

Union to have Travel Bureau? Sheffield Example may be followed

SHEFFIELD University Union have formed a travel agency of their own with the full backing of the N.U.S. Among various concessions that they receive, is a 5 per cent. discount on all travel expenses.

A report of this led to an investigation by Leeds Union Executive. A sub-committee will meet on Friday to discuss the possibilities of such a project, with a possible trip to Sheffield in view. Any information that is gathered from the visit will be presented to a sub-committee in the Union, and the matter discussed.

Expansion Necessary

One of the most important points under discussion will be an analysis of the costs. Should a travel agency be run in the Union, it will require an expansion of the N.U.S. office. More staff will be needed, telephones, and a cash register, to mention but a few necessities. Moreover, it will be difficult to have any plan in operation by this term, since the majority of bookings are over by Easter.

In a letter to Brian McArthur, Colin Braggins, the manager of the N.U.S. travel department, estimated the

travel bookings would fall into three categories: inclusive holidays, student charter flights, and special train group facilities. On the first the N.U.S. are prepared to allow a 5 per cent. discount, and also on the second where they are operated by N.U.S. Nothing has been settled for the third or for flights operated by foreign students travel bureaux, but it is possible that in the future some reductions might be made.

Visit to Russia

With reference to the proposed visit to the Soviet Union, information of which was placed on the day to day notice board last week, N.U.S. secretary David Merriman is considering filing a complaint. Notice of the trip reached Leeds only last week, while the names of all people interested had to be submitted on Monday. This meant that only few people in the Union were able to take advantage of the offer.

Trips to the U.S.S.R. are difficult to come by. It is a pity that this one was largely ineffective for members of this University. However, if a better travel service is brought into operation in the future, it should be a great advantage to all.



Two examples of Indian art: left, by Tilak Gunawardhana, and right, by Malak Khozai. The exhibition contains examples of work from N. and S. India and from Kashmir, and most of it is of traditional Indian design.

NABARRO v. THE REST

MR. GERALD NABARRO, M.P., addressed a meeting in the Social Room on Friday last. Although ostensibly a meeting of the Conservative Society, the Left Wing organisations were well represented.

They demonstrated the fact by numerous bouts of hissing and booing. Mr. Nabarro attempted to carry off the meeting without friction, but as the meeting progressed and his opponents became more heated he found it difficult to keep his temper and retaliated by refusing to answer questions.

In the end, however, he left the meeting as unruffled as when he entered—which could not be said for certain prominent members of this Union.

THE N.U.S. Travel Film will be shown in the Riley Smith Hall at 1-15 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30th. The film should be of great interest to anyone planning a trip abroad in the Summer Vacation, and furthermore admission is free. . . .

LABOUR PARTY BLAMED FOR SMALLPOX

Mr. Harold Gurden, Conservative M.P. for Selly Oak, Birmingham, speaking at a meeting of the United Nations Student Organization this week, blamed the Labour Party for the recent outbreaks of smallpox. He claimed that had it not been for their opposition, the Immigration Bill would have been in force on 1st January, and the recent outbreaks would not have occurred.

England, Mr. Gurden said, was the most over-populated country in Europe. He estimated that more than 100,000 immigrants must have entered Britain in 1961. These people had never seen people living as we in England ex-

pected them to live.

Among immigrants, T.B., vice, gambling, dope-traffic, and insanitary habits existed. Mr. Gurden said that he had evidence from his own constituency, Selly Oak, that attics and cellars there were being used as gambling dens, and dope traffic was rampant. There were those immigrants, he said, who saw no harm in living off prostitution, or immoral earnings.

At this point, Mr. Cliff Slaughter, who seemed to speak with the whole meeting behind him, interjected: "I have never heard such ignorant and stupid rubbish in a University before in my life."

Students Warned V-C forbids Halls raids

UNION NEWS on Wednesday received a message from the Vice-Chancellor regarding the raiding of Halls of Residence, to which he has asked us to give publicity. It reads:

The Vice-Chancellor wishes to remind students that there must be no raiding of any Hall of Residence by students or groups of students who do not belong to the Hall.

In the event of any such raid, severe disciplinary action may be taken.

The reason for such a reminder at this particular time is not known, but it will be remembered that towards the end of last term Tetley Hall was raided by male students after the Engineers' smoker.

It seems that the authorities are now proposing to clamp down firmly on this practice. Damage was caused

at the raid on Tetley which meant a lot of time and money had to be spent in clearing up.

Also last term, minor damage was caused at Bodington Hall, when fire hoses and earth were used in Mischief Night battles. On this occasion, the Vice-Chancellor took no action, but the Dean of the hall imposed a fine on all those concerned. Even this has now been dropped, due to the goodwill of some hall members in owning up.

Now the Vice-Chancellor has decided to take matters into his own hands, but if previous years are anything to go by, this would not seem to herald any revolutionary change as regards the attitude of the university to hall raids and similar activities.

★ ★
LAST Monday (January 22nd), Dr. Dadoo, exiled President of the South African Indian National Congress, declared open the first Arts and Crafts Exhibition to be held in the Union this year. This show has been organised in connection with "India Week" celebrations now going on in the Union.

NEWS IN BRIEF

"GONGA" — this is the peculiar name given to a venture by eight students from Bodington. They have invested their savings in an old ambulance in which they plan to visit the U.S.S.R. in the Summer Vac. What they plan to do in U.S.S.R., however, is anyone's guess, for when asked the purpose of their visit our reporter was met by sarcastic grins.

"CROSSCOURTS," a new magazine dealing chiefly with the arts and politics, will be produced in Bodington sometime this term. Hugh Guinness will be editor, with Tim May and Dave Amies to assist him. Another paper already exists in Bodington, but "Crosscourts" is not being produced with the intention of rivaling it.

Chess Victor

THIS year's Northern Universities Chess Association Individual Championship was held in Liverpool, in the form of a seven-round Swiss Tournament. Twenty players from Northern Universities took part and R. A. Beach, of Leeds, played extremely well to win the tournament without conceding a single match. A. C. Evans also played well to finish fourth equal.

Sir Charles Reflects

"The English University aims to be a home of learning and research as well as a home of higher education; this is an essential characteristic of university life."

Thus said Sir Charles Morris, Vice-Chancellor, when he gave a Union lecture last Tuesday entitled "Some Reflections on the University of Leeds."

The University was, he said, in the middle of a period of great growth and development and, if it continued along its present lines it would conform to the central tradition of the English Universities. Its character has changed little apart from the commitment to a "large" rather than "small" University.

To maintain the essential character of the University will require an act of national policy and therefore a political one; there can thus be no certainty that the present character of the university will remain unchanged.

He remarked that the Government probably held the view that the research aspect of the university was rather more important than the educational, but the Government must consider research and the universities as a whole, and should continue to do so until the character is changed.



SIR CHARLES MORRIS
Photo: "Yorkshire Post"

Turning to Leeds, Sir Charles assumed that the English "idea" will be preserved, or at least Leeds would seek to preserve it. He then considered the academic staff and the students.

He thought we were fortunate in that university teaching posts were still popular, but already there was a notable drift to other employment, and also to the south of the country. The university would have to attract the best academic staff possible and to do this, we must provide the educational facilities, reasonable salaries, and be able to offer an attractive university way of life.

As for students, Sir Charles thought they played an enormous part in building up the good reputation of any university. The individual student must be given the greatest opportunity, irrespective of whether he is average, "unusual," or ambitious. All must be given the fullest possible opportunity to thrive.

He concluded by saying that student opinion must be well considered, and he congratulated Leeds on achieving a good degree of success in this sphere. Important issues, however, were continually looming over the horizon and would provide a severe test for us all in the coming sessions.

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UNION NEWS



Weekly Newspaper of Leeds University Union

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LEFT OR RIGHT

A CONSTANT criticism on Union News is that it has a Left Wing bias, and looking over past issues one could be excused for thinking that this is true. We on Union News do not like this situation. Some of us are Left Wing, but others incline to the Right; and some do not care at all.

In other words, we are a cross section of the Union with only one thing in common—a desire to produce a good newspaper which reflects all aspects of student opinion fairly and impartially. Production of a good paper is by no means easy—we all have to study, and there are few people in the Union who are willing to give up the time necessary. Many who do live to regret it, as they face life without a degree. Few who are not on the paper realise the difficulties involved.

However this is not the crux of the matter, although there is a connection which will become apparent.

The point made above is that Union News is not composed of socialists bent on

turning the Union into a hotbed of Left intrigue. Why then is there this apparent Left bias? Simply because the Left Wing are the most active. If we ask for articles on any subject, those who are most reliable and who produce material on time are from the Left. In fact, a short time on Union News almost convinces one that all Union members are Left-Wingers.

There is a simple answer to this. Those who complain at our bias must do something. Union News is not a closed shop. We will accept articles from all points of view by anyone who offers them if they are well written. Seek out the Editor and staff. Give them suggestions and ideas. Write articles and letters. Offer your help in the production of the paper. Anyone can indulge in criticism but it takes a sense of responsibility and ability to come and offer help.

This issue sees a change of Editor and it is to be hoped that this change will herald a new era. Union News is the paper of Leeds University Union; only Union members can make it really so.

A STUDENT at Edinburgh has put in a plea for more peas in the official eating-places. He suggests that people could "help themselves towards health for a penny per veg. portion."

Into the Mouth of the Lion of Judah

by a Member of the Expedition

A PARTY of fifteen, which includes students from this University, will be going on an expedition to Ethiopia during the Summer vacation. This idea was enthusiastically received by the Ethiopian Embassy.

The expedition, which is backed by the University and "War on Want," intends to make a film and tape recordings of the more interesting parts of the three-month expedition. At the present the expedition is fighting its two main hurdles—finances and transport. They hope to get more support from the Union and local firms than has been forthcoming in previous years.

A wide field of study will be covered, on the problems involved in the development of a cotton plantation pilot scheme. This scheme is a joint venture of the Ethiopian Government and Mitchell Cotts Ltd., on funds loaned by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. It is being backed by U.N.O. and F.A.O. It is hoped to base the efficient intensive production of cotton in the Lower Awash Basin on this scheme. At present all Ethiopian cotton is grown in the mountain valleys, under poor climatic conditions in sparsely planted land.

London Win Debate

KING'S COLLEGE, London, won the fourth regional round of the N.U.S. and Observer Debates Competition held last week. London and Birmingham proposed the motion "That Britain is still Great," while Liverpool and Manchester opposed. A detailed report of the complete debate appears on Page 4.

Flat nears Completion



THE first serious attempt to do something about Union overcrowding is now showing signs of success. The flat on the top floor of the Union building that used to be occupied by the Head Porter is undergoing adaptation for use by Union members.

The new Typing Room, as the picture shows, has been equipped with three new typewriters; this room is now in



Moral Support For C.N.D.

A MORAL boost was given to C.N.D. by the Provost of Southwark Cathedral in his talk to a meeting of S.C.M. on Monday. With dry, sardonic humour he attacked the "great" leaders of the political arena who play the part of children. They brandish their bombs.

Unaware of the consequences of their actions, ignorant that one 15 megaton bomb has 5 times more power than all the ammunition of World War II piled together, they refuse to recognize the fact that they are killing unborn children and helping to destroy not only creation but creativity—this is utter blasphemy.

What can the ordinary person do to put a stop to this immorality? Here the Provost lays down a heavy hand in answering that man, in the first and last resort, must follow his conscience, even where it entails breaking the law of the country. The Provost followed close behind Bertrand Russell in advocating a policy of civil disobedience, putting the universal law of morality over and above the law of the State.

A powerful argument in his favour was the trial of the Nazi leaders at the end of the last war. They professed to have obeyed the law of their country—but were condemned as having broken the inter-

national law of morality. The Bishop ended on an optimistic note, hoping that men would quickly awaken to the wide-



spread immorality committed before their very eyes, and that public opinion would raise its true voice.

Executive News

SUPPLEMENTARY grant of £25 has been awarded to Bridge Club to cover the cost of their matches.

THERE has been a recommendation that Union News be given equipment to the value of £165 to compensate for lack of space and to bring the office into some kind of order!

THERE has been a recommendation that Union Diary be increased in size and contain much of the information now in the handbook. Thus the student would have a booklet-diary. In conjunction with this the handbook would be abridged for the "Fresher's Conference." The budget for this scheme is to be produced at next executive.

RECOMMENDATION that Miss Betty Tosen, of the Anti Apartheid Committee, be sent to a conference of West Riding Co-ordinate Committee against racialism in Bradford on 28th January.

It Happened Elsewhere

THE Oxbridge suicide rate is thirty-six times the national average, and at Cambridge there have been three deaths in three months. It is hoped that a telephone system will largely solve this problem. A twenty-four hour telephone service to help those contemplating suicide is to open in Cambridge under the auspices of two vicars there. . . .

WANT to make money? Some Edinburgh students have found a way. They bought up scores of 3/6 tickets for the Art College Dance featuring "The Temperance Seven" and sold them all over the city for prices up to £2 10s. . . .

LAST term's fight between an African student and a porter in London University refec. has had lengthy repercussions. It appears that the student, when called before the Warden, found the case pre-judged on behalf of the porter. This has resulted in discussion over the office of Warden and his relationship with the President of the Union. . . .

BELFAST are already well under way with their Rag Programme. They have decided to put the emphasis on Rag Day and not Rag Week, although the usual Rag Week divisions will not be neglected. Eve-of-Rag will be marked by a Tramp's Ball.

THE Persian Government has closed the university of Tehran "for an indefinite period." Fighting broke out and when the students began forcing their way through the police ranks, troops counter-attacked with tear-gas grenades and rounded up all the students they could find.

Colonies are too poor

IN the last forty years an outdated principle of colonial exploitation has had serious effects on British development, said Mr. John Ever at a meeting of Labour society last week. Mr. Ever is the Secretary of the Movement for Colonial Freedom. He maintained that colonialism was only economically profitable while there were new territories with fresh sources of wealth readily available. Concentration by Britain on overseas investment while non-colonial powers developed internal resources has been forcing her out of world markets. New markets, said Mr. Ever, are available in former colonies which have developed strong governments and a high standard of living. These markets could help to solve Britain's economic problems. So far most former colonies are too poor to provide large amounts of trade.

Mr. Ever concluded by maintaining that, if only for economic reasons, Britain must abandon her colonial policy and concentrate on internal expansion to provide the goods so desperately needed by two-thirds of the world.

TATLER

BOAR LANE

SUNDAY AND ALL WEEK

WARREN FINNERTY

CARL LEE

THE FREDDIE REDD QUARTET

in Shirley Clarke's

THE

CONNECTION (X)

also Magali Noel

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Have you seen this week's New Statesman? Universities Feature

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GREG CHAMBERLAIN TAKES OVER

Change of Editor Heralds 1962

IT is with a feeling of power that I witness the change of editorship of *Union News*.

For once this column has a chance to cast its critical eye over the vices and virtues of "the Management." What can we say of Messrs. Walsh and Chamberlain?

Of late, the normal harassed expression, which characterised Gordon Walsh, has disappeared, to be replaced by the cheerful light of freedom. In his own words, "a great weight has been lifted off my shoulders."

His resignation is due to the fact that he is second year English and presumably desires to become G. Walsh, B.A. However, this office has not seen the last of him, as he will now take charge of design and page layout in order to ease the tremendous burden of work on the Editor.



A most important part of the Editor's job—Walsh and Chamberlain study the range of types available at our new printers.

Photos by Richard Morley

by

Gilbert Darrow

Gordon has been the moving spirit behind the change to the Huddersfield printers, which has resulted in "The New Union News," and has been in personal contact with Khrushchev, De Gaulle, Kennedy and MacMillan. He has made an impression on the history of *Union News*.

What of his successor, Greg ("enter a beard followed by") Chamberlain? One thing which may prove a challenge to him is his comparative "youth" in regard to the newspaper—he joined the staff only in October—but his rise has been significant, from salesman to News Editor, to Assistant Editor, and he has enthusiasm on his side.

Likewise a second year, this time in History, Greg boasts a remarkable combination of interests—C.N.D., J.S.A., ice skating, Jean-Paul Sartre, Wagner ("one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived")—and hails from Colchester in Essex. If *Union News* begins to assume the look of South American journalism this will be caused by nothing more dangerous than the fact that the new Editor has chosen as his hobby the collecting of South American newspapers.

Finally, I feel a prediction, as to the direction that the paper will move under a new

hand, is called for. It certainly will not go right-wing from the top, it will still feel the labours of experiment, it will continue to make enemies—and the sales will continue to give no concern to the Business Manager. In short, Greg is "in succession."

A Bit Thick

"Hello, Mr. —" said a well-known and much respected member of *Union Office* to a well-known and much respected member of *Weetwood Pavilion* staff on the phone the other day, "Have you got a cold?"

An apparently affirmative reply—then:

"I thought you sounded a bit thick in the head."

Hardly the season for compliments, it would seem.

The Other Epidemic

The new term was barely two days old and it had started again. Four coats were found to be missing from the *Union* after Wednesday evening entertainment.

The immediate reaction was to blame the members of the visiting team in the *Union*, but is this sort of conjecture good enough? We had it last term and we appear to still have it this term. Thieves are at work!

It is tempting to fall back on the old stand-by that the thefts are by people from outside, but the facts deny this. Articles are removed in places easily accessible only to members of the *University* and *Union*. It's a pretty raw state of affairs when we are unable to trust the fellow-student who may be sitting next to us as we read this paper. But it has come to this.

Even as I write I am informed of a ruck-sack which has been opened and articles removed within the precincts of the *Parkinson* building. It could have been your belongings that were stolen!

Much as I applaud the setting up of a valuables deposit room, it makes me feel sad to realise that the present outbreak of thefts has brought us to this. It isn't many years since a group of students were convicted for a string of thefts. I prophesy that similar convictions may be witnessed by the present generation if the trend continues.

Sick Humanity

Some of the stupid and insulting remarks about Pakistanis made by some members of the public during the recent smallpox scare have made my blood boil. And to return to *University* and hear so-called intelligent students echoing some of these remarks is a depressing as the hysterical Fascist painting attacks last term.

Perhaps those of you who have weakened to the recent remarks may be interested in how sick this type of mentality can be.

Prominently displayed on a wall in Newcastle this Christmas (the season of goodwill to all men) was this charming contribution to blessed humanity:

ALL WOGS HAVE V.D.
After you, fellow-Britisher.

RAG

preparations are now under way, and YOUR help is needed.

Tyke

contributions will be gratefully accepted in Rag Office (Union Top Corridor).

Rag Revue

auditions will be held soon, and volunteers are wanted now.

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QUOTES

"Gregarious teenagers could congregate there around a juke-box and Boy Scout meetings could be held in the shelter."

—U.S. Defense Department pamphlet on nuclear fall-out protection.

"Do I need to talk to you any more about curves?"

—Economics lecturer.

"He was awfully strange at the *Union News*' party."

—Overheard in cafe.

"In their course the students and lecturers are always on the verge of mental exertion."

—A member of the Holdsworth speaking of Engineers.

"I suppose I'm a sort of pseudo-Trot."

—New member of "*Union News*" staff.

"The return of Lucretia? I think it's a lot of bullshit—and print that if you dare!"

—Answer to U.N. questionnaire.

"A metallurgist is a person who knows the difference between a crude ore and virgin metal."

—Chemical engineer.

"Where have the proud horses that once used to provide our farm power gone?"

—Letter to "*Sunday Express*."

"Mixed halls of residence? I'm agin' it: they have all the disadvantages of married life and none of the advantages."

—Stan Williams, Pres. of Devon Hall.

"I'll buy a few copies—it'll be the first time I've bought '*Union News*' for over a year."

—Fred Kidd, on reading proofs of his "*Profile*" last week.

"I am a man of violence and passion."

—New "*U.N.*" Editor.

"Special improvements? Change the staff."

—Answer to U.N. questionnaire.



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SCRUTINY

THE ARTS SECTION

Debates

Observer Competition

DEFINITIONS of greatness formed the substance of the fourth regional rounds of the N.U.S. and the "Observer" Debates Competition. The judges were Mr. Kenneth Harris, of "The Observer," Lady Morris, and Professor Grebenik. First to speak was Mr. Swarbrick, of King's College, London, who led what was to be the winning team.

He proposed the motion that "This House Believes that Britain is still Great," according to him greatness depended on how much a country contributed to the free world: as an American bomb base, as a colonial liberator, as an economic binder of Europe and the Commonwealth—Britain is great.

Mr. Parker, of Liverpool opposed, getting as excited as a man with a mouse up his shirt. He asserted that the reds were taking over an England that banned the bomb, telly, and mammon, where there was no democracy and the budget would not work. He tried to catch his mouse in so many different places, he would never have succeeded.

Mr. Klevan, of Birmingham, on the proposing side, contended that the bomb marchers showed the greatness of Britain. He led the team that came second. What is more we

have had no revolutions for some time and have a great concern for the individual, he said. The guns might wait in Paris, but here the law defended all.

Then Miss Alice Parker, of Manchester, spoke. She opposed the motion because "The Englishman has no tolerance, generosity, or frivolity." She had the looks of a robust Jane Austen Heroine, with an ivory skin that went wonderfully with her gown and little black dress. She had shoulder-length black hair. Discussing her speech would be more to the point, only no-one knew what it was about. The lady herself refused points of information as she did not speak to strange gentlemen.

In summing up for the proposition, Mr. Large, of Birmingham, as agitated and moustached as a young Groucho Marx, stated that England was great for her humanity, truth, and simplicity. Mr. Andrick, of Manchester, claimed Britain was more selfish and hesitant.

Then while the judges made their decision, the visiting contestants told various blue jokes. Perhaps this part of the evening should have been reported in full? Incidentally, the opposition won the day, getting 34 votes against the proposition's 44.

JOHN MOWAT.

Films

ISRAEL'S BIRTH

"ALL we have is our willingness to die." This sentence epitomizes the great theme of *Exodus* (now in its last week at the *Majestic*).

Because of the theme's vast complexity and scope, however, the production fails to do it full justice. Instead there are parts which are brilliant and others which are only mediocre.

The story is the post-war emigration of the Jews to Palestine and the subsequent struggle against the British to establish the state of Israel.

Except for brilliant and moving episodes like the hunger strike of emigre Jews on a ship in Famagusta harbour and the prison revolt at Acre, the film fails to bring out a sufficient Jewish feeling of atmosphere.

There are moments when one is repulsed by the American accents, when a leader of the Jewish resistance in Israel moans to American girl-friend: "I love you kid."

The film is naively anti-British much of the time, but it does give some idea of the kind of mentality which existed among our colonial administrators at that time. The tenacious spirit of Judaism is well brought out in the relationship between the American woman, Katy, and her Jewish associates, notably the young Karen.

The scenes on the kibbutzim in Israel are particularly good, displaying that curious and wonderful communism that is only to be seen in an Israeli kibbutz.

As a whole, however, the film lacks a cohesion which it unsuccessfully tries to give with a rather trite love theme.

★ ★
VIVIEN LEIGH as a lonely nymphomaniac, desperately trying to reform and find happiness; Marlon

Brando as a hard, sometimes brutal, southerner with Polish parents. The casting of the main roles in *A Streetcar Named Desire* (Tatler) brings one up with a start at first—it takes some minutes for one to accept Brando in particular. However, as the film progresses, one realises that in fact the casting was admirable, with both actors well suited to their parts.

For the first hour of the film (it lasts for two), progress in the plot is slow. Blanche (Vivien Leigh) arrives from her home town nervous, pitiful and on the verge of insanity. She is to live with her sister (Kim Hunter) and brother-in-law (Brando). Her first shock is their house: in the slum quarter of New Orleans. Two rooms and a bathroom, with no privacy for anyone. These are the foundations.

It is difficult in so few words as I have at my disposal to give more than an outline of the plot; it is impossible to convey the masterly build-up of character that Tennessee Williams (who adapted the film from his own award-winning play) achieves. The complete immersion in character of the three main actors, the side-effects that build up the whole, would make an essay. It must suffice to say that the film is a masterpiece of emotion; if you have missed it so far, take this opportunity of seeing it at the Tatler.

Also showing is a splendid little (fifty-minute) French film, *The Crimson Curtain*. The sound-track, in English, contains no dialogue; it is a commentary in short-story form by the young hero. Make sure you arrive in time to see it.

★ ★
THE action of *The Angel Wore Red* (Tower) takes place in Spain in 1936 during the Civil War. Dirk Bogarde takes the part of a renegade priest, who found the ties of the church too strong for him. He is concerned with keeping secret the hiding place of a Holy Relic, being helped in this task by his "girl-friend" (Ava Gardner). Bogarde plays his part ably, but is not particularly inspiring, and Ava Gardner does not make a lasting impression. Although the film only lasts for just over one and a half hours, it seems to drag on much longer and would probably be enjoyed more by those conversant with the doctrine and superstition of the Roman Catholic Church.

★ ★
SPENCER TRACY and Frank Sinatra star in *The Devil at 4 o'clock* (Odeon), a very successful screen production of the equally successful novel.

Tracy plays the part of a drunken priest in charge of a children's leper colony on the volcanic island of Talua. Sinatra, together with Kerwin Matthews and Pierre Aumont, are convicts being transported by plane to prison in Tahiti, the plane landing overnight at Talua. While the convicts are on the island there is a volcanic eruption which threatens the island and cuts off the leper colony in the mountains. Tracy manages to persuade the convicts to return with him and be parachuted to the hospital in an attempt to bring the children and staff to safety.

Unfair Comment on Outbreak

SIR.—Your comments on the "racial" aspect of the smallpox outbreak as regards the Government are uninformed and unfair.

The Government, by law, has been unable and will continue to be unable until the Immigration Bill comes into effect, to require immigrants from Commonwealth countries to show a clean bill of health (including smallpox vaccination).

If you blame the present government for not making general compulsory vaccination it should be remembered that vaccination was compulsory until the National Health Act, when Aneurin Bevan put the whole business on a voluntary basis. The majority of people since then have not bothered (even though most doctors advise mothers to have their children vaccinated) and therefore have only themselves to blame for not having ensured smallpox prevention for themselves and their children.

Yours, etc.,
P. M. WOODFORD.
Lyddon Hall,
Leeds University.

Dogmas of Hate

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr. Norman Talbot, says "We are left with no excuse for accepting any dogmas of hate."

This statement is apparently intended to demonstrate the wickedness of tolerating people who do not

hurt if people take them reasonably and do not get emotional over them, and it is only of words that we are speaking. It is a sad reflection that in a university—the traditional home of free speech—all people, even if they are in the lunatic fringe, should not be able to state their opinions. Our principle in dealing with Fascism should be:

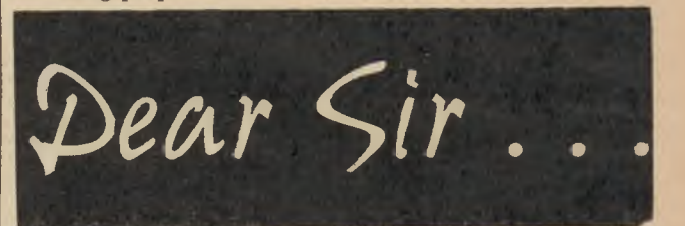
Listen to them, forgive them, and teach them, for they know not what they do!

Yours, etc.,
GEOFFREY SELWYN.
Leeds University Union.

Hoist With Own Petard

SIR.—May I congratulate Mr. Norman Talbot on managing, in his excellent reply to my letter of last term, so adeptly to hoist himself with his own petard? After providing several good, though insufficient, reasons why we should not tolerate the Fascists, he went on, in a final paragraph with which I heartily agree, to preach that we should love our neighbour and forgive our enemies.

What he meant, of course, was that the Fascists should do these things; but the text applies to all of us. Mr. Talbot, however, gave me no contradiction of my main



think like oneself. In my opinion, the extension of tolerance to someone does not imply acceptance of his viewpoint, whether or not that viewpoint be a "dogma of hate." It is far more sensible to bring such sordid and distorted fanatics as the B.N.P. into full view by allowing them free speech and, by our own exercise of the same right, to demonstrate their wickedness and folly. Suppression only makes martyrs and encourages malcontents. It never solves anything.

Mr. Banks calls this interpretation of free speech "woolly and amoral," because it apparently implies that "all doctrines are of equal validity and truth."

It is obviously ridiculous to accept this implication, but how can one decide on a doctrine's validity and truth if one never has it fairly and impartially debated? Mr. Talbot might answer that Fascism has proved itself to be worthy of outlawing, but I say that truth needs to be freshly demonstrated very frequently. Not everyone studies history, and people have short memories.

As for the charge of amorality, the only moral principle involved is the one that says: "A man may say or do what he likes, so long as he does not hurt someone thereby." Words never

point: that the way to fight intolerance is not to be found in further intolerance; it is, indeed, to be found in loving our neighbour and forgiving our enemies, even when they refuse to love or forgive us. Mr. Talbot's Christianity forgets the crucifixion.

These, however, may not seem to be adequate measures; if we must go further in fighting Fascism, we must accept—as I gladly accept—Mr. Talbot's point that Fascism should be resisted "not by persecution, of course, but by a clear, firm, and persistent denial." Mr. Talbot's letter (with which I have no quarrel except that it desired to invalidate my own) is exactly such a denial; a refusal, on a mere majority vote, by this Union to allow Fascists to be heard here; a leading article in the *Union News*, which cannot afford to be a political paper, condemning the B.N.P.; and a persistent singling out of these people for criticism in matters where they are not alone guilty; these to my mind constitute one of the worst forms of persecution which our laws will allow, or of which our National Character is capable.

Yours, etc.,
H. GRENFELL-BANKS.
Wesley College,
Headingley.

LIVELY MINDS WRITE
THE GUARDIAN...

BIG GAME HUNTER



To Leonard Beaton, war is what happens when diplomacy fails. To his way of thinking, there is no such thing as a military operation pure of political undertones: it is all part of a bigger game, the world's game. Which explains why, when he joined *The Guardian* as Defence Correspondent, he insisted on doubling the role with that of understudying the diplomatic field.

Leonard Beaton's knowledge is immense—he has been known to set the Defence Minister gently right on questions of fact—but he looks beyond the immediate moves in the game to take the larger view. He is creative because he is far-sighted, and through his telescopic sights

Guardian readers share a glimpse of the ultimate issues behind the day-to-day bluff and counter-bluff, note and counter-note.

And at the same time his is a balanced view. The consequence of which is that Leonard Beaton's readers are neither startled into false panic nor lulled into the complacent belief that ours is the safest of all possible worlds.

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RACIALISM IN BRITAIN

Part One: Prejudice and Discrimination

DURING my lifetime some six million Jews were brutally murdered, supposedly on account of their "race." The whole world has been shocked by the revelations of Nuremberg and Eichmann trials. The apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa and the oppression of coloured inhabitants of the Southern States of America have been almost universally condemned.

Now Britain, too, has a colour problem. In recent years large coloured communities have sprung up in many of our cities. Here, too, we have had race riots, in Notting Hill, Middlesbrough and Nottingham. It is the purpose of this article to look at the causes of "racial" tension, to examine some of the arguments put forward by aversionists, and to answer them, suggesting possible means of combating racialism with a view towards stopping the present drift of public opinion towards accepting the coloured man as an inferior, second-class citizen.

I must state quite clearly that the views expressed here are my own and are not necessarily shared by fellow members of the Anti-Racialist Committee, the Communist Party, or other Marxists. Criticisms of this article would be both welcome and valuable.

Before proceeding any further some definition of race is necessary. The word has broad usage, from the human race as a whole to just a single family. Generally it implies a group of people with common ancestry. Often when race is discussed two other ideas are stated or implied—namely that "race" can be distinguished by inherited differences, and that some "races" are superior to others.

Differences

Obviously there are physical differences between all human beings, but some groups of people tend to have common features. Negroes tend to have thick

lips, dark skins, broad noses and curly, black, wiry hair. An African looking at Europeans will see people with lank hair, thin noses, meagre lips and pallid features.

It would be difficult not to see that there are mental differences too. I do not mean differences in the sense of "better" or "worse," but differences in attitudes to life, differences in culture. The thought processes of an Australian aborigine will not be the same as those of a skilled

by
KEITH JONES
President of
Anti-Racialist Society

British engineer, but those of a dock labourer will be different to both. The real question is, accepting inherited physical differences, are there any hereditary mental differences, as opposed to differences due to environment?

So far as I am aware the mental ability of a man can be affected by certain genes, but these are distributed on a universal, not a racial basis, and there are no biological grounds for asserting that any given "race" is inherently mentally superior to any other race. The fact that a large percentage of the population of India is illiterate merely points to the inadequacy of educational facilities. How many of us would be able to read or write under similar social conditions? In view of this, when using the word "race"—if I cannot avoid doing so—it will mean "people who are biologically distinguishable from other peoples due to common physical characteristics."

Let us now look at the present situation in this country. At present there are some 250,000 non-Europeans in Britain, of whom approximately two-thirds are West Indians. There is no legal discrimination



AFTER SHARPEVILLE
Police indifferent to 66 dead Africans.

against the minority. But—and it is a big "but"—there is no law making discrimination illegal. There have been widespread reports that it is far more difficult for coloured men to obtain employment than for "whites." A number of hotels, lodging-houses, pubs, dance halls, and so on, all of them public places, operate a colour bar. A local example of this is, of course, the Mecca Ballroom in Bradford, where a coloured man must take his own partner whilst a white man can go in unaccompanied.

The Government's Immigration Bill, clearly a colour bar measure, has received wide support. There is a widespread dislike of interracial marriages. At the same time there are the Fascist groups in our midst constantly agitating against the "colour invasion," keeping up a continual barrage of abuse against the "Holy Trinity" of "Jews, Communists, and Niggers." Their propaganda plays upon prejudice pure and simple and does not stand up to investigation of the facts.

Nevertheless their views are published widely through letters to the Press and can gain considerable support on account of the superficial logic of their statements. One argument constantly used is that the housing shortage is due to the number of coloured immigrants. If there were no coloured immigrants, it is said, there would consequently be more houses for white people. What is overlooked is the fact that in the past ten years more people left Britain than came in, and that the real cause of the housing shortage is the Government's failure to build enough houses.

But this and similar arguments gained 2,112 votes for the B.N.P. candidate at the Moss Side by-election. Perhaps more disturbing are reports that the Tory candidate who was elected used a similar platform. According to recent reports, about one-tenth of the people of Britain are unprejudiced, another one-tenth violently prejudiced, and the rest prejudiced to some extent.

Psychological

There is, of course, a big difference between prejudice and discrimination. Prejudice is an attitude of mind which has three stages of

judgment. For example, "All women are bad drivers: Sarah is a woman, so Sarah is a bad driver." The fallacy is that all women are not bad drivers. It is on this stock mental stereotype that prejudice is based. When tested against individual cases, it may or may not prove groundless. Should Sarah be banned from driving because she is a woman, that would be a case of discrimination.

There appear to be two sets of reasons for translating prejudice to discrimination: social and economic, and reasons due to the individual's psychological make-up. I am inclined to the view that the reasons are entirely social and economic, these being the moulding force in the formation of an individual's personality.

The psychological aspect of racial discrimination seems to be as follows. Man is constantly the scene of inner conflict. Even in primitive communities there is some ideal of conduct and a consciousness of falling short of it. The Freudian psychologist sees three elements in man: the Ego in the middle being constantly admonished by the Super Ego from above and tempted by the Id from below. For Christians and Jews, perhaps, these elements are similar to the concept of the soul, the conscience, and the devil. The Jungian psychologist sees the Id as the archetypal shadow. All agree on the conflict, if not on the means of settling it satisfactorily.

Insecure

No man is wholly satisfied with himself. He is not liked as much as he deserves, or he is not free from sin. He tries, therefore, to assert his own identity, to free himself from his parents and find success in some field of his own choosing.

An easy way of satisfying this need is to join a gang. Small boys do this as soon as they play without supervision. His place is established, he feels secure. But generally the gang reinforces its group and individual confidence by hostility to another group or individual outcast. As the man grows older this need tends to die away, but he may be unsuccessful in life and by and large the less able he is to banish the

gnawing consciousness of his shortcomings, the more likely is he to assert the excellence or superiority of his regiment, club, nation or race.

In the U.S.A., studies have been made of this kind of hostility, usually directed against the Negro, the Jew, and the Communist. It has been found that this hostility is not confined to either

rich or poor but rather to those whose position in any social grouping is insecure—those who have just gone up or down in the world. The man who seizes upon the unfavourable stereotype of a foreigner can use this by saying, "Whatever else I am, at least I am white," or English, etc.

So far it has been suggested that inner conflict is in every human being and that one's dissatisfaction with one's self can be projected on to a stereotype, an outcast, someone visibly different, someone with an "alien" ideology.

It seems to me, as stated above, that the real root cause of the individual's dissatisfaction, his "personality," is social and economic. That hostility should be expressed more violently by those in an uneasy social position seems indicative of this. A look at the position in South Africa strengthens this view. The stereotype provides justification for unjustifiable behaviour. A European views the African as irresponsible and unreliable, and therefore as unfit for training to do a white man's job. The white man's social and economic position is maintained by segregation.

Again, in Germany in the thirties, the Jews were made the scapegoats for a whole host of social evils. If the social evils had not existed, neither would the scapegoat. And today in Britain, the West Indian is fulfilling a similar role. . . .

This week in The Listener

NATION IN PERSPECTIVE No. 1

Denis Austin, research fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies talks about developments in Ghana since independence.

PLATO'S WELFARE STATE

The competing claims of individual liberty and political and social planning, discussed by Renford Bambrough, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

FACE TO FACE

Sir Compton Mackenzie interviewed by John Freeman, Editor of "New Statesman."

FAUST DAMNATION

—the morality of Knowledge, 3

Eric Heller, Professor of German at Northwestern University, Illinois, continues his inquiry and examines the return to Faustian gloom, Valery and Thomas Maun.

CHARGES AGAINST CHRISTIANITY

Have the Christians invented stock moral reactions to life? John Elsom thinks they have; he makes other charges, too.

ADVENTURES IN TRANSLATION

Frank O'Connor on translating Irish poetry.

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THE LAWYERS

an investigation

If you go out of the Union and turn left, walk to the end of the road, and turn left again, you'll find yourself in Lyddon Terrace. In this street of rather shabby terraced houses, a few doors away from Ellerslie Hall, stands a large grey stone Victorian edifice, and over the door a legend proclaims: "Faculty of Law."

This is Law House, the H.Q. of the Faculty of Law. The Law Faculty is by far the smallest in the university, for there is only one department. There are about as many lawyers, altogether, as there are first-year Civil Engineers. There only seems to be one post-graduate lawyer, and he's been on Union Committee for years.

Traditionally, lawyers provide a large number of what are laughably described as the "Top People" of the Union. Some time ago, the lawyers provided a Union President for nine consecutive years. This was no mean achievement, since there is no law block vote, as there is a medical or an engineering block vote. Older members of the staff tend to reminisce about those halcyon days of yes-

tery, and to wonder whether present-day students are of the same calibre.

It may be that they aren't, but the department does provide Rag chairmen, and others who play leading parts in the Union, to a considerable extent, and to a much greater extent than other departments, such as those in the science faculties. For instance, the Conservative Association has a very high proportion of lawyers among its active members — but then, the legal profession is traditionally conservative, if not Conservative.

"Superior"

Law students don't have many lectures: only about nine a week. Most of them seem to have at least one day off completely each week, and one of two half-days as well. They are advised, one might even say encouraged, to make use of the time they do not use for academic work for more general educational purposes. The professorial staff suggest that the time spent at a university should be enjoyed, and should also, preferably, be usefully employed, even though it is not all used for the study of law.

This idea, the idea of a return—at least partially—to the ancient concept of a university as a place of education in the broadest sense, preparing the student for life as a whole rather than for a job in the Civil Service technical branch, or in advertising, or the B-ch-m group, is surely to be warmly welcomed, especially in this age of specialization. Perhaps we should forgive those lawyers who consider themselves "culturally superior."

Since there isn't much compulsory work — no lab. periods, no subsidiary subjects — it is inevitable that some students put in far more time than others. If you want an easy three years, and aren't fussy about what class of degree you get, then swop to law. Almost everyone gets some kind of degree, and very few are "bounced" before reaching their final year.

One result of the short compulsory week is that some members of the Faculty tend to regard the course as a part-time affair. This is very unfortunate, especially when signs of this attitude are evident among members of staff. Although there is no doubt that the professorial staff are first-rate, some of the lecturers (though not all) give the

impression that lecturing is almost a sideline. With the few lectures they are required to give each week, it is easy for these learned gentlemen to combine an academic career with legal practice.

In court

This may be laudable in so much as they don't lose contact with the law as it affects the man in the street, but it is unfortunate for the conscientious student who works hard by himself then, finding himself stuck on a problem, discovers that there is no member of staff from whom he can seek help, since they are all appearing in court some miles away. It is said that some lecturers only appear on one or two days each week, and are then busy in the lecture theatre or the tutorial room.

Every student has a "moral tutor," but many never see him. Some moral tutors are quite conscientious, and make themselves known to their students, perhaps by summoning every student to an interview at the beginning of the academic year. Others don't bother or haven't got the time.

Students don't have many tutorials, though perhaps more than in other departments (they have between ten and twenty a year). The second and third year have about five students in each tutorial group, but this year the department took in far more first-year students than heretofore, and consequently the first year have as many as ten students per tutorial group. And with this number, tutorials must lose their value and degenerate into subsidiary lectures. Unfortunately there is not much evidence of any staff-student relationships outside the academic sphere.

The "two days a week is enough" attitude mentioned earlier is also to be found among some of the students. Not many people in Leeds law school read for the Bar; it seems that there are far fewer intending barristers at redbrick than there are at Oxbridge, and many of those are Commonwealth students. In fact, a large number intend to become solicitors.

To become a solicitor, it is necessary to serve a period as an articled clerk, and this period is much shorter for graduates than for non-graduates. Yet in spite of this a fair number of would-be solicitors who live in Leeds, or within commuting distance, serve part of their period of articles while they are at the university. Since they enter into articles as non-graduates, they must serve the longer period, and in consequence only qualify about six months before their fellow-students who serve shorter articles after getting a degree.

Benefits

For the privilege of qualifying six months earlier, these few sacrifice almost all the benefits they could gain from a university course. They only attend when they have lectures or tutorials, they cannot play any active

part in the life of the Union, or any of its societies, because all their spare time is spent in their offices.

This isn't a university education at all: they might just as well be at a night-school or a part-time technical college. And they must catch up on work at the week-ends, which should be for relaxation. We suggest this practice should be strongly discouraged as obsolete and harmful.

What a contrast these provide to the few students who have no idea of what they will do on graduation: "Perhaps I'll go into industry, or teach, or work abroad, or go into the Army — there's always plenty to do. These fortunates who study a subject because they like it, and not so that they can creep into a niche prepared for them by Big Business, these few from round the corner in Lyddon Terrace surely remind us what a university education should be like.



The Law Department — a back view

A career is what it's worth

If you divide the population into two groups — those who take THE TIMES and those who don't — you find this: those who *don't* take THE TIMES are in the great majority. Those who *do* are either at the top in their careers, or are confidently headed there.

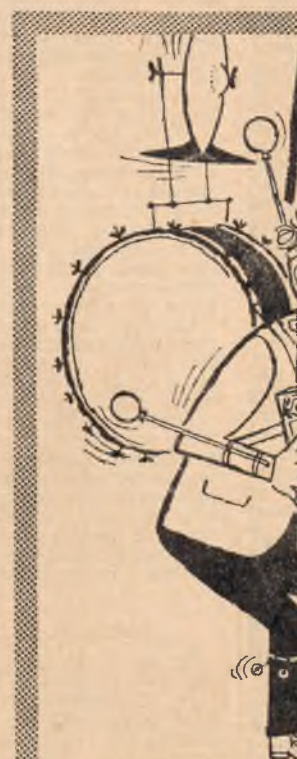
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ADAM FAITH once told me that "one does not try to analyse the mind of the masses." I believed him. However, in playwright Arnold Wesker's case I think it might be an idea.

On the face of it his Centre 42 is a wholly admirable and much overdue organisation. The theatre seems at last to have staggered out of the claustrophobic drawing-rooms of Coward into the blast of cool, fresh air blowing across from the kitchens of Pinter, Owen, and Wesker himself.

The cinema, under Fellini, Kazan, Visconti, etc., has finally come of age; and the Paper Back Revolution has brought Braine, Sartre, and others within the reach of all. Provincial Galleries are exhibiting more and more of the work of unknown artists and sculptors, and all in all it has never been easier for the masses to participate in and appreciate the Arts. So why is it that *The Birthday Party* ran for only four performances at the Lyric, Hammersmith, and in the same year *Carry On, Nurse* was voted the biggest Box Office draw?

In this country, for some illogical reason, the Arts are considered the prerogative of the privileged few—by those whom the artists themselves are most eager to reach. Presented with a film like *A Taste of Honey*, they see in it only an affront to the working classes and describe it as "dirty" and "ugly." Mr. Wesker claims that he knows the reason, and that Centre 42 is the answer.

ART AND SOCIETY

A Conflict

by Catherine Sinclair

He feels that the masses are not given sufficient opportunities to become acquainted with the Arts at any but the most superficial level. If only these opportunities were given, he is certain that they would be seized upon eagerly by the millions who crave a cultural satisfaction previously denied them. It is a summation devoutly to be wished. It is also, unfortunately, highly unlikely.

Tannhauser

I do not believe that within the breast of every Bingo player beats a heart crying out for Wagner, or that a secret craving for Tolstoy is nestling in the bosom of every reader of *Reveille*. Neither do I believe that one performance of *Tannhauser* or a flick through *War and Peace* would be sufficient to awaken a passion for either in a previously dormant spirit.

It is not enough to afford these opportunities if one does not first discover why the patrons of the arts are still predominantly the middle and upper classes. The cinemas alone seem able to draw the rest in any number, and public preference here can be gauged by a look at the posters outside. The *Tatler* in Leeds, for example, was last month barely visible beneath its lurid advertisements for *West End Jungle*. Underneath are the immortal words *Also: Infidelity*. It is indicative of much.

Centre 42 is a laudable idea, but it is not the whole answer by any means. You can, after all, only bring the horse to the water. No human being, however well-intentioned, has the right to impose his cultural standards on another. Beauty in whatever form is a purely subjective thing. Because Mr. Wesker, for example, considers *A Taste of Honey* to be a beautiful play, it does not signify that, as he asserted, those who do not see this beauty are wrong.

He is saying in effect: "This thing is beautiful, and if you do not find it so you are mistaken in your appraisal of it." What he should be saying is: "This impose set standards of beauty and culture on others that the flaw in Centre 42 lies."

The only way to solve the problem is to trace it back to its source: an education system that needs radical and immediate overhauling. Lord Harewood states that the teachers in our schools do not have a "feeling for the Arts." I can vouch for this; I was led screaming through *A Merchant of Venice* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by a woman who should never have been allowed within striking distance of any piece of literature.

Rat-race

However, perhaps she was not entirely to blame; in an education system based on a series of examinations, each opening the way to the next, it is well-nigh impossible to awaken any real feeling for the Arts in the majority of school children. There just isn't time.

Yet it is in the schools that the awakening must begin. It is there that the child must be introduced to the Arts—where he must learn for himself to appreciate beauty in poetry, music, and the others. As the system stands at present, cramming for exams kills any enthusiasm one might have for the purely aesthetic.

The Arts become to the majority a symbol of the ceaseless rat-race for the top—top of the class, top of the reserve list, and finally, after having crammed sufficient of the set texts to satisfy the examiners, afford the only passport into university. It is little wonder, then, that after all this a scientist or a technologist shakes the dust of Dickens off his boots for good once he is no longer forced to read him.

Secondary modern schools, having fewer examinations to cope with, should, one would think, be in a better position to arouse their pupils' interest and respect for, say, *El Greco* as opposed to *El Cid*. However, here the position is if anything somewhat worse (though admittedly these schools vary considerably in standard).

Appreciation

There is such a shortage of qualified secondary school teachers that unqualified men and women, usually prospective university students who are filling in time until they get their exams, are employed widely. This need not entirely be a bad

thing. A teaching diploma does not signify that the holder is particularly capable of stimulating within his pupils a thirst for a wider artistic horizon. However, what happens more often than not is that the unqualified teacher ends up teaching a wide variety of subjects, few of which, if any, he knows or cares anything about, because there is no-one else to do it.

He is only killing time and he knows this. It is not surprising, therefore, that his subsequent lack of interest is mirrored in the reactions of those under his care.

A complete reform of our education system is needed now. Less pressure should be put to bear on children through examinations. More time should be given to introducing the child to things other than those stipulated by the various examining boards. Music, painting, sculpture, literature, should be placed before him for his appreciation—an appreciation which must be his own. What one cannot do is tell him what is beautiful, and what is not; what is good and what is not.



Arnold Wesker in characteristic pose Photo by Camera Press

This is what Arnold Wesker would question. If Mr. Wesker is to be considered to be an artist, and his views those of his ilk, then the trouble does not stem from the education system alone. I discussed this whole question with Mr. Wesker when he came to Leeds last Term, and the opinions he expressed then disturbed me very much.

I maintained that once an artist ceases to work purely because of an urge to create, an urge to say something which he desperately and sincerely believes needs say-

ing, then that man is no longer an artist. Similarly, however good his work is, if that creative urge is missing, then this work is no longer art.

Mr. Wesker violently disagreed. He felt, he said, that I had a somewhat idealistic view of the Artist. This troubles me.

Mr. Wesker claims to be an Artist. Before his disastrous lecture on "Trade Unionism and the Arts" last term, I should have upheld this claim unquestionably. I am no longer quite so sure.

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Mr. Marks in class with some of the children

Photos by Ian Morrison

WITHIN Beeston, a revelation of progressive teaching methods applied to Educationally Sub-Normal children goes on unnoticed to the general public.

Mr. Marks, an M.A. graduate in Psychology, of this University, and six members of staff (four of them female), are moulding a school of a hundred and

twenty sub-normal children into individuals capable of adjusting themselves to the needs of society.

This may mean very little to most people, but consider that not very far in the past (when Educational practices were even worse than they are now), these children would have been pushed to the back of the class and left unnoticed, eventually

leaving school, still illiterate. As such, these children would have eventually ended up in Mental Hospitals.

Today, however — thanks to this school and a few (too few) others similar to it—these children will be capable of doing repetitive work and enjoying it. They are given a new life and a chance of being useful members of our society.

E.S.N. children are those having an I.Q. of between about 55 and 75 (by definition, average I.Q. is 100). In an ordinary school, these children could be timid, withdrawn "objects," or aggressive delinquents — bewildered, maladjusted children, with no sense of purpose and a feeling of "being different." About 10 per cent. of the school population fall within this category, approximately 7,500 in Leeds alone.

The Union Psychology Society decided to discover more about these children, and accordingly visited Mr. Marks' school one afternoon.

Two introductory classes are for children new to the school. It must be remembered that at this stage some of the children are shy and withdrawn, whilst others are aggressive; consequently their absorption is no easy task. From these classes they pass on to other departments. However, the criterion for moving into another class is not solely age; social adjustment and mental capability are also taken into consideration. The children, aged between seven and twelve, learn the three R's, paint, and model with plasticine — just as children do in ordinary schools. The difference lies in the methods used. Here, freedom is prevalent, with the aim of releasing tension and frustrations. Self-control is emphasized over imposed discipline.

The teachers have frequent meetings and discussions to keep in touch with general behaviour, adjustment of the children and methods being used, but partly also for therapeutic purposes, to rid teachers of their own frustrations and aggression avoiding release of these on to the children. (An innovation which surely has wider applications than in just an E.S.N. school.)

Family Relationship

We were soon given our freedom to explore the school. The head talked quite freely with the children, knowing each one by name, and being called Mr. Marks or Sir in return. This we found to be the policy of all the staff and children. Here the children did not suddenly stand to attention or suddenly fall silent as the headmaster approached, nor were they made to. It was in fact more of a family relationship than a formal school relationship. Occasionally a younger child may tend to be cheeky, but this was ignored. The older children, though exuberant, were well mannered and appeared to treat the head with respect, rather as a "good" father is treated.

In the craft room about fifteen children were applying paint to paper with results which would shame

many self-claimed artists, whilst the mistress in charge looked on, speaking to individual children and giving them encouragement by way of praise. This, too, was part of the policy, to give as much encouragement to each child as was possible, to give them the confidence they lacked.

Interviews

One very enlightening item giving a closer insight into the children was recordings on tape of an interview between the headmaster and a boy, of the headmaster with a parent and finally some views of the headmaster through our questions.

In the interview with the boy, we gleaned some knowledge of the home environment of some of these children. He was upset because his father had just had an operation to remove some stomach ulcers.

"Me mum had only enough money to get us both half-way there on't bus, so we had to walk t'rest."



Art Class

"He (the father) looked reet bad—he was white and he was coughing. He showed me his stitches an ah felt reet funny—in t'afternoon ah spewed up." He went on to tell of trouble in the

home, of his brothers being in trouble with the police.

We heard a boy talking of his old school.

"Ah didn't like it there 'cos we were caned for doing sums wrong. One day I dipped mi pen in t'ink and got some paper an' dipped that in t'ink an' threw it, an' guess what, it 'it teacher in t'eye."

"Did you do it on purpose?" asked the headmaster.

"No, sir, it war an accident," he replied.

Then came the headmaster's views:

"We need trained social workers, to deal with the difficulties in the homes of some of our children. We have one, but we need between five and ten."

"We (the teachers) try to maintain a homogeneous atmosphere in our relationships with the children."

"We (the society) are in a stage of serious underfunction both educationally and socially."

Slow Progress

Of fundamental importance is the attitude of the Educational Authorities. Leeds seems better than many in fostering progressive methods, but improvements are slow. There is a lack of insight into characteristics necessary in persons for important posts such as headmaster. Special posts create "status symbols," insulting pay awards make teachers into "status seekers." Here we mention only a few of the causes of the slow progress in educational development. In a few years you will be the people who can help change this, whether you go into Education, Industry or Politics; also YOU will be the parents, so better methods of education are your concern.

A CAREER IN THE SERVICE OF CHILDREN

THE CHILD CARE SERVICE offers careers for men and women in social work which are satisfying and worth while.

CHILD CARE OFFICERS play an important part in the care of the many thousands of children and young people who, for various reasons, cannot live in their own homes. Most child care officers are employed in the Children's Departments of local authorities; they consider applications for children to be received into care and arrange for them to be boarded out with foster parents or cared for in children's homes. They also help parents who have difficulty in looking after their children and try to keep families together or to reunite them so that the children can return home.

TRAINING COURSES are provided at a number of universities, including general courses in social casework and special courses in child care. Candidates for the one-year courses beginning in October each year must have university qualifications in social science. There are also somewhat longer courses specially designed for graduates in subjects other than social science. More applications from men would be welcomed.

GRANTS are available during training.

SALARY on appointment by a local authority after training rises to £975 per annum. There are opportunities for promotion to more senior posts.

WRITE TO: The Central Training Council in Child Care (P2), Home Office, Horseferry House, Thorney Street, London, S.W.1.

Just the facts man



IT IS BECOMING HARDER for people to see what is really happening to the world, because relevant and untampered facts are increasingly difficult to get hold of, whether you want them to support a reasoned argument, or bolster up a prejudice.

For instance, it was The Observer who sent a man into the Naga Hills to find out what was really going on in that deadly private war, who gave the first comprehensive account of Vietcong infiltration in Vietnam, who published the address of the public relations firm acting for the Katanga lobby at a time when other people were denying that such a group existed.

Scoop

First news of the tension between Russia and China came from Edward Crankshaw last February in The Observer. The first full statement on the U.N. in

Katanga by Dr. Conor O'Brien was published last December in The Observer. On many other occasions in 1961, Observer reporters delivered the goods in the shape of hard and important news faster than anyone else.

But The Observer firsts are important not simply because they are firsts. They are an indication of the kind of news service that The Observer dishes up every Sunday.

Unslanted news

What matters about these news items is not that The Observer happened to get them first, but that it brought them into the open, when they might otherwise have remained hidden. These stories were published whole—uncut and unslanted.

This is what The Observer did last year. And how it will report events in 1962. The firsts are incidental.

World Soccer Federation suspends the Football Association of South Africa

APARTHEID IN SOCCER

by Norman D. Reich

SOUTH AFRICAN soccer followers were shocked, but not unduly surprised, when the news was announced that the Football Association of South Africa had been suspended by F.I.F.A.

The F.I.F.A. ruling was imminent under existing circumstances, but whether it was the correct one is debatable. By suspending the F.A.S.A., the World Federation has dealt South African soccer of the future a resounding kidney punch.

At present, F.I.F.A.'s ban will carry little weight in changing existing soccer conditions. Domestically, the set-up will be the same, and apart from the occasional match against a touring overseas club side or a Rhodesian or Mocabique combination, South Africa relies entirely on internal fixtures for her seasonal programme. She may even offset former representative matches by exchanging tours with Australia, who are also out of F.I.F.A.

As for the future, the Republic's hopes of competing in the 1966 and later World Cup Tournaments have almost disintegrated. Her big hope was to establish herself internationally—a task now impossible.

Government Laws

Since the last F.I.F.A. meeting, everything possible had been done by Mr. Freddie Fell and his F.A.S.A. executive to make the controlling body in South Africa as multi-racial as possible. Government laws prevent any multi-racial con-

tact sports matches taking place within the Republic's borders. No matter what the world says about it, the F.A.S.A. has to abide by the law of the country. The congress of F.I.F.A., at which the F.A.S.A. was suspended, in fact rejected a clause which called for member associations to be responsible to F.I.F.A. for government interference in competitions which they enter and organise. The majority was sweeping enough—35 to 21—yet, for this same reason, South Africa has been cast into the cold of world soccer. This is the attitude which is riling soccer supporters in the Republic.

Affiliation Offer

The best that F.A.S.A. can do for the non-white soccer bodies is to offer them affiliation and so recognition in the eyes of the world. This has already been done, but the South African Football Federation (the non-white controlling body) has refused to accept. One non-white district



Stanley Matthews playing in South Africa last summer.

Photo: World Soccer

association did, in fact, affiliate to the F.A.S.A. The Johannesburg and District Bantu Association was granted standing with the F.A.S.A. and is at present enjoying its first internationally recognised tour—a highly successful one of Northern Rhodesia, which was arranged before the suspension.

Should the S.A.F.F. gain F.I.F.A. membership at this year's congress in Chile—which is by no means certain—they are not likely to be able to change racial soccer set-up at all. All that will have been achieved is that non-Europeans will discriminate against Europeans, a no more welcome arrangement than those in operation at present.

South Africa's suspension is much regretted by soccer officials in Britain who are

qualified to comment; that is, those who have visited the country at some time or another.

Sir Stanley Rous commented on the fine state of the administrative side of the game when he toured Southern Africa with the F.A. side of 1955. Hull City's manager, Mr. Cliff Britton, has seen the Republic's football in 1939 as a player with the F.A. side and as manager of Preston in 1958.

Sorrow Expressed

He expressed sorrow at the suspension which he said must be shared by all the clubs which have experienced the warm hospitality of the F.A.S.A. Referring to the administrative side of the game, Mr. Britton said he had noticed much progress between 1939 and 1958. Stan Cullis, one of the most knowledgeable students of the game, famous as a Wolves player and now manager; Mr. Bill Ridding and the redoubtable Stanley Matthews have all tasted South African soccer first hand.

African soccer administrators have been quick to show their approval of the F.I.F.A. action. It seems now that the chance for a conciliation between white and non-white officials has passed. The Europeans who brought soccer to

the southern tip of Africa and consequently developed it, are unlikely to accept the mantle of control extended by the non-whites.

Madrid Visit

The suspension by F.I.F.A. was the headline of a headline-packed month in the Republic. The Football Association of Southern Africa have exchanged correspondence with the Australian Football Federation with a view to tours being reciprocated. No decision has as yet been reached.

The 1960-1 World Cup of Champions holders and five times winners of the European Cup, Real Madrid, have agreed to play a match in Johannesburg in April of this year. This is provided that F.I.F.A. sanction can be obtained. The guarantee for the whistle-stop trip is £13,300, which will mean an entrance fee of £3 6s. per person. Nevertheless, the National League has agreed and it is almost certain that, despite the heavy fee, the Rand Stadium will be filled to capacity.

This article has been reprinted from WORLD SOCCER, and Union News wishes to thank the editors of the above magazine for their co-operation.

Sportorial

When a professional footballer is ordered off the field it is a disgrace; when an amateur University player is given marching orders it is worse still. On Wednesday an "Arrers" player in the Intra-Mural League was sent off for vicious fouling, whilst one opponent needed hospital treatment.

An obviously superior team, as was the case here, can win with attractive and fair play without resorting to such measures. The "Arrers" team is a discredit to University soccer and suspension would not be too harsh a measure.

Lacrosse

Heaton Mersey Guild 4, Leeds University 4

The Lacrosse Club were back to full strength on Saturday, but only managed to force a draw with Heaton Mersey Guild in the closing minutes of the game.

In the first quarter Guild started in their usual "Stick-swinging" way and it was no surprise when Bradshaw (D.), the younger of the two Guild attack brothers, burst through the centre and opened the scoring.

The Leeds defence took a little time to settle down and as a result Gay, in the Leeds goal, was forced to make some magnificent saves. It was unfortunate, though, when Guild scored a second through the elder Bradshaw, due to weak covering by Leeds.

Just before quarter time Sharples replied for Leeds and this seemed to settle the whole team. The defence checked harder, and although the Guild attack were still dangerous they began to tire. At half-time the 3-1 score was quite just and underlined the home team's superiority.

The final result was quite fair for although Leeds made a wonderful recovery, the first half honours must go to Mersey Guild.

INTRA MURAL LEAGUE TABLES

-final positions

RUGBY

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Agriculture	6	6	0	0	82	24	12
Fuel	6	5	1	0	96	30	10
Textiles	7	5	2	0	96	39	10
Engineers	4	4	0	0	40	8	8
Chemistry	8	4	4	0	47	38	8
Devonshire	6	4	2	0	33	32	8
Law	5	3	2	0	5	39	6
Medics	7	1	6	0	15	51	2
Cath. Society	7	0	6	1	22	75	1
Grant	6	0	5	1	17	101	1

SOCCER—Division I

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Economics	8	7	0	1	35	8	15
Fuel	8	7	1	0	28	11	14
Wesley	8	4	2	2	30	28	10
Engineers "A"	8	4	3	1	22	15	9
Geography	8	4	3	1	28	20	9
Mining	8	2	3	3	18	24	7
Sekyt	8	3	5	0	12	21	6
Devonshire	8	2	5	1	16	24	5
Dentals	8	1	6	1	9	33	3
Communists	8	0	8	0	4	25	0

Winners of Whiddington Trophy—Economics
Relegated to Div. II—Dentals, Communists

SOCCER—Division II

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Lyddon	9	9	0	0	44	9	18
Engineers "B"	8	6	1	1	43	16	13
Chemistry	8	5	1	2	35	14	12
Woodsley	8	5	2	1	15	21	11
Cath. Soc.	8	5	3	0	22	13	10
Law	8	3	5	0	20	20	6
Agriculture	8	2	5	1	11	15	5
Arrers	8	2	5	1	2	19	5
Classics	8	1	7	0	10	40	2
Leather	9	0	9	0	16	53	0

Promoted to Div. I—Lyddon, Engineers "B"
Relegated to Div. III—Classics, Leather

SOCCER—Division III

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Gen. Science	6	6	0	0	41	6	12
Clapham	6	3	2	1	29	15	7
History	5	2	2	1	12	12	5
Grant	5	2	3	0	17	21	4
Mortain	5	0	5	0	10	51	0

Promoted to Div. II—Gen. Science, Clapham

BASKETBALL—Division IV

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Mining	12
Grant	10
Fuel "B"	10
General Science	6
Arrers	4
Clapham	4
Hillel	4
Mortain	2

Promoted to Div. III—Mining, Grant

SOCCER—Saturday League

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Physics	7	6	0	1	33	8	13
Fuel	7	5	1	1	31	19	11
Devonshire	7	5	1	1	22	14	11
Textiles	7	3	4	0	8	19	6
Medics	7	2	4	1	15	19	5
Meths. Soc.	7	2	5	0	15	23	4
Economics	7	2	5	0	11	22	4
Mod. Lang.	7	1	6	0	10	21	2

BASKETBALL—Division I

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Textiles	6	6	0	0	194	88	12
Turkish Soc.	6	5	1	0	246	122	10
Arabic Soc.	7	5	2	0	222	124	10
Lyddon "A"	7	4	3	0	130	127	8
Physics "A"	7	3	4	0	133	205	6
Physical Educ'n "A"	6	2	4	0	44	113	4
Fuel	6	0	6	0	61	161	0
Engineers	5	0	5	0	60	136	0

Relegated to Div. II—Fuel, Engineers

BASKETBALL—Division II

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Chemistry "A"	7	6	1	0	212	110	12
Sekyt	7	5	2	0	161	141	10
Woodsley "A"	7	5	2	0	124	134	10
Economics "A"	7	4	3	0	123	94	8
Athletics	7	4	3	0	83	86	8
Lyddon "B"	7	2	5	0	91	142	4
Leather	7	2	5	0	73	152	4
Physical Educ'n "B"	7	0	7	0	78	104	0

Promoted to Div. I—Chemistry "A," Sekyt
Relegated to Div. III—Leather, Physical Education "B"

BASKETBALL—Division III

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Geography	7	7	0	0	132	69	14
Col. Chem.	7	6	1	0	145	80	12
Chemistry "B"	7	5	2	0	137	103	10
S.C.M.	6	4	2	0	100	97	8
Physics "B"	5	1	4	0	89	118	2
Economics "B"	5	1	4	0	9	43	2
Dentals	6	1	5	0	9	43	2
Agriculture	6	0	6	0	6	6	0

Promoted to Div. II—Geography, Col. Chem.
Relegated to Div. IV—Dentals, Agriculture

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also Tab Hunter
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Monday, Jan. 29—For 3 days

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KENNETH CONNOR
WHAT A
CARVE UP (U)
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THE SAVAGE (U)

Thursday, Feb. 1—For 3 days

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LEEDS GET VITAL GOAL

Lucky Win at Weetwood

LEEDS 1, SHEFFIELD 0

ON Wednesday Leeds met Sheffield in the quarter-finals of the U.A.U. Championship. It was a rough, hard game, with only brief glances of skilful play. The result was a lucky win for the home side.

Although Leeds, with sun and wind behind them, were to attack, Sheffield made the first dangerous move. The ball went to an unmarked forward who fortunately for the home side, missed. The visitors then narrowly escaped being a goal down, Haryott ran down the wing, across the front of the goal, and with a round-arm swing hit the ball towards the goal; it struck the post, rebounded, but there was no other player at hand to crack the ball into the net.

These two incidents were typical. The play slowly oscillated from end to end, both sides being unable to put the final touch to a number of excellent moves.

The second half provided excitement, Sheffield now having the advantage pressed hard, the defence wavered and for a few minutes panicked. Eventually Stockums on his knees cleared the goalmouth. The game evened out and five minutes before the end Leeds surprisingly scored. The visitors put everything into one final effort and were awarded a penalty bully but Stockums rose to the occasion and prevented the visitors from scoring.

The fairest result would have been a draw, but the element of luck so often present in a cup match was the decisive factor. The defence was shaky at times and it was only due to Sheffield's blunders that goals were not scored. Our forwards lacked thrust and a number of excellent opportunities were wasted.



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English Universities Fail

In this International match at Kirkstall the English Universities were well beaten by a far superior Scottish Universities team. The home side were inferior in all departments to the much livelier blue-shirted Scots, with the English backs being caught in possession far too often.

Evans of Nottingham kicked off for the English Universities and for the first few minutes they were pressing, but soon it was the visitors who were on top and after ten minutes of pressure, during which the ball never left the English half, front row forward Watson put Scottish Universities into the lead with a penalty goal. A few minutes later they went further into the lead with an unconverted try scored when their forwards wheeled a scrum on the English line.

A period of pressure by the home team just before the interval was climaxed by a wonder try by Stanniford and a terrible attempt to convert, from an easy position, by Evans.

In the second half the English Universities started with much more vigour and determination, but a break-away try by Glasgow centre McGavin seemed to completely dishearten them and from that moment the Scots dominated play. The further scoring for Scotland came from a penalty and a late try in the corner by Bain.

MISSED CHANCES LOSE GAME

LEEDS UNIV. 1st XI 0,
MANCHESTER UNIV. 0

After a 6-1 dubbing at Manchester earlier in the season, the Leeds defence were a little hesitant before settling down. The danger man in the last game had been the Manchester outside-right, Keating, but he was subdued this time due to the close attention of Connolly and Mellor.

Both defences were playing well and Sheldon, the Leeds pivot, was covering and distributing particularly well.

After the interval the visitors began to dominate play, and their inside-left, Fenoughty, put through many excellent passes; while Kirby had to excel himself in goal to prevent a Mancunian victory.

Leeds recovered from the onslaught, however, and first Robinson saw his header cleared off the line by a full-back; then Edwards was unlucky not to score in the closing stages.

A rather scrappy game on the whole, with some attractive football in patches, and a much fairer result than the debacle at Manchester.

Team: E. Kirby; D. Fawkes, L. Mellor; S. Hutchinson, P. Skeldon, K. Connolly; D. Harness, B. Barnes, J. Edwards (capt.), R. Bamber, M. Robinson.

BASKETBALL

COLLIE STARS

LEEDS UNIVERSITY 89,
LIVERPOOL 41

Dave Collie underlined his being chosen to represent the U.A.U. basketball team in their forthcoming match against the London Area, by scoring 30 points in Leeds' defeat of Liverpool University at home.

From the tip-off, with Megrel, Collie, Smith, Pilliar, and Bevan representing Leeds, the outstanding feature of the game was Leeds' complete domination of Liverpool in all facets of the game.

In only twelve minutes, Leeds had established a strong position, leading by 24 points to 6, largely due to Megrel's accurate set-shooting which had accounted for 14 points, and by half-time the score was 42-14 in favour of Leeds.

RESULTS

SOCCER

Leeds 1st XI 0,
Manchester 1st XI 0

Leeds 2nd XI 3,
Manchester 2nd XI 1

This result means that Leeds have now secured the Junior Christie Cup.

Leeds 3rd XI 3,
Manchester 3rd XI 2

CROSS COUNTRY

PROMISING START TO TERM

THE Cross Country club has made a promising start to the new term. On Saturday, the first team beat the Universities of Birmingham, Reading, Bristol and Leicester over a muddy 7½-mile course at Birmingham—this following a win over Sheffield the previous Wednesday by 26 points.

Both races have been highlighted by the inspired running of the tremendously fit Colin Vaux, who has finished comfortably ahead of the field on each occasion. Whether he would have found the going so easy had Wood and Jefferies been present is debatable, but he is obviously

a force to contend with. Harris, Totten, Murray and Moore continue to run well and there are signs that Neil Cook, the club's vice-captain, is making a come-back after injury, which kept him out of competition all last term. These six completed the scoring team at Birmingham.

Wood and Jefferies in the meantime were running in the inter-counties race at Leicester. Wood, representing Staffordshire, had a disappointing run and failed to finish inside the first hundred. Jefferies, however, excelled himself by coming 62nd and being the 7th Yorkshire scorer. This is no mean performance for a junior of 19 years of age running in senior competition.

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Boxing Club Defend Title Tonight

TONIGHT the Leeds Union Boxing Club hope to produce the form of a year ago which resulted in a decisive victory to carry off the Lord Derby trophy under the arc lamps of Sheffield's magnificent new gymnasium, when besides winning the team title, Leeds provided four individual winners, three of whom hope to defend these titles.

The legendary Dave Gibson makes a return to the ring after a twelve-month absence and this counter-puncher has quite a few tricks up his sleeve with which to bamboozle his opponents. The bearded Nobby Newbury has a good chance of retaining his middleweight title. Spike Grundy in the heavyweight division should easily account for at least one contestant with the punches that sent a former opponent to hospital last year while in the lighter divisions newcomer von Knoring could take over the vacated title after a promising 30-second knock-out debut last term. The strength of the flyweight division where Leeds are represented by R. Griffith is as yet unknown but if featherweight Scammel boxes from the bell like he can do instead of his famed slow start, he should gain five useful points for the home club. Captain and English Universities boxer Sakkikak, will be trying to regain the welterweight title, while one weight below, the solid punching from Laythorpe will take some stopping. Promising, though inexperienced, light-heavyweights are Davies and Hollis.

Trainer Mike Sunderland, one time contender for a British professional crown, is so confident that the time he has spent in coaching and in giving invaluable tips which he himself learnt the hard way, will keep the Lord Derby Trophy in Leeds.

Although it is the night of the Engineers' Ball, a full house is hoped for, with at least twenty fights to satisfy the appetites of the most fervent boxing fans.

WATER POLO

Newts Assured of Christie

In a hard-fought battle of the defences at Liverpool last Saturday Leeds emerged winners over the home team by 1-0, in a fast, if not elegant game.

This win means that Leeds will retain the Christie for another year, unless Manchester can beat Liverpool and Leeds twice; and as the Newts have already beaten Manchester the signs are favourable.

WANTED

A pencil box big enough or
for a boa-constrictor
for Theatre Group's production of

**A Resounding
Tinkle**