the basic issue which is that this is our education, ultimately our life and if we have no right to participate in our own lives, then we have no rights at all.

Students as such

The second example is the case of the "students as such" provision in the N.U.S. constitution. This has been a matter of bitter dispute for years since it forbids any N.U.S. action which does not bear on issues directly affecting students of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The many resolutions passed by

LEEDS AND SHEFFIELD

Lodgings systems compared

by John C. Collins

COMING from Sheffield University to Leeds I feel bound to express my astonishment at the Leeds lodgings system. Expecting to find a system little different from that of Sheffield, I was surprised to read in Union News of Mr. Alan Andrews motion concerning the 7/6d. levy and to receive soon afterwards a bill from the fees office demanding a certain sum, stated simply to be "Fee for residence in the first term." To discover the constituent parts of this sum I had to solicit the aid of Miss Abell.

I was told that the 7/6 levy is charged by the University for the benefit of the lodgings office. Miss Abell emphasised this but Mr. Clark of the fees office confirmed that although the levy was charged for by the University it was for the lodgings office.

Let us consider the system:

For whose benefit does it exist? Obviously the landlords.

Who finances the system? The student.

Let it be said that the student benefits from the simplicity of a situation which saves him concern with money. Let me point out immediately the

overwhelming support for Mr. Andrews motion as an expression of dissatisfaction. Apparently the system was introduced after the war for the benefit of students whose grants at that time were delayed for several terms, and for overseas students whose monthly allowances did not permit them to pay their landlords regularly. It is clear that these situations do not arise for any great number today and if they did special dispensations could be allowed to absolve the student from payment, for example, "Not later than Oct. 16th" (as appears in red on the present accounts). Could students not be free to use the present system if they so desired?

Direct Payment

Direct payment by the student to the landlord works in Sheffield and in every other British university with the exception of Reading where a similar method to that in use here has been adopted. In no way is the landlord less secure, for there, as here, the landlords' interests, i.e. any student in arrears with payments has only to be named by the landlord for the wrath of the lodgings warden to fall upon him. This is fair enough. But why must the responsible majority, who are fully prepared to pay religiously week by week their fees for residence, suffer under a system designed to bring the few delinquents to heel? What is more, why should they pay for it?

Even supposing a part of the levy goes towards the cost of finding lodg-

ings for students, do you feel you have had your money's worth? I certainly do not. Because the lodgings' warden was not prepared even to send me addresses before the beginning of September, I found my own lodgings. Further, do students of other Universities pay for this service? I sincerely doubt it; one certainly does not in Sheffield, where, incidentally, lodgings are on an average ten shillings per week cheaper anyway.

The Universities now fears the worst from the landlords if it does away with the system. But would the landlord be any less protected against non-payment under the Sheffield system? There is evidence even in quite high places that the administration itself would like to escape from its own trap. Meanwhile the situation deteriorates. Hence, the administrative machine grows, while the student pays and is treated like a child in the bargain. If the University showed the same concern for the students as it does for the landlord, both would be secure under the system I have outlined.

I would then ask for consideration of two possibilities:

(a) that the students pay the landlord direct with stringent regulations regarding non-payment; with the proviso that students who desired might use the present system.

(b) that if the present system is retained, the 7/6 expenses be transferred to the accounts of the University. I will repeat that the present system benefits only the landlord.

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*"I am not yet born; O fill me
With strength against those who would freeze my
humanity, would drag me into lethal automation,
would make me a cog in a machine, a thing with
one face, a thing, and against all those
who would dissipate my entirety, would
blow me like thisledown hither and
thither or hither and thither
like water held in the
hands would spill me."*

THE examination of University departments turns now to the Houldsworth. This school includes Fuel, Metallurgy, Ceramics, Gas and Chemical Engineering courses, some 30 undergraduates in all of whom 3 are girls. The buildings which house these students are new and equipped with expensive and well-designed apparatus. The large Chem. Eng. labs. now have several complete pilot plants in operation. But beauty is skin-deep.

Of the first year students those without first year exemptions will have 31 hours of lectures and practicals per week. That is 5 days a week from 9 to 5 with only 4 hours off. These lectures are not all compulsory, though attendance sheets are passed round and if comprehensive and factual notes are not obtained then exams will not be passed.

In second and third years there may be up to 8 hours a week free, but classes become smaller and can in the third year take the form of embryo tutorials. This is a point which needs emphasizing, for most students feel that the series of courses they take are well correlated, an effect which is stimulated by this reduction of numbers in later years. Nevertheless, no attempt is made to go outside the exam. syllabus as a whole. So at the end of each year the student is faced with a series of 10 or so exams which require only the ability to memorise and repeat facts and experimental techniques.

All Suffer

The departments then neither ask for nor stimulate original ideas concerning their subjects and also demand much of the student's time. There is a rigid and well planned "work like" organisation of courses at the end of which students are sent out into the world of industrial management and competitive engineering markets for which they have had little training. The departments in no way suggest that students ought to attend general lectures or gain any understanding of the society which as engineers they will attempt to assist. The 3 year stay seems to be a purely technical training of an intensive nature in order to produce as many scientists as possible. In the meantime the fact that students are also people goes unnoticed. As a consequence, department, University and student all suffer.

This is no ill-founded comment, for if it is true then the conflict created in a clash between "production line" materialism and the individualism of

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the student will have visible consequences in a breakdown of cohesion. Let us look at some examples of this breakdown.

In the first year the exam. failure

This article, the third in our series of investigations into University Departments, is concerned with the Houldsworth School.

At the end of the series, we shall print a summary of the conclusions reached and hopes for future improvement.

rate is high, often 70%; consequently some students either leave or join General courses. Of those who pass many voice complaints but often persist with the course because of "difficulties involved in changing to something else". Even so, students have changed to Arts subjects.

Lifeless

The sensitive, understanding student has to be very spirited and tough to withstand this lifeless course, especially when a majority of his fellow students merely "shrug and accept". Those who do not articulate their discontent are precisely the ones who engage in Rag and Rugby. This is not particularly to criticise these two phenomena but to account for their wide support. They allow for the release of pent up energy and discontent through these accepted safety valves of university society. It is no accident that Union activity is not particularly assisted by Houldsworth students, not because they are not interested, but because they have no time or energy for such activity. Remember, apart from anything else these students are given compulsory vacation work and have no time to widen their experience by continental travel or general reading even when on holiday. Industrial grants sometimes carry "no politics" clauses.

Moral Tutor

Each student is supposed to have a moral tutor but is frequently not told who this is. In any case students never get on terms with these moral tutors to an extent which would allow the student to gain assistance for his personal problems. For example, in a society where at 15 a boy goes to the Science Sixth in an all boys school and then to an engineering department in an all male course, then problems of homosexuality are bound to arise for many students. Again students may wish to change their

courses. Just what facilities are available to deal with these difficulties?

The Houldsworth Society has 300 student members and few staff. The society engages predominantly in works visits and technical lectures and it produces a magazine of mainly technical articles.

Recently, however, a few students have been pressing for a series of more general lectures. It would seem that this idea ought to be pressed home to the staff, but merely as a first step towards a general revision of the Departments. Students cannot be

squeezed through a 3-year course to pop out at the other end as citizen engineers. Much more has to be achieved during these 3 years than merely equipping students with the ability to pass predetermined factual exams. Whilst Houldsworth students are often financially (via industrial grants better off than most students in all other respects they would appear to be less fortunate.

Arms and the Man

by IRENE MILLWARD

"WELL CND got plenty of publicity". A frequent comment after the Sunday Trafalgar Square Sit-down. But the usual arguments on the merits of going limp to rouse public opinion and get households talking on "the subjects" were accompanied by reports of violence.

What is surprising is the comparative lack of feeling about the reports of systematic, sadistic violence meted out by the police after midnight on September 17th. C.N.D. supporters would naturally maintain that the bomb is the primary issue and unless something is done about it there will be no country in which to protest against encroachments on civil liberty. Yet it is compatible to guard the liberties of the present, however qualified they may be, whilst pursuing a demand for a future.

For non-members of CND antipathy to its unilateralism or its methods seems to have overcome any disgust with the unnecessary use of force.

This latter category seems to include most of the press, who rightly gave credit where it was due to the police but played down the violence after midnight (most had gone home). Indeed *The Guardian* went so far as to show its attitude by describing the sit-down event as a "battle" from which the police had emerged victorious. Presumably the police thought they were fighting.

"HUMAN NATURE"

In an article in *The Telegraph*, any violence admitted was calmly accepted as the natural outcome of CND's impact on the government, the attitude being that it might as well happen now as later.

In a world in which violence is a commonplace of "human nature" assigned to it by bitter experience rather than philosophical meditation it is not easy to maintain action in keeping with the view of man as inviolate. But is the violence of the Metropolitan Police to be accepted because of the reaction to CND and the known methods of police abroad?

If a protest against a destructive



Are they really so wonderful?

weapon is made, can the government find no other political means of assimilating or repulsing the minority opinion than by the invocation and extension without notice of obscure Orders and the use of force to oppose passivity?

"Passive resistance logically entails violence." This is no excuse. Violence is always perpetrated; it is not a mechanistic, predetermined response. Are the men who threw people into the fountain, mercilessly kicked and hosed their captives merely part of the logic of passive resistance? Are they thinking, feeling, human beings? If they are, then their authority gives them frightening powers to abdicate their humanity.

So much is said on the theme of giving a wrong impression to the world about neutrality and peace. (Why should one hide one's desires for peace? Aggressors do not become to allies in response to desires for war). The Police cordon round Trafalgar Square has been likened to the wall through Berlin. Is the government vying with Russia to prove the unity of its policy? If so it is doing so at a price. The price we seem to be paying is the sacrifice of the liberties which the West purports to defend.

After Graduation

"What are you going to do when you leave?" How often the student is asked this question. Nine times out of ten the answer is "Don't know" or "Maybe . . ." This book sets out to guide the graduate across the bridge which spans university and industry. It doesn't answer all the questions, but it is certainly one of the best of its kind ever published.

OPPORTUNITY UNLIMITED

by Mark Clifton

Cleaver-Hume Press, 15/-

A UNIVERSITY graduate finds himself, at 20-plus, launched somewhat unprepared into a career world; academically, he is some years in advance of his former school-mates who began work in their mid or late teens, but what he has gained in theoretical knowledge he has probably lost in practical experience. For anything between three and seven years he has led a dreamy cotton-wool existence. Now he will learn that it is not what he knows but what he can do that counts.

This is not to deprecate the value of a university education; a degree means that its holder has at least learnt how to learn, has a basic acquaintance with the terms used in his particular field of study and should take a broad, sympathetic view of any problem with which he is

faced—all these things qualify him for captaincy in industry.

Mr. Clifton's book is aimed at the graduate preparing to take his first stumbling steps across the threshold of industry and it opens on the theme outlined above; the author presents a course in adjustment, goes on to point out the universality of industrial functions—admirably illustrated by the parable of the *Giant Corporation* and the *Acme Cabinet Shop*—and concludes with an analysis of basic temperaments and types of employment under the theme of "How to find your job."

Throughout he is realistic and at the same time humorous and sympathetic. The following passage, on the subject of 'job headings' is typical:

"If I put out a call for an office boy, I would probably get no applicants whatever. But if I put out a call for a Management Assistant (same job, same salary, same opportunities) I could count on the entire business administration class from the local university to come down and vie for it."

The language is tinted with transatlanticisms, but it is snappy and readable. No Appointments Board should be without a copy.

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WHO IS ALIENATED?

by
J. R. RAVETZ

Lecturer in the History of Science
in the Department of Philosophy

A SOCIOLOGICAL explanation of the spontaneous rise and continuous growth of the Nuclear Disarmament movement would certainly be welcome to the movement's friends and opponents alike. Unfortunately, the piece by the two experts, Dr. Wilson and Mr. Bradbury, is the sort of study that they would indignantly reject if it were offered to them as an undergraduate essay in sociology.

The sociologist's first job is to get his facts straight, and this the authors have quite neglected to do. They claim that CND has a "one-articled creed". I am sending them complimentary copies of a leaflet we distribute to the public, giving the policy of CND as determined at its last Annual Conference. It has six sections, each defining a policy on such matters as international disarmament, foreign policy, and NATO.

obedience demonstrations; when they say that "CND indeed organises such occasions (fracas) for the intellectually better-to-do", the authors betray their ignorance of the sharp difference between CND and the Committee of 100. Dr. Wilson spent many months of patient research among some minor religious sects of Leicester before drawing conclusions about them for his academic work; presumably he thinks that such care is not necessary for CND, or for the readers of the "Post".

Difficult

It would be difficult, although not impossible, to describe the different sorts of people making up the Nuclear Disarmament movement. The authors do not trouble themselves with counting and classifying the people who come to meetings. They are content to sit back and sum it up in terms of two "classes" well known to the practitioners of tabloid sociology: the "bright, angry young men" and the "impotent, disillusioned intellectuals". No doubt such people exist, and some may be attracted to CND. Such exotic growths do not seem to flourish in

Union News is pleased to print this reply to Dr. Bryan Wilson's article in the "Yorkshire Post."

Mr. Ravetz' article was itself submitted originally to that newspaper, which rejected it on the ground that it was too short for a feature, being at the same time too long for its Letter columns.

We feel that it deserves to be printed as it stands, our only regret being that our circulation does not equal that of the "Yorkshire Post".

Yorkshire. The Leeds Youth CND would be interested in the author's evidence for the insinuation of a "moral unconcern about their own activities". The adult CND groups I have seen are mainly composed of "white collar" and professional people, with some manual workers and a sprinkling of "intellectuals." Few of the latter have lost hope in democracy.

Having described a CND of their own fancy, and staffed it with their favourite scapegoats, the sociological experts have not hesitation in reading the minds of its hundreds of thousands of supporters. Those Committee of 100 members who went to jail for three months were only exploiting the tolerance of our society. Those others who courted arrest by sitting down in front of the Soviet Embassy were only showing the Russians that the country is not united. The slow, patient work of CND groups up and down the country, leafletting, arguing, marching, meeting, trying to convince the public of the rightness of their case, is only a reflection of their disillusionment with democracy. In fact, only one thing is left out of the experts'

sociological assessment, and that is the Hydrogen Bomb itself.

Pity

The pity of it is that we could well use an explanation of the phenomenal success of Nuclear Disarmament. We would all like to know how this movement, organised locally with no central control, has managed to grow steadily through all the vicissitudes of national and international politics, has resisted capture by any established political group, has experienced no serious defections, nor has suffered any permanent internal splits. I myself would like to know why applications for membership of the Leeds CND jumped from two or three each week, to the same number each day, after the Soviet nuclear tests began.

Naive

Naively, we assume that CND grows because there are very many people who, like us, worry about the

threat of annihilation. So far from being an apocalyptic movement, we do not look forward to the end of the world at all. True, very few of us are sociologists, and we do not find this "a perennially interesting subject". Several hundred megatons will not bring the millenium. On the contrary, we believe that the life we have is worth saving, and working for and improving.

Sense

To dare to criticise our society because it is coming to rely more and more on the appalling possibility of nuclear war does not make us social outcasts. We are on the side of common sense and the common people. The "experts" who are so narrowed that they can't see the real issues involved—war or peace, death or life, destruction or creation—seem to us to be so far out of things that we might fairly call them the alienated intellectuals.

Arguments

The authors say that CND "needs no platform", while in fact it seeks out every opportunity to argue its case with the public. They think that it "experiences no arguments about its positive prescriptions". A single attendance at a CND meeting (and I have never known Dr. Wilson to engage in this fieldwork) would disabuse them of that illusion.

Any reader of a paper of the quality of the "Yorkshire Post" knows that CND does not organise civil dis-

STATE OF THE SOCIETIES

BY OUR SOCIETIES CORRESPONDENT

WHAT societies did you join other than your departmental one?
Did you have difficulty in choosing two or three?

The sudden wealth of choice seems to have overwhelmed freshers straight from school, and the membership of nearly every society in the Union has reached its peak this year. While this increase strengthens a society financially, it also creates its problems. Bookings for Union rooms are heavy, and many societies without their own facilities, are holding more meetings in Halls of Residence, flats, even the bar.

The Nuclear Disarmament Society now has a membership of about 200. Its members propagate their views not only inside the University, but outside as well. One supporter claims to have had as many arguments with

people in local pubs as with fellow students. As part of a national organisation, the Nuclear Disarmament Society is well represented in public demonstrations. About 400 people were arrested in the last big Trafalgar Square demonstration, and members still owe the state a total of some £90.

INCREASE

The Labour Society has increased by 180% this session, and can claim to have captured the political initiative within the Union. It has three times as many recruits as the Conservative Society. This may be because the society is more concerned with the propagation of socialism by discussion than by dogma: Roy Enfield says, "We are not grinding an axe for any group, wing or action." The festival week was one of the results of a belief in political discussions as valuable and necessary to student life. Continuing this line, Society members will attend a weekend school, from October 20th—22nd, to study the question of Positive Neutrality.

Aside from the question of protest, but still an expression of the Beat



Some of the variety of activities in the Union is shown in this shot of the Societies Notice Board.

generation, is the amazing expansion of the Rhythm Club, which now has 370 members—an increase of 120. Bill Enchington said: "It is going to be a bumper year for Rhythm Club," and the programme bears out this statement. The monetary concessions for members include free hops and shuffles, film shows together with, it is hoped, greater reductions at local jazz clubs and an occasional visiting celebrity.

The active band comprising theatre group has expanded by 170% this session. There are two full plays instead of one and many one act plays and play readings in this year's programme. In addition lectures on stagecraft are given. According to Mike Mayfield (who is producing Ernst Toller's "Draw the Fires"—"an ex-

citing revolutionary play") the policy of Theatre Group is to perform plays that the professional theatre cannot afford, but which the public should see. There is no slacking for those involved in amateur dramatics, the group is hard working and dedicated.

CATHOLICS

Of the religious societies, the Catholic Society has the largest membership with over 200. It has, however, the advantage of excellent facilities in Clarendon Place, provided by the people of Leeds through the Chaplaincy. These premises are far more luxurious than the Common Room provided for the Anglican Society,

which has about 120 members. It would seem that there is a case for amalgamation of similar societies, such as the Student Christian Movement and the Christian Union, although there seems little chance of this at present. Financially, the Catholic Society is by far the better off, but the others have adequate funds for their needs. The Christian Union relies on voluntary subscriptions from members, and it is to their credit that the society is financially secure. Attendance at religious services is far better than at society meetings held weekly or fortnightly. Most of the religious societies combine with the Community of Christian Societies to organise vacation work camps, hospital visits, support for St. George's Crypt and practical help for old people. A number of magazines and publications such as "Christian Front" are sold in the Union, but they have limited sales. Most topics outside the particular faith, comparatively little interest for those touched upon.

AFFILIATED

The only society to have any real affiliations with different religions is the S.C.M. through its committee of Christian societies, which aims to "direct Christian activities in the Union," and to bring the various societies in the Union closer together." However, the Catholic Society urges its members not to join the S.C.M.

One society whose membership might have been expected to increase has in fact shown a drop in subscriptions. This is the International Society, which has an interesting programme for the year. However, attendance at meetings has been unsatisfactory. This seems to indicate that a society, like the International Society, which has getting members than one which appeals to a limited but active member general appeal, has more difficulty of the student population.

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DISTORTION OF NEWS?

SIR.—While realising that it is part of Union News job to make its content as attractive as possible it is necessary to so completely distort what I said in an interview with one of your staff on the subject of the Debating Society?

To begin with there is a hopeless confusion about what I said on the separate subjects of flogging and colonial affairs. If I may set the record straight:—there was some degree of difficulty in finding a proposition for the flogging debate due (a) to the fact that at the beginning of the session it is always more difficult to find speakers for ANY debate and (b) that the speakers from whom we could choose were unanimously against the motion—a particularly unusual situation. As regards the Annual Political Debate I would agree that an issue such as the Common Market would NOW be preferable—but the A.P.D. has to be decided well in advance because of the great difficulty of obtaining M.P.s and if people cast their minds back to June they will recall that the issue of the Common Market was considerably more fluid and less controversial. The words "We couldn't foresee months ahead that the Union would change" are a complete travesty of what I said which was that Debates Committee couldn't foresee what the NATIONAL political scene would be.

As to the old "sex-religion-politics triumvirate reigning supreme," I did not assert that the subjects are "hacked" but the situation will change. I said that although the debates might have a common element in demonstrating people's fundamental moral beliefs—these could hardly be debated too often and that the specific circumstances to which the principles are applied are an inseparable part in the formation of that principle.

On the subject of the election if the Chairman of Debates, Mr. Green WAS elected 'in a perfectly ordinary (i.e. constitutional) way'. When I am quoted as saying that 'there is more in it than this but I would rather not have it known publicly' what I was trying to avoid saying but will now do so, due to the complete lack of discretion displayed by your reporter, was that allegations were made by several people that some form of right wing pressure group had been organised to secure his election. I did not want to repeat this publicly since I have absolutely no means of verifying or falsifying this allegation and I don't make a habit of publicly disseminating potentially damaging statements about other people which I can't substantiate.

I would like finally to complain about the tone of the article which suggests particularly in its use of stupid statements like "he feels safe"

that I bear the responsibility for selecting the motions—this is in fact the responsibility of Joint Debates Committee composed of 12 individuals. Your key sentence was that "the debating society belongs to everyone"—the society has no separate existence above and beyond its constituent members: hence if they REALLY feel that 'criticism is evaded' and 'motions are weak and uninspired' and that there is 'corruption behind the scenes' then they and they alone have the remedy as the sovereign body.

I am sorry to use so much of your space but if your paper had reported what I ACTUALLY said instead of succumbing to the temptation to sensationalise its treatment of material then this letter would not have been necessary.

Sincerely,
TIMOTHY MAY.

We Try To Please . . .

SIR.—What has happened to Union News? Where has the entertaining wit of such established columns as 'Quotes of the Week' and 'Round the Halls' not forgetting the excellent commentary on women's fashions by Lucretia gone to?

The paper has become nothing but a miserable, lifeless dirge and my mates and I have decided to give it up. I remember the good old days when we used to look forward to the fortnightly issue of a very lively paper with character. What can we expect now? A dull, uninteresting thesis on Union Politics and such little tattle. Worst of all we have seen the advert recently of long serious columns written by what we would term 'queers.'

I beseech you Sir, put in at least a little more life and some of the old wit we all enjoyed so much, otherwise I am sure that your sales will go down.

I challenge you to publish this most necessary representation by a considerable number of Union members who all agree with me.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. LEWIS

(on behalf of three disgruntled Colour Chemists and 'n' others).

SIR.—May I congratulate you on your refreshing departure from the form of a mere catalogue of bagatelles which characterised Union News last session. The paper now has elegance, intelligent comment and authority.

It is only because the student body has been used to presentation of the tabloid variety of news that the article which has been the object of

so much complaint seems so incomprehensible. A poor comment on student intelligence.

Yours faithfully,
B. THORPE.

Bodington Hall

SIR.—It came as rather a shock to read the sentiments expressed by Miss C. Sinclair about the Bodington Hall in your last issue of Union News. The shock was further intensified by

Letters

the fact that the article was written by a person of the opposite sex. As a result of this I should like to take this opportunity to put Bodington in its true perspective.

Most buildings appear ill-lit at night unless the lights are switched on. Miss Sinclair should be aware that electric lights, even on staircases, have to be switched on in order to function.

The staircases are definitely not coily concealed and by their very design are beautifully soundproof. Miss Sinclair may not be aware that sound travels, and people on the ground floor do not want to hear what the people above them are doing. This has been solved by these staircases—it's bad enough to hear female twitterings on your own corridor without having to endure the click-clack of their stilletoes on the stairs.

The only ceilings that produce any feeling resembling claustrophobia are those of the cellars which most people except Miss Sinclair apparently, hardly spend any time in at all.

Entertaining is anything but difficult—we are lucky (?) to be able to have women in our rooms from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. and surely twelve hours should satisfy most peoples demands, etc.?

Apathy certainly does not reign at Bodington, as it does in the Union—a witness to this is the number of societies that have sprung up here in the last week. As far as complaining goes complaints have been dealt with swiftly (unlike the Union), so that it may be said that we are apathetic about complaining, since there is hardly anything to complain about.

One must agree that there is a danger of Bodington splitting away from the Union, but it should be remembered that most Halls tend to be self-contained. This is however

accentuated in our case by our lush surroundings and it is hardly surprising that we are loth to descend to the grime and odours of the city, around the Union—also coupled with the rather useless bus service that operates (?).

As a final point it has been found that nearly everyone who has visited Bodington (never "Bodders") have gone away deeply impressed and slightly jealous (this might be motive from Miss Sinclair's remarks).

I hope that this letter will help to put Bodington in its true perspective

especially with the readers who are not likely to see inside our domain.

Yours etc.,
N. D. DAGLISH.

Bar Hooliganism

SIR.—With reference to your long drawn-out controversy over the recent bar "hooliganism," it is becoming increasingly obvious that the whole affair has been greatly exaggerated.

I sat through the thick of the "battle" during the whole of the evening and at no time did I witness any deliberate breakage of glasses. One table was overturned—accidentally I hasten to add—and when you consider the grossly overcrowded conditions in which we are obliged to drink our beer it is not in the least surprising.

I suggest that if there is any moral to be drawn from the incident it is not that the company in question is a "lunatic fringe" but rather that the Union is in need of better and more extensive bar facilities. Less discussion and more action on the subject would do much to alleviate the situation.

Yours etc.,
J. HOLLIS.

TIME FOR DECISIVE ACTION

by our Debates Correspondent

"I DON'T believe the motion. I don't think this House would bring back the birch. If this is not so, then it is a disgrace." So said Peter Hall at last Wednesday's debate. There was only one reason for forming such a motion, he argued. That was to have it unanimously thrown out. This was no time for student wit. This was a time for one decisive action. Mr. Hall said only "bloody-minded cranks and perverts" could sincerely support such a motion.

Birching is not a deterrent. Cosh-boys are scared of it. "If the law's answer to violence is violence, then this is an admission of failure." Mr. Hall urged an engrossed audience not to let unbalanced anger become legislation.

Proposing the motion was Paul Lawrence. Because of the crime wave "We want something quick. We want a check," he said. Truman was right over Hiroshima. If lives could be saved by birching that was right, too. For the "cruel violent criminal" words of restraint were no good. "Though we don't ask for blood, for the raw back," he added.

From the floor it was asked "Would you have beating by proxy? Beating in your name?" Apparently 61 Union members would, 168 would not. There were 25 abstentions.

Stop Press

WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE

Dick Atkinson proposed that the U.S.A. is a menace to the free world. The American inspired N.A.T.O. gave arms for use in Angola. D. R. McCoy opposed. America was not to blame for those troubles. The motion was carried by 124.

A Taste of Honey

THIS film is magnificent, beautiful, it is agonising poetry. Anyone who does not see it is missing one of the most natural and sophisticated products of the revival of English art. The Bryanston film company hitherto has produced good films; with the aid of director Richardson and the actress Rita Tushingham and Murray Melsin they have produced a masterpiece from Shelagh Delaney's play.

Precisely because it is so good it warrants more careful analysis and

criticism than space here allows. In answer to claims made as to the unreality of the plot, all one can say is "not true."

The point is that these anomic characters are shown with such penetrating insight and sympathy that despite any "minority reality" we feel them to be known. There is no self-conscious hypocrisy, but an innocent spontaneity—"You can stay if you tell me what to do. Go on . . ." "I don't go in for sensational confessions." Love emerges from a proximity

out of unconscious grime. The film ends or stops with a sparkle.

But here is a point of objection; the symbolism of the film is mostly good, sometimes brilliant, but in parts is almost reduced to cliché level.

The acting of Tushingham and Melvin is first rate, but Dora Bryan does not fit the role of Jo's mother. It has been said that Rita Tushingham is a female Albert Finney. Indeed she is, only more so.

Some complaints have been lodged about the music, but it satisfied me, although I see the point that in parts it clashed with, rather than supported, the sense of the film. The film as a whole remains a "black and white baby."



RITA TUSHINGHAM
Out of Unconscious Grime

born of necessity, just as the baby kicks while the two are standing on a raft in the filthiest industrial backwaters.

If "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and "Look Back in Anger" were brutal and harsh, then "A Taste of Honey" is a poetry of life born

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Professor of International Law, Cambridge University
How far was U.N. armed force in Katanga legally justified?

"Wise Chester"

by IAN NAIRN
Assistant Editor of The Architectural Review
Architecture in British cities today.

"To Teach The Teachers Wisdom"

by ALAN DAY
Lecturer in Chemistry, Cambridge University
The effect upon American High-School teachers of a really demanding intellectual experience.

"Let's Go In!"

by PETER SYKES
Reader in Economics, London University
The economic case for Britain's joining the 'Six'.

"The Mind of Newton"

by MICHAEL HOSKIN
Lecturer in the History of Science, Cambridge University
The evolution of Newton's theories, traced through his mathematical papers now being prepared for publication.

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6^p

Six Leeds Runners in First Eight

MANCHESTER THRASHED

Where are the Heavies?

NORTHERN University champions once more last season, Leeds should continue to dominate the pugilistic student world up North. Led by 5th year Indian medic, light-welterweight English University international Saki Kak, a sound basis for another successful year is available from last season's members.

The main strength lies in the lower weights, with the return of the great Dave Gibson, four times Northern champion, Varsity international, and former British Isles University champion, who beat all comers in Dublin's fair city. Flyweight Ron Griffith and featherweight Gerry Scammell are still there, but a gap has to be filled now that Heeru Kirpalani has departed.

Title Contender

Amongst the heavies, Malcolm Grundy, with a hammer of a punch in either fist, is also in training, under the experienced eye of coach Mike Sunderland, one-time British title contender, for the opening match against old rivals Sheffield at the beginning of next month.

At the moment there is a dearth of the middle and heavier weights and anyone interested, experienced or not, will be welcomed at the Gymnasium on training nights Mondays and Fridays.

Soviet Union

This club, which last year provided 60% of the Northern Universities' team often has members boxing as far apart as Edinburgh, Dublin and London, while next Easter they hope to go on their most ambitious trip yet. With a tentative invitation from the Soviet Union, to make an all expenses paid visit to box against mighty Moscow University, the Boxing club are out to build a team worthy enough to represent Leeds University abroad.

THE University Cross Country Club gave Manchester University the biggest thrashing they have had for many a long year when, in Saturday's "mob match" they packed six runners in the first eight to win the first team race by 28 pts. to 62 pts. Further, out of a field of 75 runners Leeds men occupied 22 out of the first 35 places; illustrating once again the tremendous resources of the club this year.

Geoff Wood, former club captain and junior international, was in splendid form and not only beat his nearest rival by 41 seconds, but also the course record by 15 seconds at the same time. Trevor Jefferies, Stewart Harris, Malcolm Totten, Neil Cook and Geoff Hall made up the victorious Leeds team.

The Cross Country Club must be proud of its achievement against its old enemy Manchester—a University renowned for its strength at cross country running. On Saturday's performance there can be nothing to stop our cross country club winning for Leeds both the U.A.U. and Christie Championships.

Result

- 1—G. Wood, Leeds, 28 m. 0 secs.
- 2—J. Whetton, Manch., 28 m. 41 secs.
- 3—T. Jefferies, Leeds, 28 m. 57 secs.
- 4—S. Harris, Leeds, 29 m. 22 secs.
- 5—M. Totten, Leeds, 29 m. 24 secs.
- 6—Hazard, Manch., 29 m. 32 secs.

LACROSSE

LEEDS DEFEAT

STOCKPORT 10, LEEDS UNIV. 5

The 1st XII met Stockport 1st at home and were soon three goals down under the pressure of a fast skilful attack. A half-time score of 6-1 in the visitor's favour reflected Stockport's overall superiority. However, the 3rd quarter saw the Leeds team settling down well and adopting themselves to the faster play of 2nd division lacrosse. The defence covered well and the attack moved much more constructively, so much so that Leeds began to dominate the game for quite long periods. Excellent attacking moves saw three quick goals narrow the goal margin. However, Stockport maintained their early zest and finished 10-5 winners.

Despite this defeat, the standard of play exhibited by the Leeds men probably gives mor esatisfaction than their big win of the previous Saturday against very poor opposition.

Mediocre Display By First XV.

MARY SQUIRE reports

LEEDS 6, ROUNDHAY 9

"WE knew we were in for a hard game with fitness at a premium." Leeds did not live up to the expectations expressed in the forward to Roundhay's programme and until the forwards learn to use their legs a bit they will continue to suffer defeat.

Last Saturday's match was played under ideal conditions and soon after the kick-off McMaw kicked a penalty for Roundhay. Leeds were getting the ball back well and quick passing behind the scrum gave Anson a break leading to a good try. Both Rollinson and Blackburn scored for Roundhay; and Leeds were 3-9 down at half time. Although Leeds had most of the ball they failed time and time again to make use of it. The forwards did not mark their men; the three-quarters found themselves swamped by the opposing team and hadn't a hope of breaking through.

Lively Half

Thanks to skipper Clive Phillips whose persistent cries seemed to rally the flagging forwards, things livened up in the second half. Gomersal hooked well and the two centres Ward and Griffiths really came into their own. Ward was in fine form throughout the match and Griffiths, a newcomer to the side has the power and spirit to take every opportunity offered to him. Leeds second try was scored by Archer with Griffiths pounding through a spirited Roundhay defence to make the necessary break.

Throughout the game Roundhay were infinitely superior, in defence. They tackled well and Leeds could emulate them by taking their opponents quickly, decisively and low.

Star Men

Garth Morris played a steady game and was kicking well and tactically when Leeds were in trouble. But the stars of this rather mediocre, beginning-of-the-season game were Ward and Griffiths who are men to be watched.

Leeds team:

Train, Anson, Ward, Griffiths, Archer, Morris, Donnellan Shorrock, Gomersal, Fleming, Tait, Bowers, Bridge, Phillips and Evans.

Sportlight

Featuring our only

U.A.U. CHAMPIONS

by BRIAN GLOVER

THE Rifle Club's victory in the U.A.U. Championships last term came as a pleasant surprise after an unfortunate season in which they lost the Christie Cup to Manchester and did not figure well in either the Inter-Varsity or National Leagues. The victorious team that defeated the ten other competing Universities was D. A. Wilson, (captain), C. M. Lewis, B. P. Blaydes, P. V. Lawrence, I. E. Gooding, D. Dulieu, Q. M. Russein, and R. Hibberd. Another Highlight of last season was the decisive victory in a triangular shoulder-to-shoulder match against Birmingham and Nottingham.



At home on the range

Poor facilities and lack of equipment definitely influenced the club's performance last season, and they have to start this session with only two match rifles, although it is hoped to have another one by the start of the season. The range, however, is in much better condition this session, mainly due to the work performed by R.S.M. Heywood of the University O.T.C. Also worthy of special mention is D. Dulieu, who has helped the club in the mechanical department as well as fired for the Club's first team.

This season, the club has teams in the Inter-Varsity, County and National League, shoulder-to-shoulder matches against most other Northern universities and against local clubs. In an average week during the season each team may have four matches to fire off, not to mention the many

individual and team knock-out competitions.

This year's captain is Civil Engineer Chris Lewis, who has twice been in the U.A.U. top twenty. He is confident that the Rifle club will retain the U.A.U. championship, regain the Christie cup, and put up a very good performance in all the Leagues. With six of last year's first team still members, the Club should have a much better season this year, but win or lose, members of the Rifle Club will all be looking forward to an enjoyable year's shooting.

Freshers pay an important part in the Club's activities, and this season, out of sixty-five members, about forty-five are Freshers—one of whom has shot for the Public schools team. Last season, Freshers P. V. Lawrence and I. E. Gooding both shot for the first team and the second team was almost entirely composed of Freshers.

SPORTSMAN OF THE WEEK
JIM EDWARDS

Jim Edwards, the soccer club captain, is a mining student and takes his finals this year. He came to Leeds from Lincoln three years ago and joined the University club as a fresher. His debut was made with the fifth team but by the end of his first season his talent had been recognised and he had become a regular 2nd XI player.

During this season Jim scored over 40 goals for the club, mainly from the centre forward position. The dizzy heights of the first XI were reached during his second season and in no time he became regular choice, even when he switched to the inside left position.

This year he is regular captain (he stood in for Mike Dawson during part of last season). During his past three years with the club he has played in all five university soccer teams, gained his first team colours, and if all goes well he should score his 100th goal for the club this season.

Jim's soccer activities, however, are not just confined to University teams. He has twice been selected for the English Universities soccer team, playing against the Republic of Ireland in Dublin, and against Scotland at Darlington. During his last vacation he was working in Norway and played three games for the local soccer team. One difficulty he encountered while playing these matches was that he could not speak, because the team did not want their opponents to realise that they had a foreign player in their team. He even had to play under the name of Edwardsson. Despite this difficulty Jim scored four goals in his three outings for the club, and to show their gratitude he was presented with a plaque and two silver spoons.

Finally, when asked what his ambitions were for the coming season, he simply replied "I hope to get a good degree."



GOAL AVALANCHE AT WEETWOOD

LEEDS UNIV. ... 8 NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ... 0

The highlights of the Leeds University soccer eleven's easy win over North Staffs. University, were the "hat tricks" scored by centre-forward Price, and inside-left Edwards. The win was a team victory and although it is hard to single out individuals Edwards and Lycett deserve special mention for the work they did in attack and defence respectfully.

In the early part of the game play was rather scrappy with both sides finding it difficult to control the ball on a very wet surface, and with a very strong wind blowing across the field good football was virtually impossible. Despite the bad conditions Leeds soon hit top gear, and it was no surprise when Edwards scored the first goal for Leeds in the 15th minute following a free kick by right-half Hutchinson. The North Staffs team fought back after this setback, but two quick goals by Edwards and Price in the 28th and 30th minutes took all the heart out of the Midland team. A further goal by Price, after a great run down the left wing by Robinson, completed the first half scoring.

The second half developed into a

mere formality with the Leeds' forwards being a constant source of trouble to a Staffordshire defence that had lost all its first half confidence while the Leeds defence remained an unbreakable barrier to the North Staffordshire forwards. Goals just had to come and the four second half goals were scored by Edwards, Price, Gargett, and Lewis own goal.

Although the first eleven scored eight goals it is only what they should have done against an inferior side. This win will have boosted the team's confidence, but we cannot say we have a wonder team at Leeds until they have proved themselves against stronger opposition.

Leeds team: J. Frame, E. Lanigan, L. Mellor, S. Hutchinson, G. Lycett, K. Connolly, J. Gelsthorpe, T. Gargett, D. Price, J. Edwards, M. Robinson.

SOCCER

FIRST ROUND SUCCESS

LEEDS UNIV. 3, OLD BATLEYIANS 2

THE league selectors were present at this first round match of the O.B. shield where they noticed Price, Robinson, Mellor and Frame. In fact, Edwards excepted, they alone played anything like good football.

Quick Goal

The University kicked off down a slope and within the first two minutes Forrest in the Batley goal saved from Edwards. The play proceeded from end to end and the University conceded two corners.

Batley seemed to sense they had a chance and hit back heroically, albeit ungainly. They consequently equalised a few minutes before half time. After the interval Batley were unlucky with a shot that hit an upright. Soon afterwards a quick break by Leeds resulted in Robinson scoring. A minute later Price added another with a long range shot.

Batley At Bay

Towards the end of the game Batley were kept at bay by the efforts of Skeldon and Frame. And so Leeds struggled through the first round of the Cup. A win will, however, provide future encouragement.