

UNION NEWS

Leeds University Union

No. 193

Friday, October 13th, 1961

3d

Press Gag Strengthened

Voluntary Censorship Imposed

by THE NEWS EDITOR

LODGINGS:

Move Expected

AT long last a determined effort is being made to alleviate the lodgings problem which has plagued Union and University officials more and more in the last few years. The proposed answer is to buy property for conversion into students' flats. Similar schemes are already in operation in Newcastle and at University College, London although the U.C.L. scheme started only this session and little can be learnt from it yet.

The Union Executive Committee have passed the following motion—

"We recommend that the President of the Union enter into discussion with the Bursar, the Registrar and the Lodgings Warden to keep the lodgings situation under constant examination and with a view to the possibility of purchasing property for conversion to student accommodation." This goes before Union Committee on October 19th.

In an interview Brian MacArthur pointed out that property is available, much of it near the University. He then said that in Hyde Park Road for example most of the houses had been up for sale in the last ten years. Asked about finance of the scheme he admitted that the Union would have difficulty in finding all the money without help, which would probably come from the University.

Administration of the flats would be carried out by a board of trustees including Union officials.

According to MacArthur some of the advantages of the scheme are that it would—

(1) Increase the number of lodgings available.



OVER THE ROOFTOPS
To be bought by the Union?

(2) Make the University and/or Union responsible for maintenance.

(3) Be cheaper than the large majority of flats (U.C.L. charge 37/6 per week for a single room).

(4) Cut out the landlord problem.

If Union Committee pass the recommendation negotiations will start immediately though concrete results can hardly be expected for some time.

GREATER control over information given to the press by Union members was secured for Exec. at Monday's Extraordinary Union Committee meeting. On a motion of Union Secretary David Eastwood it was recommended that all communications to the press on matters of official Union policy should be made only by a member of Exec. It was further requested that any Union member passing any information to the press should do so only in consultation with an Exec. member.

The first recommendation is essentially only a temporary adaptation of the existing rule that the Junior Vice-President shall be consulted on all matters of official Union Policy. The second, although a voluntary restriction, is a new departure.

This action follows the publication in a local evening paper of a front-page report headlined "Glass-smashing in the Union bar." The article described how "30 glasses, two trays, and ash-trays were smashed during beginning-of-term festivities," and concluded with the comment of a 'spokesman of the Union' that "this was the lunatic fringe at work—a very small minority, thank goodness."

The article, said Eastwood, had caused Exec. concern since it brought the Union into disrepute, and also jeopardized the Union bar licence.



DAVID ELLAR
"One who consorts with the Press"

Impracticable

David Ellar, speaking as a private Union member, described himself as "one of those who consorts with the press." He agreed that the article could do the Union no good whatsoever, but criticised the resolution as impracticable on many counts. He doubted whether a Union member asked by a press reporter for his views would bother to find an Exec. member to approve his comments.

Replying, Eastwood agreed that Union members were "certainly entitled to say what they wanted up to a point, provided they did not involve the Union in scandal." He pointed out that a breach of the second recommendation would not render anyone liable to action by Disciplinary Committee or Union Committee.

No Censorship — But Value

Interviewed after the meeting, Eastwood denied that the motion amounted to any kind of censorship. He refused to admit that because the second recommendation had no force behind it, it had no value. "It is only a moral argument," he said, "but it gives a lead". He also emphasised that the situation at Leeds was still more liberal than that in some Unions where nothing could be said to the press except through the president.

Union President Brian MacArthur said he regarded it as "obviously wise that a member of Exec. should be allowed to give the official view," he

INTEREST GROWS

INTEREST in the 100-strong, newly-formed European Society has grown rapidly. Chris Chataway, M.P., and Christopher Hollis, of the "Spectator" have been invited to give talks, whilst further prospective speakers include members of the European Economic Community, the European Steel Community, and Euratom.

The society's scope is wider than questions merely of the Common Market, and includes allied problems concerning America and the Commonwealth.

Music and films are to play a large part in the society's activities, and it is hoped to arrange an exhibition of the work of young European artists, sponsored by the Tate Gallery.

CONTROVERSIAL MOTIONS FOR N.U.S.

by BRIAN MACARTHUR

CRITICAL assessment of current trends in university education is revealed by the nine motions submitted by the Union to the next council of the National Union of Students to be held in Margate next month. The nine motions were ratified at a special meeting of Union Committee on Monday night.

One motion particularly apt at the present moment, calls on the University Grants Committee as a matter of urgency to make available more capital for the building of Halls of Residence, or "suitable student accommodation", to cater for increased student numbers in the next ten years.

Another motion echoes dissatisfaction with the examination system in the university. It urges that greater weight be given to through-the-year academic work, thesis work, and tutors' assessment, in place of written time-test examinations as "the total and final assessment" of a student's academic ability. A number of Arts Departments have already introduced similar schemes.

Dissatisfaction

Most controversial is a motion stating that student opinion should be effectively considered by the committees which determine academic policy. This motion vents the dissatisfaction of some students, (and lecturers), with the fact that their own views on courses of instruction are barely considered by those who determine their content.

The Post-Graduates urge the National Union to negotiate immediately with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Ministry of Education with the object of obtaining an increase in the level of their post-graduate awards for the academic year. At the moment,

post-graduate science and technology financed by the D.S.I.R. receive a grant of £340 for a full 52 week year, and arts research students, considerably less from the Ministry.

A motion submitted by Alan Dawe was bitterly contested in committee. He sought to remove from the N.U.S. Constitution a clause, which confines the objects of the N.U.S. to representing "students as such". Dawe saw this clause as "an indication of that responsibility and adulthood which students claim to possess, and as a manifestation of the narrowest kind of self-interest". He demanded its removal from the constitution. Though amended later by him, the motion was defeated.

Leeds is the second largest constituent body of the National Union. It will be represented at council by 7 delegates and 4 observers. Council is from Nov. 17th—20th.

SHAME ON YOU

ONLY four men accepted an invitation to exercise their terpsichorean powers at the first meeting of a new dancing society organised by the Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft (otherwise known as the Pud School) held at Hollin Hall one of the College's halls of residence on Monday.

Emergency measures had therefore to be taken. About twenty further recruits were rounded up from Bodington Hall billiard room.

The Society's next meeting will be on October 30th.



NEARLY all the posts so far received for next summer by the Vac Work office have been filled, and disappointed work-seekers are being advised to try nearer the time.

Arrangements for Christmas jobs are still waiting to be dealt with. Meanwhile, occasional term-time employment for turnstile attendants at Elland Road, and for baby-sitters is in heavy demand.

The staff—who claim that their efficiency is "unbeatable"—are hoping to collaborate again with other northern universities with whom there is an exchange of information about posts.

"THE Malayan Undergrad" reports that a committee of inquiry has been set up to investigate certain incidents "caused by a few unidentified and irresponsible students" at its Orientation Concert and Ball. In spite of repeated appeals, it is stated, "bad eggs were thrown indiscriminately at the stage." The Inquiry Committee has been empowered to call students to give evidence.

THE Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, is stated to be making a "very good recovery" after his recent heart attack.

It is expected that he will be able to return to the university in two weeks' time to resume 'light duties.'

THE Book Exchange staff estimate that about a hundred books per day changed hands during the first three days of term. Finances remain sound despite the theft of about 170 books during the last two sessions.

A NEW scheme at Queen's University, Belfast, provides for four fifteen-storey Halls of Residence, with rooms for 750 students. During the vac one of the halls will be used as a hotel for tourists, with students acting as staff. The idea comes from Copenhagen, where the university's hotel is open all the year round, and students working as bartenders and waitresses can earn both board and lodging.

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UNION NEWS



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EDITORIAL

IT is precisely 150 years since Shelley was sent down from the University of Oxford for circulating a pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism'.

This week we have been informed that a member of the Union has written to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. G. F. Eastwood, "to protest most strongly" against the article *God and the Atheist*, which we published last Friday. He continues "while I do not dispute the right of anyone to hold the views which were expressed in the article, I must deplore the editorial policy which allows such trash to be published." He is sure "that such an article can do nothing but bring disrepute both to the paper and the Union as a whole."

We would be very disappointed to think that the reputation of this paper or of the Union should depend upon so narrow and intolerant a view as that expressed by the writer of this letter. But for our part, our reputation is of less importance to us than that we should allow and encourage in our columns the free dissemination and discussion of ideas which are of importance to members of our community. It is a part of our purpose to stimulate and to challenge the opinions and faiths of our readership. An editorial policy which was limited to feather-bedding apathy seems scarcely appropriate to what one hopes of the intellectual

atmosphere of a university.

We are, incidentally, confused by the logic of a position which does not dispute the right of anyone to hold views but seeks to prevent their expression. As John Stuart Hill pointed out:

"The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is, that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as this generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth produced by its collision with error."

As for the article referred to, *Union News* is publishing a reply which we do not expect to meet with everyone's approval. That seems to us one good reason for publishing it: it will stimulate controversy.

A more judicious complaint regarding *God and the Atheist* appears in our letter columns. We did not experience the difficulties encountered by Mr. Hall and Miss Jones but we appreciate their comments. Certainly, their method of complaint is far more satisfactory than the attempt to persuade Union Committee to direct the editorial policies of *Union News*, which is implicit in the letters to Mr. Eastwood.

We are sure that the dangers of such interference will be very apparent to our readers. *Union News* is an independent newspaper; its value to the community derives, we hope, from that independence.

'GOD AND THE ATHEIST'

We regret to announce that the article by Geoffrey Guest, written in reply to "God and the Atheist", is not yet ready for publication.

We shall be printing it in full
NEXT WEEK

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Student Loans

THIS is the first year of a system of interest-free loans to students, made by the Union.

Union President Brian MacArthur promised in his election campaign that he would attempt to start a scheme for loans to help students who have financial difficulties.

This year the scheme is working on limited capital, and is rather in the experimental stage. The committee concerned is small, consisting of the Union President, the Hon. Student Treasurer, the Education and Welfare Secretary, and the Treasurer to the Union. The size is so chosen that the interviews will be as private and personal as possible, allowing for a frank and sincere discount on the requests for loans.

At the moment there are only four similar schemes being run in this country.

WE'LL OUT-DO ELEPHANT, SAY AGRICS

THE first ball of the University season is traditionally laid on by the Agricultural Society. The theme of this year's ball, on October 27, is "Upstairs and Downstairs," and Agric. Soc. members are already hard at it making decorations. The raffling of three tickets in aid of the British Students Tuberculosis Fund is contributing towards advance publicity.

Ball Secretary Pete Dyson is determined to keep tickets at 17/6 despite new regulations allowing a charge of £1. "And what's more," he says, "we're giving away half-crowns to everyone who comes."

Bands for the ball include Dick Charlesworth's "City Gents" and Eddie O'Donnell's jazz group.

Two years ago the Agrics led an elephant through refec. as a stunt. This year's stunt will, they claim, make that look very tame.



The Elephant that caused all the fuss at a Previous Ball. Some people will do anything for a bit of publicity.

C.N.D. Failure Explained

THE unity of the Labour Party as heralded in the press since the opening of the Blackpool conference is entirely imaginary. This was the view expressed by E. P. Thompson, a member of the editorial board of *The New Left Review* in a Labour Society talk on Tuesday.

The first point of his enthusiastically-given talk was that the failure of the unilateralists to once more carry the conference vote was due very much to the bad impression given by its advocates. There was no-one, he said, who put forward the essence of the unilateralist case. In fact all the media of mass communication have constantly given a biased and distorted version of the aims of C.N.D. and the committee of 100.

On the difficulties faced by a minority group in putting its ideas to the public he said that these had become worse as the century progressed. More and more the media of mass communication had become concentrated in the hands of vested interests with the result that many men had in what he termed "Limbo" and their "energies of dissent are concentrated outside the main political parties."

LIBERAL WHIP CONFIDENT

"WE must have an international outlook," said a confident Mr. Donald Wade, Liberal Party Chief Whip, addressing the Liberal Society on Tuesday. Each of Mr. Wade's points was geared towards a wider view of the world situation, which contrasted with his picture of a haggling Socialist party, "with its often narrow philosophy," as he put it, and with the "insular outlook" of the Conservatives.

Mr. Wade said that we must have partnership and co-ownership in industry in order to expand our economy to the full. He ridiculed



the tax policy of the Government, and called for an alleviation in the tax burden.

He felt that it was essential for Britain to join the Common Market at once and to align herself with the European policies which the Liberals had been advocating for some years.

Britain, the Commonwealth, and Western Europe could, he thought, prove a powerful moral bloc influencing the nations of the world and directing them towards peace. Mr. Wade emphasised his belief in multilateral disarmament as an essential part of Liberal policy.

When asked what he thought of his chances of re-election at the next general election, after the ending of the Conservative agreement not to run a candidate in his constituency, Mr. Wade seemed confident. He went on to expound upon the unity of the Liberals, and the increase of their influence, and said that he found a "growing interest inside the University, and in the Liberal party, in support of Mr. Grimond's leadership."

The Dreadfuls' Dilemma

THE duplicated magazines are one of the best things about the Union," claims the editor of "Left Wing," Bob Bockock. "Students are writing and thinking for themselves."

Officially, however, no magazines exist at present, because there has been no meeting of the Periodicals Sub-Committee to re-recognize them. The committee cannot be called until a new secretary has been appointed by Union Committee.

Until then no grants are available, and those periodicals which have already appeared have had to cover themselves.

"Scope," perhaps the best-known of last year's 'duplicated dreadfuls' on

account of its success in winning the Gestetner Trophy for duplicated student magazines at the Student Journalist Conference, will be re-appearing fortnightly under the editorship of Ian Channell.

The Conservative Association's "Blue Rag," which is paid for by the Tory party, and "Poetry and Audience," which at a penny a week is self-supporting, claim to be the only publications which are independent of the Union.

Last year between £250 and £300 was allowed in grants to periodicals. Union Treasurer Chris Tideman has promised that this amount will be 'increased considerably' this year.

This week in The Listener

and
BBC TELEVISION REVIEW

"The Art of Acting"

by NOEL COWARD

Mr. Coward, past-master of the difficult art of comedy, discusses acting generally in answer to questions posed by Walter Harris.

"Gloom and Content"

by CONSTANTINE FITZGIBBON

-The discontent of English intellectuals with most political and social conditions in Britain today as seen by the author of *THE BLITZ* and *WHEN THE KISSING HAD TO STOP*.

"Talking of Science"

by MAGNUS PYKE

Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
Reflections on the British Association meeting at Norwich. The second of a series of monthly articles specially written for *THE LISTENER*.

"View from Louveciennes"

ANDREW FORGE discusses Pissarro's celebrated picture in the series *PAINTING OF THE MONTH*.

and other features

A BBC PUBLICATION

EVERY THURSDAY

FROM YOUR NEWSAGENT

6"

THE GENTLE GAG IS APPLIED

Or "It's In The Book" Part I

ON Monday evening a very impassioned, yet legal, Union Secretary clamped firmly down on students who are would-be journalists — his self-confessed aim being to give a lead to the Union members, "a hand to guide."

From the start let me say that it is clear to me that Mr. Eastwood is sincerely attempting to protect the Union from bad publicity. But what can it achieve?

Is the journalist who has been given a definite dateline, going to withhold his story because he is unable to find a member of Executive? I doubt it, and I doubt too if the vague threats of disciplinary action which came out in Eastwood's speech, will scare him much.

Further, there is no distinction in the motion between what should and what should not reach the press. After stating that all press-releases "on matters of official policy or relating to general meetings shall be made only by a member of Executive committee," it requests that "ANY members of the Union passing ANY information to the press shall do so only in consultation with a member of Executive."

Well I suppose it might be "a hand to guide."

On the question of the report about the bar-scenes which sparked off this "tightening-up," it might be an idea for Union Committee to go further and set its own house in order before passing useless motions—then such reports cannot reach the public. There was a member of this committee in the room whilst the glasses broke. I suppose he was looking the other way.

The One That Got Away

AT the same meeting David Pollard worried himself about the exaggeration of bad publicity. What about the good publicity which is fabricated?

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newspaper carried an account of L.U.U. Bazaar day beneath a rather large photograph.

The photograph shows two apparently keen anglers and one pretty girl. In the article we are told that the girl is the catch of the year—the only female member of the Angling Society.

However, inquiry has brought to light the following facts. The young lady has never been fishing in her life, has no intention of joining the Angling Society and was merely walking past the particular stall when asked to pose. Further, until the evening newspaper arrived at her digs, she had no knowledge that the photograph was to be used in this way.

She was used, it would seem, to bolster up an otherwise boring account of a first day at University.

It is not my place to rant on about the morals of the newspaper world, but you must admit that this sort of thing is a bit thick.

Teething Trouble in Hall

THE staff-shortage at Bodington (long "o" please) Hall has caused grumbles among the inmates. "Two bread buns and a lump of cheese for breakfast," was the heartfelt cry of one Bodingtonian with whom I spoke.

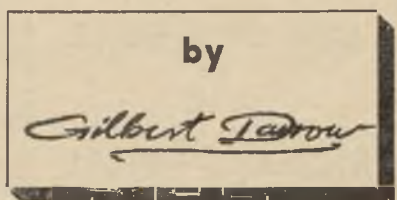
The general hope is that there will

soon be rapid improvement. At £57 a term, and only two meals a day during the week, many people will agree that there is room for rapid improvement.

One view I heard expressed was that, as there had been a great deal of spending to erect the place, attractive wages might be offered to staff it.

Prize Honeymoon

HOW many readers have been faced with the problem of how to spend their scholarship? This was the difficulty which faced Miss Joan Lang when she entered the University over three years ago.



Having won a £40 entrance scholarship to Leeds University she puzzled as to the most efficient way of spending it. She decided to put it aside—for a rainy day.

All through her student days, even with the demands of Union News social life, it remained untouched.

But now no £40 remains, for Miss Lang, or should I say Mrs. Keith Lewis, spent it on her honeymoon during this summer. And where did

that Leeds will be unable to contribute greatly in increasing the number of doctors until its new Medical School is built.

It will soon be two years since the Chamberlain Plan promised us a deluxe model school situated half-way up the present Tonbridge Street. But old houses appear to remain faithful to their occupants, and refuse to fall down of their own accord before the various menageries of the district are moved to more salubrious surroundings. The powers that be seem equally reluctant to find alternative accommodation. Perhaps the impasse will be resolved when there aren't enough doctors to attend the sick of the neighbourhood. But if the present trend continues, this will never be, for the trouble at the moment seems to be that our four-footed friends outnumber our two-footed ones, so that a vet. is more likely to be needed than a doctor.

Perhaps we ought to be thankful for small mercies, in that there is at least some food to be had when we eventually reach the front of the queue.

M. S. R. C.

A FRESHMAN'S HOP

will be held in

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL REFEC.

Dancing to JOHN BOOTH'S BAND

TODAY — FRI. 13th

TICKETS AT DOOR — 2/6

this academic spending take place—on the lonely Isle of Arran!

A Good Run

THOSE of us who own a telly may have recognised international 400 metres runner Adrian Metcalfe in the Mouat Jones last week, deep in conversation with a section of Theatre Group.

Subsequent conversation, as he stretched his long legs at Weetwood the following day, revealed that he was an old school friend of Mike Mayfield who once trained and ran with him. It appears that they have been training together again during the summer vacation.

Does this development mean that Metcalfe is about to embark upon a theatrical career in Leeds. Or more intriguing still—is Mayfield about to plunge his fettered brow into the hectic world of international athletics. Only time will tell.

Boycott Food

SEVERAL South African Boycott supporters in the Union have recently been disturbed to find South African food being sold in Refectory.

This however is not a new practice.

After the boycott motion was passed at a S.G.M. two sessions ago, Catering Committee decided not to impose restrictions on Refectory's which has to take place in a canteen, which has to take place in a competitive market, in which South African fruit is often the cheapest.

Supporters of the boycott are reminded however, that the servers in Refec. have been told to inform any student who asks whether or not the food on sale is South African.

UNION NEWS

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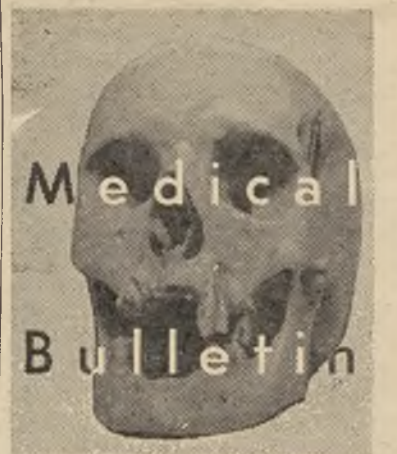
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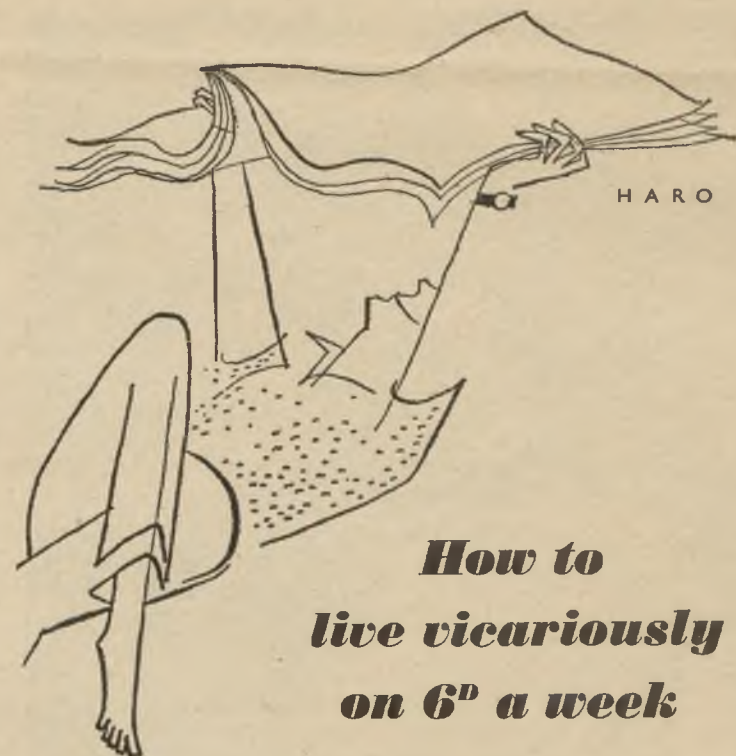
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THAT there is at present a serious shortage of doctors in the country, no one seems to doubt. Yet, judging by the way the place at the other end of Tonbridge Street is bursting at its seams, the number of medical students would appear to be ever increasing.

After the near-moribund calm of the long vac., the atmosphere of a brainless railway station has returned once more, but in slightly greater force than in recent years. Some seventy-nine prospective doctors have joined the medical bandwagon this month, and as it seems that far fewer have successfully jumped off in the past few months, the queue outside the refec. is assuming such gigantic proportions that one expects the landlord of the 'Tonbridge' to be shortly receiving even more lunchtime custom than at present.

Leeds appears to be doing its best to try to provide the country with more doctors by cramming its limited space to the utmost each year. But there is much truth in the view



How to live vicariously on 6" a week

THERE are so many things going on these days, such vast quantities of news and views being flung around the globe, that it becomes increasingly difficult to take it all in. We have to rely on what others tell us. What we know, though by no means what we think, depends very largely on the accurate perception and judgment of the professional commentator and critic.

That's why The Observer is such a good sixpennyworth. Here is a newspaper written by a collection of talented individuals—one would hardly call them a team—who hold no brief except to present the facts, and write provocatively and comprehensively about them. The rest is up to you. You may not personally have read that book, seen that play,

still less have witnessed that revolution (you haven't got that much time!), but you will at least be reliably and well informed. You still may not know what to think when you have read The Observer, but you'll have plenty to think about.

Read The Observer and you won't miss much that matters. It's even got a university page, though that's probably the last page anybody actually at University wants to read! It's there all the same.

Apparently more graduates under 40 read The Observer than any other Sunday newspaper. Just what that implies about The Observer or, even more, about the graduates, you must work out for yourself, but there must be a recommendation there somewhere.

THE CINEMA — THEIRS AND OURS

A Critical Investigation

LEEDS at night, like most places in the northern hemisphere, is dark, dank and depopulated. The outer world may be grim, but inside the thousands of buildings minds and faces are being lit by flickering screens. Certainly the majority of the screens are conducting television programmes from one or the other of the two broadcasting stations, the rest are larger and the images that shuttle across them are more varied in their spacial and temporal origins.

Cinema is a visual art as much as painting and like other arts can vary enormously in aesthetic quality. The difference between the average second feature and "Intolerance" is comparable to that between the average poster and a painting by Graham Sutherland. This 'pyramid' of aesthetic quality is echoed by the physical structure and distribution of cinemas in Leeds, and, alas, by the proportion of people who attend at each level.

At the bottom the 'foundations' of film theatres in Leeds are two dozen or so local cinemas with their twice weekly double-feature programmes. The sheer quantity of celluloid that pours through their projectors each week is enormous, however, only a small proportion of this could possibly qualify as art. These humble halls are only the inheritors of those mighty emporia, the half dozen luxury cinemas which show roughly the same proportion of rubbish but in much better condition and in comparably more comfortable surroundings on screens whose dimen-

sions bewilder the eye and decapitate all but the most recent film stars. The Majestic on City Square is the most magnificent of these temples devoted to the goddess 'Box-Office.' Often the same glittering hordes pass across (or rather, around) its screen for months on end.

Leeds' counterpart of Place Pigalle lies opposite Lewis's in Upper Brigate, the Plaza and the Tower provide the jaded business man with thrills both exotic and erotic. Rather uncomfortably nearby, the Odeon presents the latest British contributions to the art of the cinema and is the only evidence of the Rank machine that dominates our capital. Behind these in Vicar Lane the ABC or Ritz seems not to have made up its mind whether to show international spectaculars, British family comedies or Continental shockers. For those who like newsreels larger than 17 inches across and their cartoons in colour there is the News Theatre built into City Station.

Considerably higher up in the 'pyramid,' though not consistently so as the owner has to eat, is the Tatler, also on City Square. It is difficult to give any definite description of the films shown here except to say that they are usually foreign, usually from the Academy Cinema in Oxford Street and usually dressed up with

evocative propaganda to lure in the unsuspecting X-patrons.

Bridging the gulf between the commercial and the humbler and more personal world of Film Societies the Leeds Film Society operates on alternate Sundays in the Lyceum Cinema, using 35 mm gauge. Its programme this year is good, but to get in means joining the Society and joining the Society means twenty-five shillings down.

A cheaper and more imaginative programme is provided at the Leeds Arts Centre Film Society, a 16mm society meeting alternate Thursday evenings in unobtrusive premises

an attempt to co-ordinate their programme there is now a special film notice board for all films showing in the Union and at affiliated film societies. The heart of cinema in the Union is naturally enough the Film Society which spends its whole effort on showing, making and writing about films. This coming year most of the films were chosen in accordance with requests received as a result of last year's questionnaire—films important in the history of the cinema. Salient tragedies and comedies, surrealist and poetic films, British and Continental, Asian and South American, films from 1901 and 1961 are all in this year's programme. At the apex of our 'pyramid' there is the Film Society inner group—here cinematic fanatics can weary their tortured eyeballs peering at obscure and neglected films of all countries and periods.

by
IAN CHANNELL
and
RICHARD FRIZEL

Standards

Such, then, are the possibilities. It is apparent that the student audience is well catered for, but is this enough? Students contribute a tiny minority of the population of Leeds, and if those outlets intended strictly for the student are ignored, there is precious little left that is really worthwhile in Leeds. This city is a thriving industrial centre, we are told, offering great opportunities both for work and leisure; but can any community be really healthy if it chooses to neglect two of the most important artistic mediums of the age? The state of the theatre in Leeds is indeed lamentable, and in comparison, the situation as regards the cinema may seem little short of marvellous, but this is not in fact so. Whilst there is a surfeit of suburban cinemas showing undistinguished material, there is but one cinema showing the so-called 'art' films, and this in a city of 600,000 people. But even so, the Tatler does not follow a policy of showing the best Continental films. The majority of films in its programme seem intended to pander to man's libidinous instincts, rather than to conform to any artistic standards. No doubt the excuse offered for this is that the public must have what it wants, but surely, in a community of this size, there must be sufficient interest to make a policy of showing only the best films, no matter where they may come from, commercially both possible and profitable. That such an undertaking is feasible can be seen by the success of such London cinemas as the Academy, which refuses to lower its standards.

All Ours

The inhabitants of Leeds are also fortunate in having Mr. Leslie Reyner in their midst, a knowledgeable fanatic who besides being the guiding light of the Arts Centre Film Society, runs a course on cinema appreciation every Monday evening at Swarthmore, and works wonders on a modest budget to produce films and extracts to illustrate them.

Yet another aspect of Cinema at Leeds are films shown in the University. There is of course Sunday Cinema, which, with its astonishingly cheap admission to Union members, manages to keep up a high standard of films. Chris. Arme, the Secretary, has the difficult task of choosing films that cannot be seen elsewhere in Leeds yet will please a fairly large number of students and at the same time filling in gaps left by other film showing bodies in the Union.

The various societies themselves often show films to advertise their activities or their ideals, and these are often films of great artistic merit. In

HANGED BY THE NECK

by

Brian MacArthur

Whilst the voice of enlightenment calls for nuclear disarmament, demented Tory women cry out for the reintroduction of the birch. The contrast is stimulating; for it illustrates the wide difference, not necessarily of political party, which exists in Britain today between an increasing minority in favour of progressive reform throughout society and the decreasing majority who favour such bloodletting "sports" as birching, stag hunting and the abortion laws, to name a few.

With motions on flogging topping the list of an exhausted Tory party conference, the appearance of a Penguin Special, "Hanged by the Neck," written by Arthur Koestler, and C. H. Rolph is timely, for the book provides an excellent armoury for those who favour the abolition of capital punishment.

What surprises me particularly about this book is its vehement outspokenness. What does capital punishment mean, the authors ask? I quote,

It means (in England) dislocating a man's neck by tying a six foot rope round it and suddenly dropping him through a trap door with his arms and legs tied. If his neck happened not to break—it is certain at least to dislocate—then he would struggle which takes longer and turns his face dark blue. In either case he often delectates, since people usually want to do this when they are frightened, and the huge shock to his nervous system when the rope tightened removes the last vestige of self control together with the social need for it.

This is typical of the whole book.

Queen's Deterrent

The authors show very well that the Queen's judges have been since the nineteenth century, when it was possible to hang on 230 offences, including the stealing of turnips, the consistent opponents of reform, from Lord Ellenborough to Lord Goddard.

They prove that statistically the death penalty is no deterrent and quote from a large body of informed opinion that murderers are usually once-only cases: they behave well in prison and usually have no other criminal record.

They also argue that the only people who have repeatedly advocated a scheme of compensation for victims of crime are the abolitionists, in disposing of the argument, "What about the victims".

In the final chapter of the book, "Patterns for Murder", the authors discuss the case of every person sent to the gallows since 1949, a pattern which reveals with abhorrence that nearly every person hanged had some sexual or mental disturbance.

Bloody Hypocrisy

The authors write,

Moral deterrent, public example, reverence for human life—what bloody hypocrisy! So long as there are bull fights there will be aficionados and so long as there are gladiators there will be a circus audience. There is a poison spray coming from the Old Bailey which corrupts and depraves; it can only be stopped by abolishing its cause, the death penalty. Ignorance can be cured but not callousness. Those who feel strongly that this nation should continue to break peoples' necks, or strangle them to glory, display a curious mixture of insensitivity and sentimental traditionalism which makes them impervious to reasoned argument. They believe that legal murder prevents illegal murder as the Persians believed that whipping the sea would calm the storm.

An eloquent commentary on this week's debate at Brighton.



... they say "money burns a hole in your pocket." So if you have to live on a shoe-string surely the sensible way to hold on to what little you've got is to keep it in a bank. Anyway, that's what I do, and since I opened an account I've managed to make ends meet and even save a bit. At my bank lots of the customers seem to be students like me. Perhaps it's the friendly atmosphere that attracts people of my age ...

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Student Action in the States

(This article is by two American students from New York who will be spending one year studying at Leeds).

IN the past few years, many governments, notably those of South Korea and Turkey, have been reconstituted largely through the efforts of university student protests. Yet in the United States, at least from the era of McCarthy until the Winter of 1960, we witnessed, in spite of the great social and political problems of our nation, a conspicuous absence of social consciousness and activity on the part of the American University student.

It was our greatest social problem, racial inequality, that finally aroused the apathetic student. On February 1, 1960, 4 Negro freshman students in Greensboro, North Carolina, walked into a segregated restaurant and sat down, refusing to leave until they had been served. This proved to be the symbolic opening of a great protest movement which, in various cities, had been in the planning stages for many months.

In a well-known poem, Langston Hughes, most famous of American poets had written

Negroes
Sweet and docile
Meek, humble and kind:
Beware the day
They change their minds.

The myth of the Negro, satisfied with his inequality, had been exploded; the southern Negro student catalyzed the latent discontent of a great proportion of the American student body into concrete action. Of course, this "sit-in" movement was not spontaneously generated like Venus from the cockle shell; the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955, and the Montgomery bus boycott of 1956 had been significant previous victories in the battle for equal rights. Yet, in spite of legal victories, the actual amount of integration in schools and public facilities had been negligible. Often when integration was attempted, the intransigence of the southern white population was clearly demonstrated as in Little Rock (1957).

Status : Action

It was only after the dramatic day in February, when the American student joined the protest, that the forces fighting for integration achieved the status of a mass movement. In the first months, white and Negro students integrated more than 400 restaurants in both North and South, including those in major department store chains such as F. W. Woolworth. The method is simple: students enter a restaurant, sitting down in all vacant seats and refusing to leave until all are served on an equal basis. This method, the sit-in, is based on a commonly accepted philosophy of non-violent action. In spite of violent acts by white segregationists (including beatings and grinding of lighted cigarettes into the backs of sit-inners), to this day, no student has ever returned this violence in kind or perpetrated any of his own. The purpose statement of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC pronounced "snick"), formed to coordinate these activities, illustrates this philosophy of non-violent action: "We affirm the philosophical or religious ideal of non-violence as the foundation of our purpose, the pre-supposition of our faith and the manner of our action."

Activity expanded in the spring and summer to other areas of segregation in American public life. Kneel-ins in churches, wade-ins in swimming pools, stand-ins in movie theatres, roll-ins in bowling alleys and even marry-ins before segregationist ministers became new methods for action. The most recent innovation, and by far the most dangerous as shown by incidents in Montgomery and Birmingham Alabama, is the "Freedom Rides." This type of action, which has resulted in the arrest of hundreds of demonstrators by southern police, has nevertheless brought about the integration of many public facilities in southern bus stations. Although the newspapers have ceased to give it the extensive coverage received in the early days of 1960 when sit-ins were a novelty, the movement continues, perhaps stronger than ever.

"The movement," as it is simply called, brings together a variety of political and religious philosophies. Religious pacifists, followers of Gandhi, political liberals and leftists have been able to work effectively



FIGHTING FOR SEGREGATION
A 14-year-old girl is refused admission.

together. This united front has been one of the great strengths of the movement since it arouses to action people with such a wide range of

The anti-left hysteria in the United States has given rise to witch-hunting committees who in their pretentious patriotism have ruthlessly tried to suppress leftist political opposition. Chief among these is the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) which we prefer to call the "Un-American Committee." Although most American students are themselves caught up in this hysteria, some students have organized a committee designed to work for the abolition of HUAC. In the Spring of 1960, California students demonstrated outside a courtroom in which HUAC was interrogating alleged "communists." A riot, claimed by HUAC to have been communist inspired, ensued when the police attempted to halt the peaceful and legal demonstration. Many students were arrested and their subsequent acquittal has caused HUAC to lose a certain amount of support.

Cuba — Si

Relatively insignificant, but worthy of mention, is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) which seeks through its various branches to challenge the misinformation, omnipresent in American newspapers. At the time of the criminal invasion by the Central Intelligence Agency (of the American government) last April, small protest demonstrations were held in some of our large cities. With the prevalent anti-Cuba emotional hysteria, it takes a great deal of courage for a student to join FPCC, much less attempt a reasoned and truly informed analysis of the situation.

Lest we have given the impression that the American student has risen out of the total apathy imposed by the hegemony of Joe McCarthy, we must say that apart from the Civil Rights movement, little else besides perennial panty raiding and other activities of this nature, has proven capable of inspiring the broad mass of American students. We cannot overestimate the extent of political apathy among the American student body.

In the United States, where the Establishment is so intolerant of ideas

which oppose the existing social order, it is extremely difficult for students to work for progressive change.

Yet we have observed that it is usually the university student who is on the vanguard of political and social transformation. As dismal as prospects appear at present, the existing situation will not persist eternally. As Robert Burns said:

"Look abroad through nature's range

Nature's mighty law is change."

If this change is to occur, we expect students to take the lead.

Roots and Unity

views. It must be said that the movement at present has no political ideology, though many individuals possess their personal political views.

Many students in the movement are dissatisfied with the political spectrum as it exists today in the United States with a nearly total vacuum left of the Democratic Party. We feel that if there were an organized, coherent and respectable left in the United States, this dissatisfaction would take a leftward political direction, thus giving the American student a political significance comparable to that of other progressive student bodies around the world.

Although the integration movement is far the most significant example of American student activity, it would be unfair to pass over other smaller movements. The student branch of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) and the Student Peace Union (SPU) are comparable to British student's activity in the C.N.D. and the Committee of 100, though the C.N.D. is Gulliver to the Lilliputian size of SANE. These organizations, following the examples of the Aldermaston marches, have been able to muster at a maximum 5000 participants for an Easter march in New York. Although small chapters in many American universities are active, they have not yet been able to influence the politics of America's cold war policy.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH DEBATES?

by JOHN MOWAT

TIMOTHY C. MAY is the Secretary of Debates. He is also a man in a house struck by the death-watch beetle, though he nervously proclaims all is well. One sees how bad the damage is as he tries to justify Michael Green as debates chairman. It is on record that Mr. Green has never spoken at any Union debate. Yet he now holds a high and influential position in the Debating Society.

How did this happen? At first Mr. May insisted that Mr. Green had been "elected in a perfectly ordinary way." There had been poor attendance at the meeting. The obvious candidate was Mary Squire, but she already held a large number of posts. This did not seem a satisfactory explanation. Then Mr. May admitted: "There is more in it than this, but I would rather not have it known publicly."

Then there is the question of debates subjects. For the coming debate the committee chose the motion "That this House would bring back the Birch." Now Mr. May can find few people to speak for the motion. "It's a bad time of the year," he says. The right Freshers have not come forward. He adds: "It just so happens that the people available are strongly one way."

That prompted the question: why choose such a subject for debate? Especially in a very progressive Union where the Socialist Society is booming at the expense of the Tory one. These things go in phases; "Mr. May replied. "We couldn't foresee months ahead that the Union would change. "Exactly. So why choose motions so far ahead—as far ahead as June 23 it appears? Mr. May paused. "I don't know why we went back to this

system," he said. "Colonial issues are still fairly fresh."

What of the other motions chosen? Topicality having been lost in advance, the old sex-religion-politics triumvirate reigns supreme. Mr. May asserts that while the subjects are hackneyed the situation will change. At least different people will present the oft repeated views.

Mr. May was congratulated on the originality of the motions on abortion and euthanasia. But were they not too similar to be debated within two terms. Mr. May said a medical student assured him of the differences in these issues. He feels safe.

Looking down the list, few other motions seem out of the rut. Student opinion and academic policy will attract attention. So will the one on the paper back revolution. But, as motions, has not Chastity, the nationalization of the Arts, the Apostolic Succession, and the U.S.A. as a free-world menace been done to death? For light relief we have "This House believes it's all in the mind." The Goon Show came and went a long time ago. As it is any 5th form Debates Soc. could probably raise better motions, better phrased. For instance, certainly debate punishment, but do not label proposer and opposer as flogger and anti-flogger. Motions phrased in general terms escape the saint v. demon argument which is no argument at all. So we must pin our hopes on the motions as yet undecided. There are three of these.

In spite of the hope presented by the three undecided motions, the Union Debating Society is in a parlour state. There is evasion when criticism is brought to bear on the society. There is an uninspired choice of motions. These are badly worded, chosen too far ahead. Worst of all, there is a hint of corruption behind the scenes. This is alarming. A debating society is an expression of freedom and controversy. It belongs to everyone, as any natural meeting place of differing opinions should. Out of these differing opinions should emerge an element of truth. A debating society's very being should be an attack on prejudice. For these reasons it is the most important of all student societies. When it is unhealthy we can all be afraid.

LIVELY MINDS WRITE
THE GUARDIAN...



A travelling man with a travelling mind, James Morris is like a jet and its sound, always one move ahead of where you look for him: not simply catching up with new events, but anticipating them. One day he cabled us from the Iceland 'fishing war', yet within 24 hours was on the spot in Algeria for the first military coup.

James Morris has written books - on Venice, on the Hashemite Kings, on Everest. A talented chap. Easy for us to build him up into a larger-than-life figure - The Guardian's Man On The Spot, a travelling storm centre who creates news by being wherever he is.

But personality cults are against The Guardian's principles. Besides, they're so tiresome. Who cares, except perhaps Mrs Morris, whether James eats ravioli, wears pyjamas, went to Eton, approves/disapproves of state lotteries?

What matters about James Morris is what he writes. And what he writes is good. So we give him his head: here, we say, is your head - take it away and use it. With the result that a Morris despatch is no insipid, decaffeinated handout of rabbit food, but the stimulating sharing of experience between one lively mind (like yours) with another lively mind (yours).

LIVELY MINDS LIKE

THE GUARDIAN

Health and Teaching in Sociology Department

AN INVESTIGATION BY CARL DURK

*I am not yet born, console me.
I fear that the human race may with tall walls wall me,
with strong drugs dope me, with wise lies lure me,
on black racks rack me, in blood baths rool me.*

This article comprises, after the general introduction, "Where are the staff?", the first investigation into University Departments. The Sociology Department has been chosen first because it at once embodies much that is best in the University and reflects, in its serious failures, attitudes which become more acute in the departments which we shall investigate in later issues.

The first year of the three year course creates particular problems. Some fifty special students combine with other students, who are taking the subject at subsidiary level, to study Sociology, Economics, Government and Philosophy. Thus classes of two hundred attend two lectures a week and one tutorial per fortnight in each of these subjects. On average students have to write two or four essays for each of these courses. And that is that; no linkage of the four courses is attempted. They are treated as separate entities.

In none of these courses is the standard for exams set above Schol. level. Whilst admittedly some students have never done these subjects before, the majority are consequently kicking their heels throughout the year. Frequently a student attends no lectures, only a few tutorials and passes comfortably. Exams require little more than facts e.g. last year Government question "Describe the methods of recruitment into the three grades of the Civil Service". How does one answer this; point A, sub-point 1, 2, 3, point B, sub-point 1 and 2, etc.?

Students coming from schools to the department have little idea of what sociology is about. They are given one set book in the first year and two lectures a week. Consequently the course is reduced to two

years at the end of which one takes nine three hour papers in ten days.

But let us first examine the result of this first year on the student. Very often the student finds sociology is not at all what he thought it was, yet they feel committed to a three year course. They find for example, the very basic tenets of their way of life being challenged and its origins and revolutionary development sought for. Very often Christian and Conservative alike are disturbed by a liberal use of Malinowski and Marx as reference points. The student who has come for a training in probation work finds the course so theoretical as to be useless for any training to this end.

This of course reflects badly on the Sixth Forms of schools. But the department knows what the general education system is like and should cater for this lack of knowledge on the student's part. Real problems are created. It is after all a trying experience to find one is in the wrong department, yet the student is often too timid to say so and consequently goes through three years very unhappily.

To find the course reduced to two years at the end of which one faces the physical endurance of 30 hours of exams in just over a week is no more comforting. Even granting superb teaching the discipline of sociology cannot "click" until well into the third year and this is the time when one has to go away and "train" for the exam. No thought is given in this final test as to the ability and understanding of the subject shown by the student in tutorial and essay work. Everything depends on those final ten days, and at least one out of four girls must experience

menstruation during this time. This and any other physical illness is apparently just hard lines. Nevertheless the Prof. and staff do help by writing references which tend to give an accurate reflection of the student's ability irrespective of exam results. This is a start at least.

But doubt is cast on some of the teaching. There is little evidence of any form of systematic teaching to a clearly defined syllabus. Often one course may be given by three or four lecturers with widely differing qualifications. The lecturers' approach and methods vary greatly. Whilst agreeing that much effort must come from the student, a difficult task could be made a little more straightforward if some correlation were attempted. Apart from anything else this would save time so that the student could profess to a wider and deeper understanding of the subject. It is true that theoretical sociology has only gained recent recognition in this country (Oxbridge still have no departments of sociology!) and that Leeds is probably the best equipped provincial department. Nevertheless there are only four trained sociologists out of the staff of twelve. Even the Prof. of the department is a demographer not a sociologist. It does not seem completely wise to have the head of the department disclaiming any knowledge of the subject. Perhaps this problem has its source in a general lack of sympathy on the part of Senate and State for an objective sociology.

BEFORE AND AFTER OBJECTIVITY

Most students either start with or gain a basic interest in humanity. They become equipped with the energy, and the means, to account for important social phenomena. They also evolve a spirited morality based on knowledge of fact and potential. What sort of task does the country set them? Jobs are available in market research, mass advertising and perhaps probation work and school-teaching. The former group are regarded as degrading and immoral by the sociologist, the latter as frustrating and by no means a good use of their specific training. University lecturing or research are open to very few. It is no use the department criticising and exposing the crudity of such fields of work for the staff are themselves training students to fit these very jobs. The acquisition of an objective sociology is very difficult in a society which must shy from the sort of truth and knowledge which such a discipline will give a student. The contradiction arises that if the department does its task, then it produces disillusioned misfits. It is no use taking away a person's raft unless you also teach him to swim.

This is a mental question which largely poses itself to the sociologist, whilst not being peculiar to him. The department must accept some responsibility here, but it seems it is not prepared to do so at the moment. You cannot criticise a student for spending all his time at the bar when you drove him there in the first place. This is why the sociologist stands apart from the State, because he is beyond it, but nevertheless subservient to it, "the point however is to change society". Just as Socrates, so the sociologist.

This is the point at which we must examine the 140 strong sociology society. These students feel that through the society a greater contact with the staff will be possible. Not just in the informal sense (for which the department is notably good) but in the sense that they will be able to have some say in the way the department is run. The society intends to criticise the first year course and suggest a more comprehensive teaching syllabus for the second and third year courses. Also they hope to achieve some reform in the exam system. It is interesting to note that at the same time many have been outraged by an article in the "Yorkshire Post" written by their staff president, Dr. Wilson. It seems many intend to press for his resignation because of an alleged lack of responsibility shown in the article.

It is by this sort of articulate, organised pressure shown by students to their department that progress and reform are possible. Good luck to them.

Next week we move to the Science side and examine one of the largest departments in the University. After this series of examinations, we will produce a comprehensive summary and a list of recommended changes in the University.

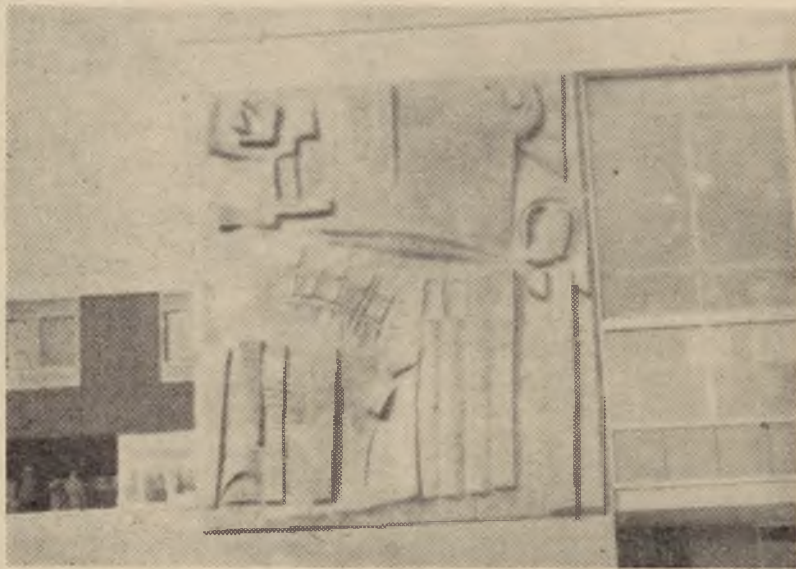
● The Sociology Society has just formed a sub-committee to mobilise students' opinion mentioned in this article.

BACK TO BODDERS

by
CATHERINE SINCLAIR

THAT Bodington Hall is the first Hall of Residence specifically designed as such is sufficient to make it of interest, architecturally at least.

Those living in the completed areas appear to have few complaints, apart from the lack of food due mainly to chronic staff shortages, and a somewhat erratic heating system which at present alternates between several degrees below zero and the semi-tropical. A few find the lack of plugs, clocks, hot water et cetera a trifle disconcerting, but in general a placid air of contented apathy prevails.



THE INFAMOUS SCULPTURE
"Of Questionable Intrinsic Value"

Nobody, it seems, has noticed that the ill-lit staircases are in the main coyly and unnecessarily concealed behind a couple of doors, or that the effect of the ultra-modern low ceilings is claustrophobic. Many have even failed to catch sight of the aluminium extravaganza on the outer wall.

This is a sculpture (loosely speaking) of questionable intrinsic value, which has at present no clearly defined purpose—except perhaps as a rather expensive way of frightening the local birds off the freshly-seeded lawns. However, even allowing that a Bio-Chemist may not be particularly well up in the intricacies of bas-relief, a little optical exertion might at least provide him with a working knowledge of the building within which he lives.

Entertaining is made extremely difficult by the rule stating that no women are allowed on the premises after eleven p.m.; a regulation inevitably resulting in either the abrupt ending of an evening at half past ten, or a stealthy bolt for the last bus at around ten fifty nine—neither of which factors are conducive to the development of Bodington Hall as the Mecca of the North. The facilities provided for those wishing to entertain in their rooms also leave something to be desired. Owing to the capricious state of the central heating, butter, milk, etc. cannot be stored in the smaller pantries as they are rendered inedible almost immediately.

Split from Union?

However, the aesthetic merits, or otherwise, of the Hall are not my chief concern.

There is a disturbing aspect, infinitely more far-reaching in its importance than the mere structure of the building or the lack of perception of its occupants. Bodington, because of its distance from the general university campus is in grave danger of becoming a separate unit, a completely self-contained, insular community, entirely segregated from the university as a whole. Already the Hall has its own societies and when the site is completed there will be little, if anything, to bring those living there away from it for anything except lectures etc.

This could result in the not too distant future, in great numbers of Freshers never fully realising the function and importance of the Union, and their never really becoming a part of it. With all their activities centered within the precincts of the Hall it could become to them, as much a white elephant as the Unions of Oxford and Cambridge.

This danger cannot be over-emphasised. It is a very real one and needs careful consideration—a consideration which should, perhaps, have taken place long before.

A Bad Example

In addition all is not well in the Hall itself. There is an under-current of dissent due chiefly to those, late of Woodsley Hall, now living in Woodsley House. They are endeavouring to introduce and preserve the traditions of their old House, in spite of the fact that now they are, or should be, an integral part of a new one. The Warden of Woodsley himself is pulling with the rest for all he is worth, to keep the four Houses of Bodington, and in particular his own, as separate entities, with as little contact as possible.

It was he who decided that each House should eat separately in the dining room, and that members of Woodsley should dress as formally as the occasion and menu would allow, when dining there. He held a sherry party one evening for Woodsley House alone, which, although might be regarded as commendably retaining the traditions and rites of the old Hall, is hardly destined to help cement amicable relations between the four Houses.)

It appears therefore that Bodington is not only cut off from the University as a whole, but is a house, as it were, divided against itself. How long this state of affairs will continue is difficult to say.

Eventually, I think, Woodsley will have to fall into step, its traditions are not sufficiently strong to compensate for its lack of numbers. More important, Bodington must at all costs retain its link with the Union.

The problem has not arisen, as yet, to any great extent, but that does not alter the fact that an answer is needed, and needed now, before the Union finds itself faced with an autonomous community at Bodington, with neither reason nor inclination to participate in Union life.



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THE HEAD AND THE HEART

Dear Sir,

ALAN ANDREW'S admirable article on civil disobedience in the first issue of Union News seemed to me to spring from emotion rather than analysis. I would therefore like to try and explain why I, until now a rather dilatory supporter of C.N.D., decided to act.

There are two main arguments advocated against civil disobedience as pursued by the Committee of 100. Both have to be demolished to justify our action:

(a) that unilateral disarmament by Great Britain is politically and/or morally unjustifiable within the context of the present world situation.

(b) that in democracy one should confine one's actions to the use of the normal democratic channels.

(A) The separation of moral and political considerations seems to me to be rather unfortunate. I see no reason why political expression should not incorporate a strict moral standpoint. I think, therefore, we should not differentiate directly between the political and moral implications of nuclear disarmament, but realise the

can go in a dispute. All historical study demonstrates that wars arise from factors that are not completely predictable at the time. In fact we just do not know where the brink is.

The power blocks of the world have succeeded in bringing us to a position which will eventually lead to mutual destruction. The tools of the deterrent are inadequate for solving international disputes. We in this country are in a position to alter our thinking and to influence the world from a position of neutrality.

I will here be blamed by the Marxists for showing lack of analysis "One cannot be neutral between Socialism and Capitalism. Nuclear strategy is just the latest development of the capitalists war machine." The neutral-

As a post-graduate, I would like to complain that supervisors and lecturers do NOT spend enough time with their individual research students. I am fortunate, and see my supervisor at least once a week, but others rarely see theirs once in six weeks.

The bulk of research in any University is not, as is popularly thought, carried out by the staff, but by the research student. Little or no research would be completed without the poor, underpaid (please note for further discussion) research student.

Yours faithfully,

J.S.F.K.

(2nd year M.Sc., Textile Engineering)

Puzzling

SIR,—Like most students we hate to read something which we cannot understand. We are prepared to spend a long time puzzling out complicated ideas which may entail involved sentence construction and unfamiliar vocabulary. We hate to admit defeat. When we say that we completely failed to understand the article, 'God and the Atheist' however we wish to convey not a sense of defeat but of something like horror. Sloppy writing is nothing new to us but the writer of this article reached an all-time low. It is quite impossible that anyone understood him.

Gibberish

We cannot quote passages where bad style impeded our reading of the piece since where no sense is conveyed the mode of conveyance does not arise. Sentences which though linked in construction make no reference to each other's contents do not form paragraphs. And where isolated 'sentences' fail to complete one single thought they fail to qualify as basic English.

Such gibberish might be amusing coming from Stanley Unwin but not from a student contributor attempting to argue his case before a University readership. What is most alarming about this lunatic article is not that it was submitted to the paper but that you Sir, published it and rated it highly enough to give it the page seven lead across five columns.

We can only conclude that you were either so irresponsible as not to read and proof your copy properly (we allow a generous margin of error) or that you are incompetent to judge between complex argument and sheer nonsense.

Yours etc.,

PETER HALL and

ROSEMARY JONES.

● See this week's Editorial (p. 2).

Politics, Life, and Action

Last week, Mary Squire wrote about your voice at council. On Monday this week, Mr. Alan Dawe put a motion to our delegation concerning the "students as such" clause in the N.U.S. Constitution. Students are not allowed by this clause to discuss or vote on political issues which are not concerned with "students as such"—whatever this means.

In the past we have been prevented from talking about anything but higher education. This has prevented the N.U.S. even discussing at council, issues which concern us as citizens of our country. We cannot vote on or discuss such questions as Hungary, the colour bar (except when it affects students). Presumably then the fact that in Africa and the southern states of America a child is prevented from being given an education to University level, this does not matter. Only when segregation is practised in higher education, can we say anything. As regards the bomb, surely students should decide what they feel to be the best solution to the problem?

This is why this column backs wholeheartedly this motion which is against self-inflicted limitations, and for the basic right of the student body to bring pressure for the betterment of society whenever necessary. We are told we are the "cream", this is not true—but in many cases we are better informed than most. It is our obligation as citizens to lead.

APARTHEID

It has been brought to our attention by Indian, African and Labour Societies that S. African fruit and tinned food is being sold again in Refectory and Caf. It is not necessary to remind the Union of the "boycott motion" passed unanimously some two years ago.

The South African situation remains unaltered, except in the increased effort needed to oust Apartheid and all it stands for. We must never forget in our somewhat favoured climate, that people still live under the inhuman conditions. No effort must be spared to do what little we can in this Union to help the African. This blatant flouting of a Union decision must be stopped. There can be no half measures about this, the Union decision must be carried out in full. No South African food in the building.

Letters

very moral approval of a disarmament plan should have direct political consequences.

The theory of the deterrent relies on two implicit premises, these may be stated briefly as follows.

(1) The results of nuclear conflict would be disastrous to all sides, that no intending belligerent would contemplate obtaining his ends by this method.

(2) In advocating a deterrent policy, one can conduct diplomacy from a position of strength, and then, bargain from this position without an ensuing nuclear conflict.

Who Lives?

I believe both these premises disintegrate under closer analysis. There is a prevalent opinion which is gaining momentum in the U.S.A., that a great many people would survive a nuclear war. We have recently witnessed the building of nuclear shelters, and the sale of survival kits. Once the general idea, that a nuclear war can be survived, permeates a whole society, the likelihood of war increases due to the contradiction of (1) above. Likewise, the leaders of the U.S.S.R. repeatedly tells us that the Soviet Union could survive a war if she was forced into one. The use of the word "survive" seems somewhat suspect. Even if a large percentage survived the initial conflict, the genetical effects are too horrible to contemplate.

The danger of accepting (2), is that the casualty of international conflicts is not understood. The advocate of the deterrent must be able to determine just how near to the brink he

ity is not between Socialism and Capitalism but between the bureaucratic systems evolved by both East and West.

It has been suggested that for Great Britain to disarm and leave America armed is immoral, for we would then be relying on American protection. If this is the case presumably India is relying on an immoral foreign policy. It would not appear immoral if the money now lavished on nuclear weapons were used to aid the underdeveloped countries.

The position is often held that if Great Britain unilaterally renounced nuclear weapons N.A.T.O. would be weakened. This is becoming less and less true. The U.S.A. defence system will become independent of medium range missiles. In any case it would not weaken the West sufficiently to let the presumed threat from the East materialise.

A Duty

(B) The Unilateralists worked extremely hard to get the Labour Party committed to their policy. This they succeeded in doing at the last Party Conference through the normal democratic channels. The leadership rejected the official policy and used the machinery of the party, which was committed to unilateralism, to work against the official policy. It is therefore surprising that many people had to look to other methods of protest. I also think if a democratic majority pursue a course leading to self-destruction that the minority are duty bound to use every possible method for the reversal of the course.

Yours faithfully,
PETER M. ABELL.

Research Student

SIR—The statement made in last week's "Union News" that lecturers in Leeds University spend too much time on research, is completely unfounded, although it is true that a few do not know how to conduct a lecture to the best advantage for the average student, and many have little or no teaching before they enter University. Surely every University serves two primary functions, of equal importance:

1. to educate students to a graduate standard and
2. to guide post-graduate students through a research course.

Education, basically is to teach people to think, and university education to fulfil all requirements of higher education. Research is to develop this thinking ability.



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LEEDS TIED UP IN NOTTS.

Sportorial

WE have at Weetwood the finest playing fields of any university in the country—how often have we heard these remarks, and from how many people?

It must be borne in mind, however, that these fine facilities are utilised to the full only twice a week, the indoor clubs and the outdoor athletes training indoors must, for the most part, use the men's gymnasium.

Admittedly new gymnasia are going to be built, sometime, but they should have already been built. When two clubs have to use the gym at the same time, and when you can't play indoor football without banging into a bench or the parallel bars, things are to say the least, inadequate. What happens when you have exhausted yourself in our fine gymnasium. You return to the luxurious changing room to find your clothes piled on top of cupboards, or being walked on, because there are not enough pegs to go round.

Lead the way

Moving to one of the most important recreational sports, swimming. Anyone accustomed to the standards set by Blackpool's Derby Baths, or the Wales Empire Pool would be flabbergasted to come to Leeds, a city of two-thirds of a million inhabitants, and the metropolis of the countries biggest county, to find that there is no pool indoors longer than 25 yards, and competitive diving boards are non-existent. Surely this University should set an example and lead the way.

JUDO

Judo is a sport which is not limited by seasons. It is practised both winter and summer, both during term-time, and vacations which usually bring a general degradation of standards. Ironically however the team has been very successful during the long summer recession.

It was during the summer months that the university took part in the North-Eastern Open Area Championships, and having reached the finals will meet Huddersfield at Sheffield. The team won the great majority of its contests in its five team pool to get to this stage, thus demonstrating once more the strength of the team, which included J. Taylor, T. Thompson, G. Holling, D. Smith and D. Jessop.

Black Belt

Graham Holling who has represented British Universities in European students championships entered for the area first Kym contest but was soundly beaten by a massive Brown belt using a dumping throw. Since then Holling has been awarded his Black—an outstanding achievement. Unfortunately the club are without his services for a season.

The number of newcomers has given great encouragement and pleasure to officials. 150 have joined which is a record for this ten year old club. Amongst them is Gary Harpell, a first Dan Black Belt from Kingston, Ontario. He will no doubt prove to be a great asset to the club. There is also a lady Green belt—yes, there are many women participants in this skilful sport.

Second Best

Leeds University have at times provided half the northern Universities judo team and is probably second only to London in strength. To improve the standard of members, particularly beginners, a special week-end course is being held soon with expert Black Belt tuition.

This is a club which is bringing great credit to the university although it does not get the headlines and publicity that it deserves.

by RONNIE GRIFFITH

NOTTINGHAM UNIV 4, LEEDS UNIV. 2

The first XI are supposed to have a fine team spirit. Maybe, but what is missing is a team plan and team understanding. The whole side was lacking in ideas, initiative and craft while their opponents knew what they wanted, and did it, by the tune of 4 goals to 2.

Leeds kicked off against a strong wind and the sun. After only five minutes the ball was worked gradually up the left wing to Robinson. Price thoughtfully ran on to a through ball, centred along the ground across the goal to Gargett who easily side-footed it in from two yards.

Notts deservedly equalised after a quarter of an hour when Lightburn, their captain headed home a free kick. From this point they began to take command, showing their superiority both in attack and defence. They tackled hard and passed accurately, cleverly screened the ball from the Leeds players and thought about every move.

Turner a quicksilver outside-left who was giving his opposing full back the run around scored from the edge of the box at the second attempt.

After 40 minutes, an unnecessary handling of the ball resulted in Lightburn, a Football League player converting from the spot.

Gelthorpe, who had been sending some fine centres over was rewarded when Robinson raced in from the opposite wing to score from a rebound.

Early in the second half Shipley increased Notts' lead by putting the finishing touch to a bout of close passing. Although they did not score again the result was never in doubt. The Leeds attack often consisted of a lone raider against a competent defence was groping around for inspiration that never came.

No one player can be blamed. One thing was obvious however; Nottingham had been training, and training together, while Leeds hadn't and were totally unfit.

CLUB TALK

The Fencing club, with Foster, Keighley and indeed all of last year's team available for selection, and L. Fulger returning from Germany, have their ambitions fixed on the Christie, while with a strong sabre team they hope to lift the U.A.U. title.

Another club with eyes on the Christie is the Squash club, who at long last think they can wrest the cup from Manchester, with the aid of Watson, Merlin, Robinson, Dishman, Sullam and captain Bruce Merlin.

Gym club, who have to share the Gymnasium on practice nights and need more equipment, aim to boost club morale by an increase in club social activities.

The loss of Alec Tickle, captain of the English Youths' golf team, is compensated by the promising intake of Freshers. The more even balance of the team should go a long way to regaining the Christie cup, which was lost for the first time in five years.

Despite the absence of a decent indoor swimming pool in the area, which is a shameful state of affairs for a city of this size, both the men's and women's swimming clubs are out to make the best of what they have got. Jennifer Lee is the star of the women's club, while the water polo prospects of the men are brighter than for some time.

Membership of the Table Tennis club is now in three figures. The two University teams have quite a wide programme; the first team consisting of last year's U.A.U. finalists Fullen and Kimble, together with Petersons and Sherwan. There are, besides, five teams in local leagues.

LACROSSE

L.U.L.C. 23 - Mellor 3

Leeds opened their league programme on Saturday with a surprisingly easy victory over Mellor. After only four minutes Wilson, still as skilful as ever, put Leeds one up and from then on a succession of high speed attacks had Mellor reeling. Superb shots from Wilson, Sharples and 'new boy' David Lowe, who must be praised for a wonderful debut, were just too much for the young Mellor goalkeeper. The onslaught continued in the second half, although the visitors did manage to score a third during a slack Leeds defensive period. This victory gives the club a wonderful start in the second division, and although there are harder battles to come, Leeds must surely look ahead to a bright season.

HOCKEY

MISSED CHANCES

Leeds U. 0, W. Riding 2

After a dismal morning the sun came out to welcome the men's hockey team to Weetwood for the first game of the season writes GRAHAM WALSH.

Their opponents the West Riding XI, fielded a very strong side which included several county players. Leeds were without Aggarwal who failed to turn up in time for the "bully off", and was replaced by Rhodes.

Leeds missed a good opportunity to take the lead in the 25th minute when Pearmund failed to connect in front of an open goal.

Late Rally

Leeds got back into the game early in the second half, but the West Riding side took the lead in the 11th minute when their inside right beat three men in a fine dribble. They increased their lead three minutes later when a lapse in the Leeds defence allowed the opposing centre forward to score from close range.

Leeds then fought back and began to attack more frequently, but the forwards lacked finishing power. Outstanding for Leeds were the half-backs Haddon, Wickham and Burnham. The Home team could have won if they had taken their chances but it would have been an injustice to a fine West Riding side.

RUGBY RESULT

Davenport 9pts, Leeds Univ. 3pts.
(Try: Morris)

SPORTSWOMAN

OF THE WEEK

VAL FAULKNER



the first eleven, Val has now given up hockey in order to devote more time to squash and tennis. In her two seasons, however, she has gained her colours, represented Leeds in Inter-University matches and was also chosen as reserve for the Northern Universities eleven.

VERSATILE

Hockey, however, is only secondary to tennis and squash. For both these games Val has gained full colours and has played for both in WIVAB matches. In her first tennis season, partnered by Cynthia Bibby, she won the British Universities tennis championship and also achieved the remarkable record of never losing a match.

Val says she tries to play squash regularly, but as there is only one Union court, finds this difficult. She can beat most squash players in the University, including most of the men. This year Val is captain of both squash and tennis teams. Under her enthusiastic leadership both teams should enjoy successful seasons.

Val has recently taken up a more unusual sport—Fives. She decided this when Bill Nelson, captain of the fives club told her that he had never seen or heard of a woman playing fives. Val rose to the challenge and played her first game last Saturday.

In spite of her many achievements Val remains an extremely modest person, as is shown by her final comment on her sporting successes, "Well, you know, I've been very lucky."



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