

# UNION NEWS

Leeds University Union

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## Stricter Lodgings Terms?

ALL students to stay not less than one term in the same lodgings; the retaining fee to be abolished; a minimum weekly charge to be introduced; all lodgings to be graded according to quality. These are among the aims of the new Landladies' Association proposed by Leeds landlord Mr. L. J. Horsfall.

Mr. Horsfall who has been taking students as lodgers for the past six teen years, accommodates thirty students at present and charges them £3/15/0 a week with no retaining fee. "Two or three years ago," he told Union News, "students came and stopped the whole session. Now

they're always on the move. We must stop this drift."

Mr. Horsfall has so far put his proposed association to only a few landladies. He intends soon to concentrate interest by means of the local press and says he is "convinced that the bulk of the landladies will join."

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# What's Wrong With Higher Education?

A NEW wave of critical awareness at the shortcomings of higher education in this country is making itself felt at many levels. Below are details of two inquiries, one national and one departmental, both designed to give a wider hearing to the opinions of students about the quality and methods of the higher education they are receiving. The agenda for next month's N.U.S. Council, reported on page two, also contains many motions which sharply criticise current educational policy.

The national survey has been set up by two government committees set up earlier this year to enquire into the problems of higher education. They are the Robbins Committee, which is primarily concerned with the students' attitude towards higher education, and the Hale Committee, which is concerned with university teaching methods.

Within the next few days the two committees will be seeking through the Government Social Survey, and by means of two questionnaires, the opinions of 5,000 undergraduates.

Both questionnaires will be asked only of students who are on courses of not less than three years and not more than five years, and for reasons of statistical comparability no medical, dental, or veterinary students will be asked to reply to either questionnaire.

The vacation survey will also be put to about 75 second and third year students, and will consist of nineteen sets of questions.

## Accurate

Union President Brian MacArthur stressed the importance of all replies



THE LONE LISTENER  
Are methods at fault?

The first of the questionnaires will be directed to freshers and will ask their views regarding the preparation which they received for university life and study. The other will be aimed at second and third year students and seeks information on what use students made of their long vacations.

## Orally

The freshers' questionnaire consists of thirteen questions or groups of questions. At Leeds, and elsewhere, these will be put orally by post-graduate students, who will record the answers. It is expected that about 75 freshers from this union will shortly be questioned in this way during lunch-hours.

## Devon Fines are fine

THE position at Devonshire Hall appears to be less tense than some reports indicate. On being questioned, several students admitted knowledge of the fines recently imposed by the warden, Commander Evans, for such trivialities as students forgetting to enclose stamped addressed envelopes or returning to Hall a day before expected.

Among these Devonians opinions were divided. The majority thought that the situation would be serious if anyone paid any attention, but "as it is, nobody really notices", explained one.

One student who was fined quite heavily for coming up a day too early felt that the warden had been "quite fair" and that the fines were merely "part of a scheme to make the hall pay."

Commander Evans denied that he had ever fined students for failing to send a stamped addressed envelope. He did, however, admit having penalised early returners.

Asked if he was attempting to breed a race of "conformist gentlemen" he objected to the word conformist, and claimed that his aim was to make Devon a "thoroughly democratic institution."



THE GARDENS OF TETLEY  
What more is wanted? — And who will decide?

## THE £3,000 QUESTION

Reports of the possible expenditure of £3,000 on landscaping the gardens of Tetley Hall were firmly denied this week by the warden of Tetley, Miss McAlpine, who told Union News "Nothing has been decided yet."

The question of spending money on the hall gardens will, however, be discussed at the next Hall Council meeting on November 6th. Several arguments are likely to influence the decision taken at that meeting.

Whatever the decision is, no student will have a part in its actual making, for although two hall members are allowed on the hall council (which also consists of three hall staff, three academic staff and one layman) the student members have no voting powers.



THE retirement next July of Professor G. Wilson Knight of the English Literature department was announced on Tuesday.

Professor Wilson Knight became a reader in the department in 1946 and became Professor in the department ten years later. Since 1929 he has written more than twenty books, many of them concerned with literary interpretation.

The University Staff Dramatic Society will present performances of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" on October 30th and 31st and November 2nd in honour of Professor Wilson Knight, who has been president of the society for the past three years.

PREPARATIONS for the annual N.U.S. Debating Tournament are getting under way. Leeds will be represented by three teams, the first of which will consist of Peter Hall and Alan Andrews. It is expected that the first rounds of the tournament will be held during the first half of next month.

THE number of baths available in the Union for men students will probably be increased by 50% in the new year. House Committee has recommended that the bath in the rooms formerly occupied by the senior porter should be converted and used for this purpose. This will reduce the ratio of men to baths from 1,950 to 1 to 1,300 to 1.

THE total number of full-time students registered for this session is 5,140. This represents about 372 more than at the corresponding date last session. Of the increase, 177 are in the arts departments and 186 in the technological and scientific departments.

THE Book Exchange will begin making both postal payments and payments to personal callers whose books have been sold, next Wednesday, November 1st.

OPPORTUNITIES for women graduates in personnel management" is the title of a careers talk organised by the appointments board to be given next Thursday, November 2nd, at 8.15, in Eilerslie Hall. The speaker will be Mrs. D. R. D. Dolbey, Division Staff Officer of the I.C.I. fibres division at Harrogate. All women students are invited to attend.

## SOCIOLOGISTS PROBE

FOR the first time in memory a departmental society is setting out to discover the views of students about the purpose, content and methods of teaching their course. Following expressions of opinion about their courses by members of the Social Studies Society, and after discussion in the committee of the society, it was decided to set up a small sub-committee to make a formal sociological survey of opinion throughout the department.

The sub-committee, which consists of a chairman (Roger Dale), a secretary (Mike Haskins), and representatives of each of the three years in the department (Alan Dawe, Anna Moore, and Mac Cocker) is to send a questionnaire to all students registered with the department.

As well as more specific questions on personal attitudes towards aspects of the course mentioned above, the questionnaire will ask students what they think about their present role within the department, and about more general topics such as the examination system and the role of university education generally.

## Objective

Although the questions are not of the simple type requiring no more than a "yes" or "no" answer, every effort is being made to ensure that they are completely objective. To this end the co-operation of staff sociologists is being sought and it is hoped that this co-operation will extend throughout the survey.

Space will be left in the questionnaire for anyone to expand answers to particular questions or to set down any ideas about the course which they personally hold and which they feel have not been fully expressed in the answers to the set questions.

## Confidential

All answers given will be treated as strictly confidential and students are not being asked to include their names in their replies. However, any student who wishes to do so is being invited to discuss the matter further with the sub-committee, who hope that many students will get in touch with them for this purpose.

The results of the survey will be published as part of a memorandum to be produced by the sub-committee.

When asked for his reaction to the setting up of the survey Prof. Grebenik, the head of the department, said: "No comment". His reply to the question of what, if any, action might be taken as a result of the survey was "Wait and see."

He added, however, "I am in favour of any interest which students take in their subjects."

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# UNION NEWS



Weekly Newspaper of Leeds University Union

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## EDITORIAL

AMERICA has now exploded nearly 200 and Russia one hundred nuclear devices. As a result of the last series of tests, radiation has now reached the level of the 1958 United States tests. The West at last has spoken the truth about tests. In a word, radiation accumulates to kill millions of people all over the world.

The reality of the situation is now summed up in the United States "shelter scares" and English "milk rationing", but Mr. Watkinson (British Defence Minister) has said, "Britain must retain her freedom of action and reserves her right to resume tests." There is every likelihood that the United States will resume atmospheric tests within the next month.

The logic of the Cold War has reached such proportions that both sides are now killing their enemies and themselves "to preserve peace". We are, by most definitions of the word, already at war. Even under conservative estimates, only two previous conflicts in the world's history have caused more deaths, and they say we haven't started yet.

The Geneva Convention following the Nuremberg trials of 1945 stated that intent or pre-

paration to commit genocide or to cause the deaths of children to groups or sections of people was a crime under international law.

This newspaper says that Krushchev, Kennedy, Macmillan and de Gaulle are guilty of the brutal murder of women, men and children — some as yet unborn — and that public actions must wrest power from these men who, either through refusal to see the facts or sheer brutality, are committing thousands of murders. No one side in itself is to blame, but anyone who engages in the cold war and arms race is equally guilty.

For its particular action, Union News demands that Leeds University students be called together at a Special General Meeting to decide what possible action students can undertake to ensure the safety of present and future populations.

● Union News is sending copies of this issue to the four guilty men named.

## It Happened Elsewhere

AT Leicester eighty students demonstrated outside a pub where the landlord has imposed a "whites only" rule in his lounge and smoke-room. The Union's International Society organised pickets and students paraded with banners saying "Youth fights Racialism". Earlier, the president of the union apologised in the freshers' edition of "Ripple", the union publication, for "the dancing schools and coffee bars that don't admit coloured students."

THE banning by the Student Council of the C.N.D. group has led to great controversy at Imperial College, London. It appears that the reasons for the action were that the society had "connived at law-breaking", that it had broken union rules and that it was "not truly a society, but a campaign".

The C.N.D. members claim that they are not connected with the Committee of 100, and do not set out deliberately to break the law.

Since the campaign is by far the most active of the college's political societies there is strong suspicion of a formidable political element in the Council's action.

A proposal made last Sunday by Adam Roberts, a prominent Oxford C.N.D. member, that Magdalen College Junior Common Room build an A-bomb shelter for the protection of undergraduates, was defeated by 40 votes to 16.

In private members' business at the debate on October 11th Alan Andrews requested similar 'action' by Leeds Union. "Après nous, la déluce?"

"SENNET", from the University of London Union, reports that "The general trend this year was to more enthusiastic support of most of the union societies, the only admitted drop in membership being that of the Conservative Society."

TWO women freshers from St. Anne's College, Oxford, stayed on the floor throughout a whole debate at the Oxford Union, from which women have been excluded for 160 years.

After making themselves up as men and dressing in jackets and sweaters they first dropped into a pub and were asked by the landlord "What will you have, gentlemen?" They then walked into the debate.

There was a similar occurrence at the Cambridge Union recently, but here the women were expelled.



PICTURED above are the members of Union Committee at its first ordinary meeting last week.

Back row (left to right): David Pollard; Keith Heron; Prof. H. S. Ruse (academic staff); David Merriman; Bob Cobb; Mr. H. Blood (Clerk to the union); Gordon Walsh; Centre row: Anne Seller; Penny Turton-Hart; Irene Millward; Hilary Ashworth; Paula O'Neill; Malak Khozai; Patricia Watson. Front row: (Exec. members) Chris Tideman; Dr. J. W. Belton (Hon. Treasurer); Mary Squire; Brian MacArthur; David Eastwood; Martin Forrest; Klaus Kaiser. Absent from the meeting were Victor Johnson and Mr. E. Williamson, the bursar.

There are six vacancies on the committee, caused by the resignations of Mary de Courcey Peter Brown, Cal Ebert, David Harmer, Malcolm Totten and Roy Bull. At the time of writing it was possible that this figure might be reduced to five if the proposal to abolish the position of J.V.P. were carried at yesterday's S.G.M.

## NUS KEEP UP ATTACK

STUDENTS are united in their criticism of many aspects of the higher education they are receiving. This welcome unity is evident from a survey of the 169 motions which appear on the agenda for the council meeting of the National Union of Students to be held in Margate next month.

What appears to be a retrograde motion from Bristol University, urging that universities and colleges should limit their intake, if facilities at all stages of courses are unsatisfactory, spotlights the extreme concern of student officials throughout the country at the sublime incoherence of the University Grants Committee to their university expansion programme.

It is futile for the U.G.C. to ask universities to expand unless they provide the necessary capital for building programmes. Motions from Leeds, Sheffield, Belfast, London, Oxford, Exeter and Liverpool all ask that the government should be sincere in its call for expansion by allocating money to university building programmes, halls of residence, and grants at all levels of university courses.

## Competent

A motion from Liverpool implicitly criticises some professors when it urges members of the professional teaching staff who have leave of absence "to leave a competent replacement, especially in the case of final year students". Liverpool students also feel that General Studies students should be equal to honours students in questions of lecturing, tutoring and supervision. They state that General Studies students receive very little personal supervision and attention, with the result that they "drift" through university with a danger to their course of study.

Motions from Leeds state that student opinion should be considered by committees which determine academic policy, an that more weight should be given to written work, theses, and tutors' assessments when degrees are awarded.

Liverpool, Exeter and London sup-

## Soviet Tests "Justified"

THE Soviet resumption of nuclear tests was justified by Western "warlike preparations", claimed Mr. Keith Jones, a member of Comm. Soc. committee, this week.

"Any sensible person doesn't like the situation", he said, "but we have to make the world realise what a terrible thing war is." When asked about the pollution of the atmosphere and the very real prospects of serious physiological effects on human beings everywhere, his view was that this danger took second place to the great need of demonstrating the terrors of a nuclear holocaust.

He admitted, however, that the prestige of the Soviet Union had suffered a temporary setback. "Her concern about the danger of war has forced her to ignore world opinion for the time being."

He claimed, "The Soviet leaders and scientists know what they are doing. History will prove that we were right."

## Fare Deal

B.O.A.C. are offering substantial fare reductions from 1st Dec. to students wishing to travel between the U.K. and British territories overseas, or between one British overseas territory and another to visit their families.

From that date until 15th May 1962, students between the ages of 12 and 25 will be able to fly by B.O.A.C. to their homes in British territories and back at the cost of only a one-way Economy or Tourist fare for the round-trip journey.

These facilities will be available to students who are enrolled at a school, college or university in a British territory and whose parents or legal guardian reside permanently in a British territory. They apply to B.O.A.C. tourist or economy class travel between the U.K., Bermuda, the West Indies Federation, British Guiana, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Aden, Bahrain, Doha, East and Central Africa, Singapore and Hong Kong.

## SAME AMENITIES

Students travelling under this scheme will enjoy the same amenities as full fare-paying tourist or economy class passengers, free meals and a free baggage allowance of 44 pounds, but they will not be permitted to make stopovers en route.

The scheme will mean that students who might not otherwise have been able to afford the time or money will now be able to spend Christmas with their families.

## This week in The Listener and BBC TELEVISION REVIEW AUTUMN BOOK NUMBER PART II

Contributors of book reviews in this enlarged issue include—

H. B. Acton  
 Peter Fleming  
 John Fuller  
 Elspeth Huxley  
 Idris Parry  
 William Plomer  
 J. H. Plumb  
 Sir Alec Randall  
 Simon Raven

other features include

### LEGAL AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

in which H. D. Lewis, Professor of the Philosophy of Religion at London University, makes a careful distinction between legal and moral responsibility and attacks the suggestion of determinism in some theories of punishment.

### NOT SO ELEMENTARY

James Hamilton, Professor of Physics at London University discusses the nature of the proton and the neutron, which recent discoveries have revealed are more complex than they appeared to be at first.

and other features

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# BINGO HITS THE BROTHERTON

## Possibilities of Tannoy System

IT becomes clear that the influx of new blood has raised the pulse rate of the Union. At last revolutionary new thought is beginning to pump through the brain cells of Refec and Caf. No longer will we be wallowing about in our own slough of Despond (to coin a phrase). I quote a letter from a fresher which arrived incognito at the office:—

"I have noted with disapproval, disgust and even nausea that on two nights of the week, viz Wednesday and Saturday, the future M.P.s, aldermen, captains of industry, lawyers and taxi-drivers are being subjected to pagan rituals known as 'hops' which can only serve to deprive our children of their undeniable rights . . .

"In view of this I suggest that one of the afore mentioned nights, viz., Wednesday or Saturday, Bingo sessions should be held, at first maybe in the Riley-Smith hall, and then, as the popularity of this uplifting enter-

tainment increases, use could be made of Refec.

"In fact I visualise a system where the caller is ensconced in the Porter's Office and use is made of the loud-speaker system to enable full use to be made of the available space in R.S.H., Social Room, Caf, Soup Kitchen, Joint Common Room, Bar and Women's Common Room."

The letter goes on to explain that this will "arrest the present deterioration of the morale of a large section of our student population." It does the cocks of your heart good to realise that there are, amongst our youngsters, men of foresight.

Amongst our more decrepid brethren has grown up a feeling that the Brotherton would make a great Bingo hall, with the caller situated on top of the catalogue (a visit to see the possibilities of this is well worth it—the Brotherton is found in the large white building across the road; ask any cleaning woman or finalist).

Personally I'd prefer to see it turned into an indoor athletic stadium, but the "will of the people" must prevail.

by

*Gilbert Tarrow*

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### Dummy Ruff on Ilkley

THE time was four o'clock on a Sunday morning. A clammy hand draw a damp playing card from out of the enveloping fog and took the trick. The place was the Calf Rock on Ilkley Moor.

"Caf wasn't open and it was too noisy back at Bodington Hall," one of the players explained to me, "so we thought Ilkley Moor would be as good a place as anywhere for a quiet game of bridge. We drove out there by car, played a few hands, and then drove back."

My nocturnal card-playing friend stressed that none of the foursome was drunk. He added that one of the attractions of the trip was the difficulty of locating the twenty-foot high Calf Rock. "We didn't stay long though," he went on, "It was quite draughty up there."

It is too early to say if the incident has produced a fatality, or were they all wearing hats?

### Let's Get in The Picture

I spent two hours last Sunday evening straining both ear and eye in an attempt to grasp at least the roughest outline of "Last Train from Gun Hill," the latest offering from Union Cinema.

It is annoying enough not to be able to tell which way the horses are going, it becomes even more irksome to have difficulty differentiating between male and female, but when one can't tell the difference between goody and

baddy, then it is too much.

I believe that the organisers should attempt to ensure that the films or at least the end-product are understandable. Naturally we can't expect full M.G.M. treatment for our 6d. or 9d. but even these small sums should purchase satisfaction.

If the productions are going to follow the disgusting pattern of last Sunday, then I suggest sub-titles should be used; one lot at the top to give a precis of the events, and another at the bottom to translate the mumbling.

### To Please a Lady

I SEE that the Senior Vice President, Miss Mary Squire, has been given the go-ahead to organise tea-parties for Leeds Landladies. I trust that she will enjoy herself.

It seems to me that the biggest danger of this is to fail to see the opportunities for developing the idea. If landladies are to be feted for their position in a University town, then why should it be limited to them?

Surely, equally important are the barmen and barmaids of Leeds. I should personally like to see a series of booze-ups held for these worthy people. We could invite, perhaps the Lord Mayor and the Vice Chancellor to give the occasions some dignity.

The idea gathers momentum. How about a grand scale washing display to be given for all the launderette attendants. A special demonstration of modern spin-dry methods could be included.

And why stop there? I can envisage a system where day after day, shop-keepers, bus-conductors, usherettes, dustmen and Sweaty Betty's entire staff may visit the Union for their own special parties.

Then we would really be an integrated part of Leeds Society.

Contributions are already needed for this year's

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# Revision of Union Government

by SARAH WHITE

**DURING** the last year questions were raised about the present Government of the Union and whether it was serving the best interests of its members. It was obvious to many that there was much room for improvement. Union committee is elected once a year.

Other than what they read on their manifestos, the majority of students have little idea about the capabilities and working capacity of the candidates to the committee. There is no system of reporting back or seeing that the elected candidate tries to fulfil promises on his manifesto, and there are many other faults.

The whole discussion was mainly instigated by Roy Bull's suggestion for a radical reform of the Union's constitution. The general outline of his plan was that the policy of the Union should be determined by general meetings to be held every three weeks. The administrative work of the Union would be carried out by a Union Committee elected by the General Meeting to serve for a year, but reporting back to the meeting every three weeks. Each member of the Union Committee would have a specific job (e.g. N.U.S., Catering etc.) and would carry this out with the help of sub-committees again selected by a General Meeting.

In January of this year Roy Bull submitted his proposals to Union Committee. A sub-committee was set up to examine the constitution of the Union taking into account the proposals submitted by the J.V.P. and to recommend any changes considered necessary. The members of the sub-committee were Dave Bateman, Kathryn McGinty, Mary Squire, Margaret Maden, Dick Atkinson, Martin Forrest, Dave Pollard, Brian MacArthur and Roy Bull. After six meetings and over twenty-five hours' discussion they submitted their report

to Union Committee at the beginning of the summer term. The sub-committee had accepted the principle of government of the Union by General Meetings and their report consisted of the present Union Constitution amended along these lines.

## Resignations

A storm of protest broke out at this meeting. Opponents of the recommended constitution said that the sub-committee's report was too woolly and vague and proposed that a new constitutional sub-committee should be set up to go into the matter further. At this point Dick Atkinson resigned from Union Committee and many other members of the sub-committee threatened to do so. It was blatantly obvious that the members of Union Committee who wished to set up a new sub-committee and were complaining about the inadequacies of the old one, were doing so purely because they were opposed to its recommendations. Finally it was decided to bring the draft constitution before an S.G.M. so that Union members could air their views about which basic principles of government they would like to see the Union run on. After much discussion the S.G.M. directed the Union Committee to set up a new sub-committee. This was to examine the principles of Union government and to go into the various methods suggested at the S.G.M., namely—the present method, by General Meetings, or by an elected Executive together with a Union

Council representing societies, Halls of residence and other bodies.

Since then we have heard nothing about the constitution. Are those who are opposed to change hoping we shall forget, especially now that Roy Bull has left the University?

## What Happened

The second sub-committee consisted of Dave Bateman, Kate McGinty, Messrs. Schumacher, Andrews, Green, Eastwood, Saunders and Heron. They met three times during last term but due to lack of time have not made any reports or recommendations. Apparently most of their time has been spent on how the Committee should present its facts and they complain that their terms of reference are too vague. Since it was an ad hoc committee it was dissolved at the end of the year and has not yet been re-established. In fact the matter has now been referred to the Executive who are meant to be working out the details and best plan for the work of the constitutional sub-committee. These seem to me to be delaying tactics of the usual kind. The recommendations are being referred back, first to one body and then to another, until finally they will end up on a shelf somewhere.

The S.G.M. of last term explicitly said that it wanted the sub-committee set up to examine and report on possible new methods of Union government, and yet where is this sub-committee? It should have been set up by the first Union committee of the term, but as far as I know was not even mentioned. Whether members of the Union want government by the present system or General Meetings, by representative councils or by any other method, it is the duty of the Union Committee to set up this sub-committee and for it to report back to Union members before the end of this term.

## THE BRADFORD CIVIC

by Brackenbury

**T**HE journey from Leeds to Bradford is not a long one but it is not a very exciting one either. Just before reaching Bradford Town centre the dark monotony of the houses and shops is broken by a small once-white building on the right in Chapel Street. Little larger than a shop front the Bradford Civic Playhouse is a deserted place while the surrounding shops and warehouses are busy. At night, however, like some nocturnal beast, it stirs itself and soon throbs with energy as lights go on and people pour in.



"A PALACE OF CULTURE"

In spite of its name the Civic is not a local government supported concern but is staffed entirely by volunteers who give their spare time to running the theatre and other activities. It is an amateur non-profit making enterprise and managed by an annually elected interlocking system of committees.

The idea of such a theatre in Bradford originated in the home of J. B. Priestley—for twenty-five years the clubs first president. Although at first a branch of the then thriving Civic Theatre Leeds in 1932 it broke away and became independent—using Jowett Hall as a theatre. The fire that destroyed Jowett Hall in 1935 was the occasion for the construction of a small, well-equipped building that could be used for plays, 35mm. films and various meetings and courses.

Mrs. Dorothy White, the secretary, showed me round with well mented pride. As I was being shown the miniature sets constructed for each performance in the work-shops I could hear the grunts and shouts from the Japanese film showing in the theatre above. The numerous dressing rooms have the play relayed to them through loudspeakers and the actors are buzzed when they are due on stage.

## The Cafe

As we went round to the cafe we passed the lounge which contains a collection of books on the theatre, but we were unable to go in as another film was being shown to the drama class which meets every week during the winter. In the comfortable cafe where exhibitions of paintings are often held the cast was reading through the next play due for production—"The Quare Fellow"—which will be put on next week.

As there are usually two plays in different stages of rehearsal at the same time and films alternating weekly with plays, part of a nearby warehouse has been taken over to enable productions to reach dress rehearsal standard before going on the stage of the Civic. A total of fourteen plays are put on each season and the production standards are high. The choice of productions is extremely imaginative and each season recent plays of the British theatrical revival as well as neglected classics form a considerable part of the programme.

There is also a theatre club for members only, who number around

a thousand. This stages experimental drama and plays not yet licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, Membership is £1 a year—half price for those under 21—and includes reduced prices for films and plays and advanced information and booking facilities.

The cinema section is run as a commercial concern and like the Tatler in Leeds concentrates mainly on foreign films. So far this autumn they have shown "L'Aventura," "Le Testament D'Orfei," "Pickpocket" and "The Hidden Fortress."

The general impression that one gets of the Civic is of a small "palace of culture," determined to maintain a high standard of artistic integrity though this may involve both financial risk and personal toil.

They bring to the people of Bradford plays and films that many northerners would certainly never otherwise get a chance to see.

That the Civic is still solvent is a credit not only to those who give up their spare time to run it but to the men, women and children who make the effort to leave their fire-sides and TV screens to go to Chapel Street.

There is no doubt that any students who make the effort necessary to grasp this wonderful opportunity given them to widen their cultural horizons will never regret it.

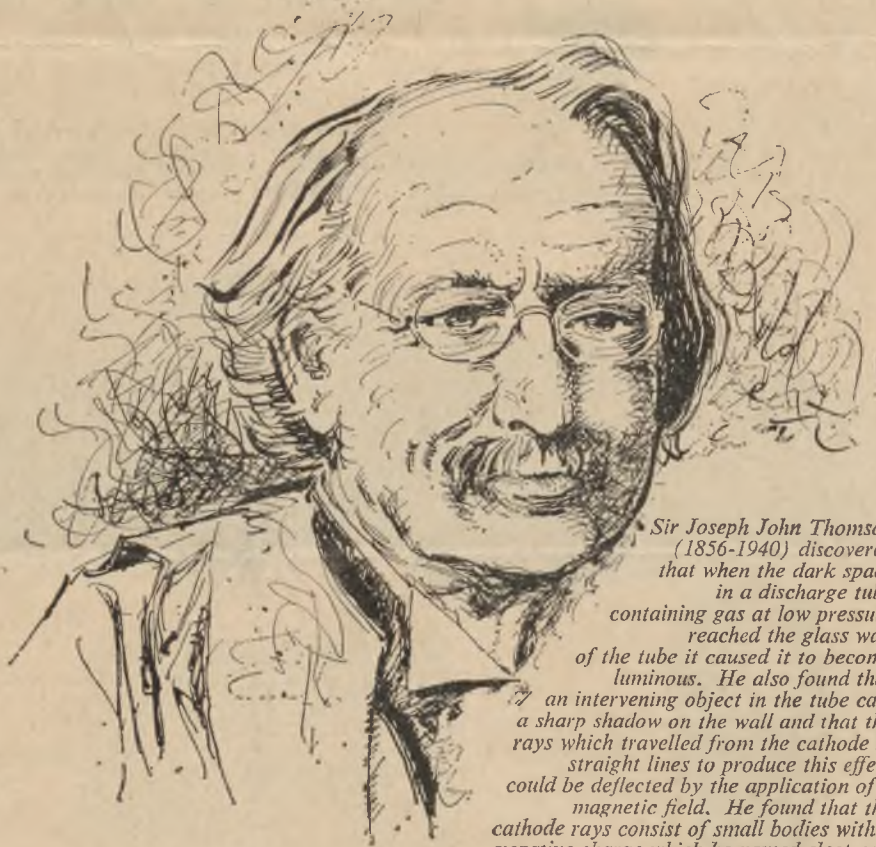
## QUITE

"Bessie was News, Leaders, and Gossip; Enid was Features, Make-up and general Sub. Whenever they were at a loss for copy they would mercilessly pillage ancient copies of PUNCH or HOME CHAT."

An occasional hole in the copy was filled with a ghoulish smudge—local block-making clearly indicated that somewhere a poker-work fanatic had gone quietly out of his mind. In this way the Central Balkan Herald was made up every morning and then delivered to the composition room where the chain-gang rapidly reduced it to gibberish. MINISTER FINED FOR KISSING IN PUBLIC. WEDDING BULLS RING OUT FOR PRINCESS. QUEEN OF HOLLAND GIVES PANTY FOR EX-SERVICE MEN. MORE DOGS HAVE BABIES THIS SUMMER IN BELGRADE. BRITAIN'S NEW FLYING-GOAT."

—from Lawrence Durrell's *Esprit de Corps* now available as a Faber Paperback at 4s. 6d.

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Sir Joseph John Thomson (1856-1940) discovered that when the dark space in a discharge tube containing gas at low pressure reached the glass wall of the tube it caused it to become luminous. He also found that an intervening object in the tube cast a sharp shadow on the wall and that the rays which travelled from the cathode in straight lines to produce this effect could be deflected by the application of a magnetic field. He found that the cathode rays consist of small bodies with a negative charge which he named electrons.

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# WE WERE THERE . . .

## Impressions Of An East German Work Camp

WITH the full barrage of our British press firmly set against the East German Democratic Republic, it was with real curiosity and probably initial suspicion on the part of some of us that eight Leeds students ventured into East Germany for three weeks in August. We spent our time in the district of Cottbus some 120 kilometres south east of Berlin and "laboured" in a work camp organised by the World Youth Festival.

In the same camp were a delegation of students from Paris and a party of English, American, Dutch and Swedish students sent by the London Quaker movement. We were all there to see what was going on in the "notorious German Democratic Republic and by working for two weeks in a massive aluminium works in a building brigade, and by free movement, socially amongst the people, we hoped to determine at least something of the true state of things in socialist East Germany.

We travelled on August 4th and 5th passing through Belgium then West Germany at night and entering East Germany at dawn saw only a fairly normal landscape of extensive grain agriculture. We did, however, pass through the industrial city of Magdeburg with our first sight of numerous large scale housing schools, all flats of an undateable sort of design but well shaped and never more than three floors in height. We reached Berlin at about 8.30 a.m. passing first through West Berlin which must be seen to be believed. One's first impression is that one is in an architectural exhibition ground and visually it is all very exciting in a Le Corbusier fashion.

### STOLID

East Berlin is visually much more stolid, though there is a tremendous amount of rebuilding with full provision of centers of culture and entertainment—for the use of everybody. We were struck by the smartness of women in East Berlin—this feature we just had not expected. We also had our first taste of East German hospitality through meeting two representatives of the FDJ (Free German Youth) whose friendliness was natural, spontaneous and quite clearly genuine. The waiter at the breakfast (knowing full well that no tips would ever come his way) was brilliant, fast service and again, full of the open friendliness and good humour that we met so often all over the GDR.

Our work comprised sorting wood in a timber yard in the Lauta Aluminium works from (theoretically) 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. with two half-hour breaks. There was no clocking in and out system for any of the workers and

we were amazed and a bit credulous found among the German workers. about the atmosphere and attitude. There was no "hide the fag he's round the corner" attitude to the foreman, but instead what seemed to be a genuine realisation of the amount of work to be done and a determination to get it done. There was also a strong sense of friendliness and trust between workers with strong social ties between them. For example birthdays would be celebrated at the local works inn and whilst we were there, two parties with the usual abundance of East German wines, vodkas and egg flips, were held in the afternoon for our foreman's birthday and later to mark our leave taking. Amongst the

by  
**MARGARET  
MADEN**

people we worked with, were those with complaints and grumbles about their lot in G.D.R.—such as the problem of travel. On the whole the workers liked what they had materially, and knew a tremendous amount about political history and present day politics — not just regurgitated "propaganda" but fairly well thought out ideas, usually with personal experience and observations at the base.

### YOUTH

Our hosts were the F.D.J., a youth organisation which provides a wide range of social amenities and opportunities for East Germans between the ages of 4 and 26. There are two million members, and, like the Young Pioneers which finds its base in the 6-16 year old school system, most people join because they believe their best chances for development personally and in society as a whole are encompassed in these organisations.

An example of the amenities provided by the F.D.J. was shown to us when we visited Knappersee, a lakeside resort centre sponsored by this group. There we slept in either tents or chalets and had meals, dances, folk song sessions in the main cafe-centre and used the sandy beaches for football, badminton, gymnastics, swimming and even introduced cricket there.

Our third week was devoted to touring the Cottbus area and it was in this week that we collected a mass of detailed facts about the system as a whole. We learned about the 5-year plan as it affected the area, and saw the distribution of new industrial plants in rural areas with non-comitant ing and service facilities. Schwarze-development of very extensive house-Pumpe was the biggest lignite, power, coke and gas combine in Western Europe and the 3-stage construction plans for this were shown to us in detail, whilst we also saw the completed stages, the main impression being the sheer hugeness and vastness of design. The community and eating centre of this plant was better designed and of a higher standard generally than most expensive English restaurants. There was also a bookstall here with a wide range of books dealing with technical subjects, politics, economics, women's fashion and many novels including those ranging from modern Russian writers to Jack London.

### THE UNIONS

A discussion meeting with the F.D.G.B. (Youth Trade Union Organisation) told us a lot about the trade union organisation in the G.D.R. and its functions. It works in close co-ordination with the government and helps to fix quotas in production and wage levels. It also deals with rule and conditions of work and with sick pay, convalescence schemes and extra aid for families. Out of the 200,000 members in the Cottbus area (98% of the total number of workers) 300 were full time paid T.U. officials and there were 10,000 part time officials. (25% of these were under 30 years of age). The unions were also very active in aiding the General Elections. There are 400 deputies in the People's Chamber and 222 of these are industrial workers, 39 peasants, 38 "intellectuals", 163 office workers and 38 tradesmen. Each local unit discusses its possible candidates and this was going on when we were there. A list of 25 "Possibles" for example was posted up on the door of a new restaurant in the new industrial town of Lubberau. After a series of general meetings a final candidate is voted upon and must have at least 55% voted support, but we were told that he would reconsider his position unless he got a good 85-95% support.

Typical of the sort of people we met was Herbert—a West German refugee. He had left West Germany in 1957 when he contracted silicosis and was left without much material future. In East Germany he is at University studying Physics and is living in four-room with bathroom and kitchen flat with his wife and three children. His grant is sufficient to support his family but his wife also works in the local Post Office from 8—2 p.m. each day. She told us that coal was 2/6d. a cwt. and that her last monthly gas and electricity bill had been only 15/-. We also learnt here about a really great system of creches and kindergartens, when a child can be looked after from 6 weeks old for something like 7d. a day. We visited our local kindergarten and learnt about the painting, gym, dancing, speech training and singing taught to the small children each day. Children can be boarded in creche or kindergarten daily or weekly.

The schools we visited was the standard 6-16 year old and there was no "streaming" according to our idea of different abilities—and the maximum in any class was 25. There was no specialisation and the subjects taught to all pupils were German History, English, Current Affairs, Russian, language and literature, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Crafts and P.E. There are extra schools taking pupils from fifteen to eighteen for University preparation, but should a student wish to go to college or university when he is already in a job in a factory or office then there are special Workers and Peasants colleges to give extra tuition for this.

● This article will be continued in next week's edition.

## POLITICS, LIFE AND ACTION

WHAT is there to be said? The constitution lies irrelevant around us. The N.U.S. delegates and motions have been selected in such a manner as to represent little more than the excrement of life. Cambridge debates throw out girls. The Observer exists.

Last week how many people died, how much needless suffering was felt and left? At the same time people "up and condemn" those few who want to feel and save all this. Fewer ask "why" or say "how." More say "yes" and buy another copy, say "I quite agree, but do put on another record, have a drink."

A great man and mystic recently wrote "The neurotic individual is a person who responds to the challenges of the present in terms of the obsessively remembered past. In so far as their policies are dictated by old erroneous notions fossilised into dogmas, all societies exhibit the symptoms of collective neuroses." We have reached the stage where scientifically and without any query from logic we can say society is madly walking with turned head into an unseen pit.

Late the other night a man was seen in the silent suburban streets of Leeds wearing a dressing gown, smok-

ing a cigarette and reading a poem aloud to himself. Yet another of sound mind is to be arrested. How often may one flog those in the temples, may one wander into the wilderness, may one shout SWINE?

"In the beginning was the great deterrent,  
In the end the failed deterrent."

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# TERRIBLE CHILD

## An Assessment of the Present Day Jazz Situation

ART does not just blossom forth. There has to be a reason for it. It fulfills a need that always accompanies some new social, political or artistic awareness. This is why I tend to subscribe to the view that jazz was not somehow magically incarnated amid the floral jollities of the Mardi Gras, as the romantics such as Rex Harris and the B.B.C.'s own darling, Steve Race, would have us believe, but that it was evolved out of the centuries of social oppression to which the Negro in America has been, and is still being subjected.

To fully understand the significance of much of the new music of today it is necessary to understand the reasons for the various changes which have occurred in the past.

Jazz is a purely Negro invention synthesised from the elements of Western European music which was enjoyed by the elite of the southern U.S.A. at the turn of the century. It is not surprising that it was rejected by the majority of the white population, who considered "Jazz" to be the product of decadent creatures, once removed from the apes. And yet it can be seen that the real reason for this opposition was a kind of jealousy, a feeling of inferiority that Jazz, the only true American art form, was being denied to them.

The hopelessness and misery of a Bessie Smith blues is the truest possible reflection of the sources of jazz. Influences such as the church and popular dance have always been exaggerated in their importance. They were primarily a means of escape from the squalor of reality — the Christian Church has always sought to curb Men's hostility against the social order of the day. Thus one could imagine the gratitude and relief of the big white chiefs when they heard their slaves singing harmless spirituals, instead of those evil blues of social protest.

### SUPREMACY?

And if you don't place jazz in its social context, not only will you fail to appreciate its roots, but you won't be able to understand the vital significance of the more recent developments. Those rusty aesthetes of the BBC gain some esoteric pleasure out of compiling endless discographies of some relatively unimportant musician of the 1900's. Their whole enjoyment lies in savouring the "period charm" of a long vanished era. Their way of thinking is based on the premise that jazz died roughly forty years ago. Consequently, they will express not only ignorance of it, but indignation at the modern jazz of today.

An interesting parallel with this view is that of those who hold that Jazz began with the Negroes, but that its future is now firmly in the hands of whites, such as Stan Kenton and Dave Brubeck, who have produced a marvellous hybrid, by the cross-breeding of Jazz with European Classical music. The Negro's contribution was primitive, inarticulate and now largely played out.

The first real assault on the Negro supremacy in the Jazz field occurred in the 1930's. Various white bands appeared and, concurrent with this, Jazz attained some kind of respectability, presumably because the white musician was more acceptable socially! The Golden Age of Oliver, Dodds and Armstrong was gone, instead we were left with its sterile progeny — the Swing Era. The

emancipation of Jazz in American society reached its climax in the Goodman concerts in Carnegie Hall, that shrine of Western Classical re-

by  
**CHRIS  
ARNE**

spectability which had opened its doors to admit a Jazzband. The Hollywood-Instant-Film Machine has recorded the scene faithfully in the "Benny Goodman Story". Hysterical teenagers and colonial-gouty-types all join in wild acclaim of the Goodman Band. While Kid Ory is given an insignificant "yes-bo" part.

### PENDULUM

This attitude has succeeded in winning its way into the hearts of the modern jazz public at large. Not many years ago, (thank God the situation is a little better now) recordings by coloured modern jazz groups were practically unobtainable in the record shops. Musicians were constantly exhorted to play it cool, as if sheer inaudibility were in itself a virtue.

But the pendulum is beginning to swing the other way. The operative word is no longer 'cool' but 'funky', implying a low-down, mean way of playing the blues. No longer do pale young men with crewcuts gaze forlornly at us from record covers. Their place has been taken by a menacing hostile regiment of muscular negro musicians whose physical aspect is reinforced by the violent nature of the music. Titles such as Sonny Rollins' "Freedom Suite", Ornette Coleman's "Change of the Century", Max Roach's "We Insist, Freedom Now — Suite" invite comparison with Sit-Ins, the Freedom Riders and the Emergent African Nationalism. The Negro is at last beginning to assert himself through all the media available — including Jazz.

The record companies are, of course, doing their utmost to soften this blow in the face of their predominantly white audience. In a valiant attempt to render commercially acceptable what to them must seem socially obnoxious, they are trying to pass the whole thing off as a "soul fad". That is, they have neutralized the political content and represented the trend as a return to the Beat, for the Beat's sake, pure and simply.

To write off an entire movement in such terms must appear ridiculous

when we consider that one of its founders and major exponents—Miles Davis, simply refuses to participate in one of those American State Department-sponsored tours of Africa: "because I'm a Negro and they want to woo Africa. Come to think of it, I hope the State Department does ask me to make one of those tours — just so that I can have the pleasure of saying no."

This will, no doubt, come as a shock to those who have regarded Jazz as a happy, swinging music. And, unlike Rollins' "Freedom Suite" in 1958, this concept of protest Jazz is going to worry, bother, annoy and defeat a lot of people — the "Jazz-is-happy-music-fans" will regard it as a direct insult and the "Jazz-is-for-swinging fans" are going to be terribly put out, because they can't swing with angry music.

It is apparent that the negro musicians have a king-size chip on their shoulders since Hollywood and all the other denizens of the mass-culture kingdom have been continually playing down the achievement of the coloured musician in Jazz. Remember the "Glenn Miller Story" and the bum part they gave to Louis Armstrong? Remember the "Benny Goodman Story" and what they did to Lionel Hampton? Compared to Hampton and Armstrong, Goodman and Miller are nothing, absolutely nothing. Historically speaking, no white man has ever succeeded in radically affecting the development of Jazz. All that people like Red Nicholls, Stan Kenton and Chet Baker can do is to lead their audiences up blind alleyways of pretentiousness and lull them into a state of mental masturbation.

### EXPLOITATION

I know this is digging one's own grave, because I'm systematically denying a white man the right to create great jazz. This is of course not so, because many fine white musicians such as Bix Beiderbecke, Gerry Mulligan and Jackie Maclean have demonstrated the absurdity of any such racialist theory. All one can say is that commercial exploitation has magnified the White achievement in Jazz far above its real merit.

The local modern scene is living in a world of its own. The "play it cool" contingent still reign supreme mainly, I suppose, because Modern Jazz is only acceptable as a suitable background for socialite chit-chat. However, one saving grace is the importation from London of the best modern groups in the country — Harriot, Hayes, Scott etc. all, to be heard practically every weekend at the "Esquire Club".

Tradewise, the Ed O'Donnell Band provides probably the most exciting sounds in the country, while Casey's Hot Seven is enthusiastically supported every Friday — and shortly every Tuesday night.

Lastly, I leave you with a question. Why was the Leeds Triennial Music Festival so utterly devoid of Jazz content, when its predecessor of 1958 boasted of so many well-attended Jazz concerts? Was it sacrificed to the boorish snobbery of the sponsors? Could it be that the victimization of Jazz is not entirely confined to the southern states of America?

# Into Europe

by

**BERNARD STONE**

(Secretary of European Society)

THE economic case for Britain joining the Common Market is now generally understood. Whether we like it or not, there is the prospect of slow industrial stagnation, unemployment and recurring financial crises; if she goes in she will have access to an expanding mass market which will provide a sharp stimulus to trade.



HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
Does this have to go?

The reaction of Commonwealth Governments to the prospect of Britain's joining is also in better perspective. They were asked to state their own interests frankly and they did. But there is now growing realisation that Britain need not choose between Commonwealth and Common Market and that a successful outcome to negotiations would benefit the Commonwealth supplying goods to a rapidly expanding market.

But what continues to cause concern is the political implications of association with the Six. Is the Treaty of Rome one step towards a federal Europe to which Britain, by signing, would become committed? How far would the British Parliament lose its authority over policies other than of trade and tariffs? Does entry into the Common Market mean an effective end of British sovereignty.

### Sovereignty

It is a matter of common sense that, by signing the Treaty of Rome, Britain would surrender a measure of sovereignty. There could be no Common Market, and no long-term planning within it, unless the participating countries were prepared to give up their power of independent decision over a considerable range of economic affairs. This includes principally the removal of restriction on trade within the Six and the rate of the external tariff; and social policies including mobility of labour. However, Britain would not be relinquishing control to an autonomous and self-perpetuating supra-national body but to a Commission appointed by a Council of Ministers. On this Council, Britain, along with the other Common Market countries, would be represented.

She would be free to express her views and to win support for them. The success of EEC depends upon a readiness to talk round the table and to compromise, a diplomatic art of which Britain has long believed herself to be Master.

The powers of the Commission, which is something more than a civil service are considerable. But its nine members can be appointed only by unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. Unanimity is also required for decisions on matters of basic policy involving the implementation of the Treaty. As a member of the Council, Great Britain might not always get her way; inevitably there would be conflicts of interest — although not necessarily more than there have been between the Six so far. But the possibility of Britain's being carried forward on a course over which she had no control would

not arise.

The influence of the Common Market on the economies of the participating countries is bound to be great. But a British Government would not be obliged to conform in its policies to any model laid down in Brussels. There are wide differences at present, for example, between internal economic planning in France and Germany. Nor would a change of Government in Britain result in a Labour administration finding itself severely proscribed by Common Market rules.

But granted the established economic framework of EEC, what about its long-term political implications? In the House of Commons debate on the Common Market, the case against entry on the grounds that sovereignty would be impaired was ably put by Sir Derek Walker Smith. Britain, he said, had served the interests of Europe and the world from "a special and separate position" evolved over centuries. Our constitutional heritage ought not to be lightly put aside "as a sort of postscript to an economic arrangement."

It is well known that the most strenuous advocates of the Common Market looked upon it as a step towards political association. The Treaty itself speaks of "an ever-closer union among European peoples", and the provision for the eventual direct election of the Parliamentary Assembly points this way. But if gradual political integration is not ruled out, neither does membership of EEC in any way commit the countries of the Common Market to a timetable for a Federal Europe. In fact there are sharp differences amongst the Six about the desirable direction of development. President de Gaulle in particular is most unwilling to see a major transfer of sovereignty. Here again, Britain, as a member, could voice her opinion and play a decisive part in determining the outcome of developments. Meanwhile there would be no question of Britain's foreign policy being dictated by other Common Market countries. She would be as free as ever to preserve Commonwealth consultation and to act independently on the great issues that divide East and West.

### Nationality

Association with Europe would impose restraints. But in the post-war years it has become increasingly recognised that Britain, no more than any other country, cannot stand alone. Quite apart from membership of the United Nations and the economic obligations involved in GATT and, more recently, EFTA, there is considerable transfer of sovereignty in defence matters represented by NATO. But the recognition of interdependence has not forced Britain to abandon control over her own destiny or to forsake the essentials of a traditional way of life. Prosperity and even survival in a modern world require closer association between countries. For Western Europe, including Britain, co-operation does not mean the abrogation of nationality. On the contrary, it may be the best way of preserving it.

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# ON BEHALF OF GOD

## The English Department

An Investigation by RAYMOND HOGG

*"I am not yet born; provide me with water to dandle me, grass to grow for me, trees to talk to me, sky to sing to me, birds and a white light at the back of my mind to guide me."*

IF more means worse, as Kingsley Amis asserts, then the Departments of English Language and Literature are deteriorating fast. The two departments, now united in a School of English under the chairmanship of Professor A. N. Jeffares, have expanded in recent years at all levels — undergraduate, postgraduate and staff.

When Professor Jeffares took up his post in 1957, the department had in addition Professor Wilson Knight, while Professor Harold Orton was head of the Language department. Since then, Douglas Grant has arrived as Professor of American Literature and Professor Strevens has taken a new chair of Contemporary English.

But while expansion at this level — several additional lecturers have been acquired during the same period — has been considerable and reveals a business-like ability in the obtaining of the necessary funds, expansion at the post-graduate level has been phenomenal. Two new diplomas, in English Literature and in English as a Second Language have been introduced and the fact that it is now possible to take an M.A. by examination is responsible for this enlargement. In consequence most of the postgraduate work done in the English Literature department no longer constitutes genuine research. Thus the burden of research — and this column has never sought to deny a place of research in the activities of the University — falls more and more upon the staff. So much is this generally the case that some undergraduates in the English Language Department, still comparatively small, feel that their professor's absorption in the English Dialect dictionary inevitably means that they are neglected by him. And the most damaging aspect of research is simply this: that where the main burden of research falls on those who have tutorial responsibilities it tends to isolate them from those who can benefit most from contact with them, formally and informally.

Nevertheless, the English School is clearly expanding, and we cannot but welcome the fact that increased opportunities of higher education, both at the undergraduate and postgraduate level, are not restricted to the highly prized scientists and technologists. There is a further point at which the School is beginning to bear a resemblance to the sciences. It is becoming increasingly utilitarian.

It is clear that with the sciences, particularly, the applied sciences, the degree course a student pursues dictates severe limits on his choice of a future career; scientists can scarcely afford to be disillusioned and hence an unwillingness, often, even to admit criticism. English has until now seemed to provide a rather different kind of education. To older academics it offered, along with most other Arts subjects (deliberately referred to as "the Humanities"), a splendid "training for life". What mattered was not the degree as a qualification, but the education as an experience. This has been a valuable concept, although its vague and unrealistic expression has sometimes been used to cover up a failure to face the real problems of university education, but it is an idea which is falling into decay.

### WHAT TO DO?

Hence students in the English School find themselves increasingly faced with the novel question of what they will do with their degree, and it is largely because one of the jobs which Prof. Jeffares feels he ought to send them out to do is teaching English in Africa and India, that the

## A Reply to "God and the Atheist"

by GEOFFREY GUEST

(An Ex-President of Catholic Soc.)

THE author of the article 'God and the Atheist' which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, does not seem prepared to show the ordinary courtesy of assuming common sense and good will in his opponents; and there is much in it which is mere abuse and cleverness calculated I suppose to be 'provocative.' The article itself consists of a series of disjointed and tortuous assertions substantiated neither by argument nor evidence, and based on what is clearly an inexcusable ignorance of Christian doctrine. Leaving this aside, what I hope to do here is to consider some of its claims, and attempt to refute them.

"All believers," he writes, "are agnostics. They transcend the problem (of knowledge) with Faith . . . So important is God to the believer that he is willing to create this special category Faith, in order to convey his burden." Here then is an account of the notion current among many people that the Christian's Faith is 'blind' (and therefore absurd), entailing intellectual suicide or as the writer asserts submission to irrational authority.

It will be the central purpose of this article to show that the Christian's Faith is essentially reasonable — that it claims that the human mind must discover for itself the truths which are the rational basis and motive of Faith, and that these truths must be known with certainty independent of revelation and the teaching of the Church.

### Confidence

To elucidate this, we have first to enquire what it is to have Faith. Now, we do not normally speak of Faith unless the reality which we are to reach surpasses our powers of discovery, unless we are obliged to rely on the witness of a competent person. Thus to have Faith in a person is to rely upon him and to recognise what he tells us are true. IN VIRTUE OF THE CONFIDENCE WE HAVE IN HIM. The last phrase is crucial since it makes clear that the act of Faith cannot be made without certain preliminaries. Before we have confidence in a person we must have guarantees that this confidence is deserved. In other words 'I believe him because he said it' presupposes the formula 'what he says is true,' and the truth of this last proposition can only be established by a process of reasoning based on the evidence. It would be downright foolish to believe a statement which is said to be made by one whose existence is unknown or at least doubtful, or whose veracity is in question.

It is written into our system of education eleven-plus, GCE, university entrance, these we talk of, like the British sports we are, as "hurdles" to be got over. They are, of course, all of them, basically means to the selection of the few.

But the idea of the élite belongs primarily with an aristocratic vision of society. Its only hope of survival in our day and age demands a great modification. Taking utilitarianism as its ally it becomes the prey of the modern bureaucracy.

I can best illustrate this by citing Prof. Jeffares' remarks to the first postgraduate seminar of the session. Having drawn attention to the singular achievements of the School of English and its staff, he pointed out



Similarly, having established the complete trustworthiness of a person, it would be equally imprudent not to believe what he says. In the words of St. Augustine, 'to be united to Him who knows, is to know': it is indirect knowledge gained by appropriating the knowledge of others, and it is true and certain under the required conditions.

### Faith

So we see that faith is not a feeling nor mere blind instinct; it is an act of the will, guided by the intelligence, and for the Christian it is an act of the will which presupposes confidence in Jesus Christ, and therefore that we have guarantees that this confidence is deserved. Therefore, before a person has a motive to say 'I believe' he must normally have a prudent conviction of the existence of God, of the truth that he revealed himself in Christ, of the truth of the life and death and resurrection of Christ: the truths of these propositions can only be established by a process of reasoning and historical analysis. (By a "prudent conviction" I mean one free of reasonable doubt).

If then we arrive at the judgements that there is a God and that He revealed Himself in Christ, then it is quite reasonable to have faith in Him. If we have also independently arrived at the conviction that He set up a Church and gave that Church His own teaching office with the guarantee that it should not err in that teaching, then equally it is reasonable to submit to its teaching.

what he thought the value of the postgraduate section was. Most of you, he said, will become university teachers and professors, and you will find it a great advantage in the future to know your contemporaries. This can be of inestimable advantage when you want to discuss the merits of some student or want to get hold of a bright new lecturer.

### FALLACY

But the fallacy of the élite argument, and incidentally of utilitarian education, is exposed and knocked on the head in Arnold Wesker's *Roots*. As Beattie Bryant says at the end of that play:

"The writers don't write thinking we can understand, nor the painters don't paint expecting us to be interested . . . nor don't the composers give out music thinking we can appreciate it. But 'Blust' they say, 'the masses is too stupid for us to come down to them . . . if they don't make the effort why should we bother?' So you know who come along? The slop singers and the pop writers and the film makers and women's magazines and the Sunday papers and the picture-strip love stories."

The persistence of the élite simply perpetuates divisions in our society; it does not heal them.

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**NEXT WEEK'S INVESTIGATION WILL BE OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT**

Diploma in English as a Second Language has been introduced. No one could deny that there is a need for people to do this kind of work; what we might question is whether a Department of English Literature in a university ought to become a training school of this kind.

It is perhaps another mark of this utilitarian attitude to education that the undergraduates lecture-courses — which vary considerably in quality but often reach a high standard — are exam. orientated. Courses are given in Shakespeare, the Novel, etc., and final examinations are set in precisely the same subjects with precisely the same limits as the lecture-courses. We sometimes criticise the organization of courses in the Science departments on the grounds that they neither demand nor permit a great deal of originality on the part of the student. It is also true that in the English departments an assiduous student can attend the lectures, take copious notes, commit them to memory before the examinations and obtain a perfectly satisfactory result.

### THE FEW

What has really happened is that this utilitarian ideal has come to the aid of an older, more traditional aim of education — the creation of a cultural élite. This belief, that society needs a few highly educated, cultured people in it, whose learning will permeate the whole, has a long history.

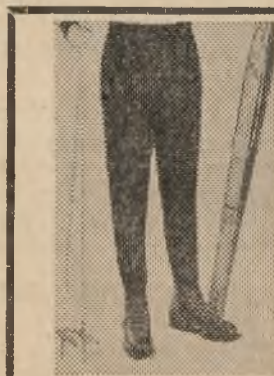
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# WHAT'S WRONG WITH DEBATES?

(part two)

by JOHN MOWAT

TO this "child in union politics" election came "as a big surprise." The child is Michael Green, who never spoke in debates, and then found himself debates chairman. "This sort of thing just seems to happen," he said, modestly. He consulted prominent people in the Union. They assured him of his fitness to wield a casting vote on the debates committee.

Often Mr. Green, a medic, could not attend certain debates and meetings. "Delivering babies is more important," was his excuse for missing the Fresher's debate. It is, so how did Mr. Green come to be elected? Mr. Green suggested he could have been the third party product of a two party deadlock. A committee member says Mr. Green was a tool of the right-wing pressure group—however oblique that pressure was. What else was Mr. Green? He was a person who cared deeply about debates. It was for this reason—the wrong reason—that his position was in jeopardy. His unpopularity could have led to a vote of no confidence. Before it came, Mr. Green met it with a letter of resignation, which has been accepted.

Mr. Green's first aim was to get motions precisely framed. Here, he is quite right. The present castrated motions "preclude reasoned argument, and research. For instance, there is the motion "this House believes that Abortion is never justified." This, like the U.S.A. motion, is undebatable. Life is made up of exceptions. A better motion would have been "This House believes Therapeutic Abortion to be a social necessity." The Rev. V. Bourne case of 1937 could have been mentioned. It would have been a motion with plenty of sides. Few people would hold pre-conceived ideas on it.

Finally it would seem only just for Debates Committee to nominate Mr. Green, who could then with the other candidates for the vacant post of chairman, face a well attended meeting of the society which would ensure a democratic decision acceptable to a majority of people.

# Houldsworth Investigation

SIR.—With reference to the article in last week's Union news, concerning the "Investigation" into the Houldsworth School, I would like to express my admiration of the presentation of truths, half-truths, and falsehoods.

As a senior member of the Houldsworth School, I feel entitled to comment on some of the bold statements that were put to paper.

Whilst admitting that any Houldsworth student faces a fuller course than many other, I feel that this does not prevent him from participating in Union activities. Union activities are activities of the Union, and not solely in the Union. The Houldsworth student cannot hope to compete with coffee drinkers in 'Caf', and the 'M.J.', but activities at Weetwood, and contributions to Rag form as much a part of Union life any other, do they not, Mr. Editor?

The Houldsworth Society, which you discuss, is in fact a Union Society, and few people will deny that the society is one of the most active. Have you never been to a Houldsworth ball, Mr. Editor?

The department, apparently, "neither asks for nor stimulates original ideas concerning its subjects". Original ideas, however, must surely spring from a knowledge of facts and experimental techniques, the learning of which the disillusioned author, in his next sentence, deems to be unnecessary.

Vacation courses, very strongly criticised for preventing Houldsworth students from widening their experience by continental travel, are generally of six weeks' duration: the summer vacation is thirteen weeks long. As with many fellow students, my last vacation took me abroad, to Sweden, for a period of two months. I was given a good wage, accommodation being provided with students from seven other nations. May I enquire how the author spent his last vacation?

For the information of the author, who apparently does not wish his name to be linked with the article, homosexuality is not rampant in the department, this disproving his theory that homosexuality is equivalent to a weekly sum of 14 all-male lectures.

As an applied scientist I have been

taught to base my conclusions on facts. But the author . . . . ?

Yours faithfully,

R.P.G.

SIR.—The narrowness and specialised nature of the teaching of applied science is fully appreciated by the staff and majority of students of the departments of technology. Your correspondent is fully justified in attempting to criticise the way in which applied science is taught in the Houldsworth School, but it is a pity that he did not make some attempt to verify his facts.

The suggestion that there is no opportunity for original thought, and that a knowledge of facts is all that is required, is quite wrong. In the fourth year, (your correspondent

vities to the full Union level. If friendship prevails, the hall societies will probably advertise their most notable events in the Union. Numerically, this university is growing up: do we have to see such teenage reaction against this fact?

Yours truly,

TOM OLIVER.

Dept. of Biomolecular Structure, University of Leeds.

## Tetley

SIR.—As an ex-member of Tetley Hall and the Hall Committee I should like to correct any wrong impression created by your editorial

examples of nonsense produced in my article. I emphasise the omitted section in the first:

(a) "In no way is the landlady less secure (under the Sheffield system) or there, as here, the landladies interests are considered more important than those of the student, i.e. any student in arrears with payments . . . etc.

(b) The final sentence, "I will repeat that the present system benefits only the landlady", should be replaced by the phrase, "for a system which benefits only the landlady."

Finally, my name is at the foot of this letter in block letters as it was at the head of the submitted article. It bears not the slightest resemblance to "Collins".

Yours, etc.,

JOHN C. MILLER.

● We apologise to Mr. Miller and our readers for the mistakes he refers to. However, due to an electrical failure at our printers, proofs were delayed and could not be checked before insertion.

## Wake up!

SIR.—One of the first societies which I joined during the Bazaar days at the beginning of term was the Nuclear Disarmament Society. I was very pleased to read in Union News that this society was one of the largest. Since then, however, I've been surprised and disappointed by the almost complete absence of any activity in the Society. While the world is on the brink of war, the Society remains silent. While we are showered by radioactive fallout, the Society remains silent. While Krushchev announces his forthcoming 50 megaton explosion, the Society remains silent. What are the committee members up to? We should have had meetings, distribution of leaflets, marches, anything, however tiny it may seem, that will help to save mankind from nuclear war. I appeal to the committee of the Society, and to all members, to wake up!

Yours fraternally,

J. UNSWORTH.

# Letters

appears not to know that four fifths of students are on a four year course) most students spend a large part of their time on a research project, and whilst examinations can be passed by parrot-like learning of lecture notes, it is not possible to obtain a good degree in this way.

Houldsworth students take a vigorous part in many Union activities; in the past four years, they have produced captains of many sports teams and presidents of several religious and cultural societies. Each year, the Ball is one of the best, as also is the effort for Rag. As for the criticism of the technical nature of the Society lectures and journal, one would hardly expect Law Society, for example, to discuss "The Underground Gasification of Coal."

Compulsory vacation training involves only six weeks of the summer vacation, and in the third year, the time may be spent abroad. The Houldsworth School has a close contact with industry and outside research organisations, which keep it from being as isolated from society in general as are many other departments.

We think there could be value in a series of articles investigating University Departments, but would it not be better if your correspondent could collect more facts before drawing his conclusions?

Yours sincerely,

A. M. LEPPER and R. OXTOBY.  
Department of Fuel.

## Bodington

SIR.—I was surprised to see your editorial echo the complaints against the formation of societies in Bodington Hall. If you were to have seen the situation in a larger university, as I have, you would realise that such societies provide the same benefits as do the intramural sports teams; that is, they allow more people full participation in an activity without an intensified battle for places on a central committee. Societies only survive on their merits; far from acting as a drain on personnel, small ones will quickly be jettisoned by someone who seeks to expand the scope of his acti-

concerning student representation on Hall Council.

It is not true that even two student members sit on this body comprising, apart from three Hall staff, three academic staff whose qualifications for such a position, apart from a willingness to serve, are undisclosed. Two Committee members are allowed to attend and speak at Council meetings only when matters which directly concern Hall members are being discussed. (It will be interesting to see if the proposed landscape-garden project is classed as such). They have no voting power and decisions are not taken in their presence.

Even this pigeon-step towards democracy was introduced only last year and then in the face of official prevarication and the student apathy which arises from this. No doubt both these attitudes will manifest themselves the moment any student protest is contemplated over this irresponsible waste of money. There seems to be a strong body of opinion within the Hall against this project, which must be effectively voiced, with the full backing of the Union. This could not only stop a fantastic waste of money but give a new dynamic to the struggle for true student representation on the governing bodies of the Halls of Residence.

Yours, etc.,

BRIDGET A. KIRK.

52 Cottage Road, Leeds 6.

## Distortion

SIR.—After reading the published remains of my article on lodgings (Leeds and Sheffield) I was not surprised to read Mr. Timothy May's letter entitled "Distortion of News", a title which might well have headed my own article.

The indiscriminate alteration of the article produced a result which made me sound illogical and ungrammatical. I was told initially that the article was rather long, but in only two instances out of at least a dozen alterations has this been the reason for amendments. On Monday last I made myself available for consultation over any alteration. I was consulted on one point only.

No doubt space will permit me to indicate only the most glaring



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# SPORT IN THE SOVIET UNION

OUR direct observation was limited to Moscow University and one special institute but our conversations with students and staff from other Soviet universities led us to believe that the regulations were the same and the provision not very different in the other institutions of higher education throughout the Union. The spread of student representation in the national teams would certainly support the view that sport is equally developed in all the Soviet universities and institutes, large and small.

## Co-operation

The administration of the athletic activities within the University of Moscow is in the hands of two separate but closely co-operating bodies, the Department of Physical Education and the Sports Club. The department and the club use the same facilities and at some points it is difficult to differentiate between their functions. The Department carries the main responsibility for promoting physical activities among the rank and file of the students and its biggest assignment is the compulsory programme for those in their first and second years. This occupies each student for four hours a week during which he follows a course laid down for him by the Department. After the second year attendance at physical education and sport is voluntary. The Komsomol organisation encourage students to continue. It is estimated that roughly half of them do so.

The department prescribes for students in several ways. On entry and at the end of each half year students take tests and those who fail must follow a course of training designed to rectify their deficiencies. Every student must learn to swim even if this entails attendance beyond the end of his second year. For students taking certain courses of study with practical associations, for example nautical studies or geology, special physical education is arranged.

**THIS** article is an extract from "Physical Education and Sport in the Soviet Union", a report based on a visit to Russia in November 1960 by three British P.E. experts.

They were: J. S. Calvert, of King's College, Newcastle; C. Samer, of Loughborough Training College; and R. E. Morgan, of the Leeds P.E. department.

This extract deals with sport in the University of Moscow.

Able students are allowed to choose their own courses of physical activity but even these elective specialist courses are comprehensive in their scope; for instance the course in camping and "tourism" includes track and field athletics, gymnastics, skiing and swimming. There are courses of training for G.T.O. awards and others which qualify a student for recognition as a leader in some form of activity.

The department does not undertake any courses of academic tuition or

professional training in physical education, but it sponsors a research council composed of twenty university teachers from various faculties under the chairmanship of a member of the physical education staff. This staff numbers sixty full-time and forty part-time teachers.

The function of the Sports Club is to administer the competitive games programme and to look after the able athletes both in training and competition. Student games are organised on an intra-mural, district and nationwide basis, and the characteristic feature at each level is the sports festival or spartakiad. Students co-operate in the management through an elected board but there seems little doubt that real authority is in the hands of the expert professional staff of the Club. Though students sometimes act as instructors this is always under the supervision of the staff who, as in American colleges, coach the squads and select the teams. Our suggestion that students should look after their own games seemed to them to imply a lack of confidence in the staff.

The athletic facilities in this university of 15,000 day and 11,000 evening students are as follows:

- 10 Sports halls and gymnasia of various kinds
- 1 swimming bath (50m).
- 1 indoor athletics track
- 1 shooting range
- 8 open air basketball courts
- 8 volley ball courts
- 8 tennis courts
- 1 special soccer pitch and 2 practice pitches

It must be remembered that soccer is played in summer so doubtless these few pitches will stand up to much more play than ours.

## Later

The indoor athletics building measures 80m. x 40m., giving a 150m. track and a 50m. sprint. Inside the cinder track there is a narrow lane of deep loose sand which is used for training purposes. Men and women students were training in this sand

when we were there; it was clearly very hard work. A "required" group of men and women students were running, hurdling and high jumping. The standard of performance was low; we were told things would be very different after five o'clock when the Club began to function.

The swimming pool was in use by boys from a neighbouring school which has been taken under the wing of the university physical education department. The boys were under instruction by the university staff and the whole class was swimming dolphin.

In one of the large halls we watched gymnastics. At one end a group of girl gymnasts, under a man instructor, were practising for one or other of the awards. They were engrossed in their work and were a delight to watch. In the rest of the gym there was a "required" class of men and women under a woman instructor. The atmosphere was formal and lifeless. The class began with marching round the gym in single file to music. The free standing exercises to music followed this same formal pattern. One longed for the gusto of circuit training. When the class broke up into groups to go to the apparatus the work became more purposeful but was still, to our eyes, too much dominated by the teachers. (By this time there was one teacher to each group).

## Out of Doors

It was refreshing to visit the ski-store where large numbers of student were presenting themselves, with a week-end's outing in view. A thousand pairs of skis, sticks and boots are available for loan free of charge. Outdoor activities of all kinds are promoted by the university authorities during term and vacation.

In many ways conditions in Moscow University were reminiscent of America. Facilities were almost, though not quite, on the American scale; there was an equal or perhaps higher degree of staff supervision, the same high level of coaching for the able performers and the same lack of zest among those in the "required"

classes. There seemed to be less provision for, and dependence on large crowds of spectators at student games and a deeper concern for basic physical fitness, expressed through the system of badges and awards.

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## Danish molecules dance an English jig



New landmarks are appearing on Copenhagen's waterfront. Soon after Christmas a valve will be opened in a pipeline from the Maersk refinery, which supplies the city with most of its gas, and a stream of ethylene will begin the intricate journey through compressors and reaction vessels that will transform it into one of the world's most versatile plastics: polythene. The high-pressure process that persuades the invisible molecules of an invisible gas to choose partners, link up in long chains and form a tough, resilient plastic, was discovered by I.C.I., Britain's leading chemical company; and today it is used to make most of the one million tons of polythene produced every year throughout the world. In Britain, Australia, Canada and India, I.C.I. and its subsidiary companies operate plants making 'Alkathene' polythene for everything from squeeze-bottles and nailbrushes to packaging film and cable insulation. In seven other countries, 14 manufacturers are licensed by I.C.I. to make polythene, and to build the new polythene plant in Copenhagen, I.C.I. has joined forces with the A. P. Møller Shipping Companies. Once again, I.C.I.'s mastery of mammoth pressures and capricious temperatures will make the molecules dance.

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# Polio Strikes University Sport

ON the advice of the Leeds University Medical Officer, Dr. R. J. Still, General Athletic Secretary Klaus Kaiser called off Wednesday's and Saturday's sporting fixtures with Hull University. As it happened three soccer, two rugby, two hockey, plus squash and badminton teams from the stricken city were due to come here on a block booking while the cross-country club were due to entertain their counterparts on Saturday.

## DISJOINTED ILKLEY DEFEATED

Ilkley 3 v. Leeds University 20

LEEDS followed up their success at Leicester with a win at Ilkley on Saturday. In spite of the large difference in the scores of both sides (Leeds crosses the home side line five times) the win cannot count for too much since Ilkley were disjointed because of injury problems and their marking and tackling were not of a very high standard.

Ilkley opened the scoring through a good penalty goal after seven minutes. They went into the attack again but passing did not produce any further score. Donnellan, however, scored Leeds' first try from a cross kick but this went unconverted. Infringements led to further penalties against Leeds but Ilkley did not add to their score. At half time Leeds led 6-3.

### Hard Running

Brian Anson on the Leeds wing scored again after the interval thanks to ragged tackling by the Ilkley defence and eventually finished with a hat trick of tries—the result of hard determined running. Ilkley lacked penetrative attackers who might easily have made use of intermittent forward pressure. Good running and inter-passing by the Leeds backs brought a further try, but play degenerated badly and further scores resulted in Leeds winning comfortably.

Leeds half-backs Bingham and Morris, again played well and Anson gave an enterprising performance. The forwards were quick onto the ball in the loose, but Gommersal will have to adapt his hooking technique (swinging?) which results in too many infringements. It was pleasing to note that the wings were brought into play by the centres to advantage. Undoubtedly with the present line-up this is the best possible tactics and ought to be exploited. A reliable place kicker has yet to be found (Train?); or else precious points will be thrown away. With harder fixtures ahead the Leeds three-quarters have at last found their feet behind a hard working pack.

Team :

Train, Anson, Griffiths, Donnellan, Williamson, Morris, Bingham, Fleming, Gommersal, Shorrock, Bridge, Phillips, Evans.

### JUDO

## LEEDS WIN OUTRIGHT

THE final of the North Eastern Area open championships between Leeds University and Huddersfield was fought out two weeks ago at Sheffield. Leeds were outright winners with G. Holling and J. Taylor winning their contests whilst D. Smith and T. Thompson drew. D. Jessop conceded half a point to a very good, and large, Brown Belt.

The Freshers' weekend was a great success, with instructing in the morning and afternoon classes done by 1st Dans Houldsworth and Harpell. After learning the basic principles of break-falling and certain locks and throws, members had a chance of free Raudori practice with graded members of the club.

About one hundred new Judskas with graded members of the club, attended the course including a handful of ladies.

## Final Team Trial

A final team trial in the form of a medal competition was played at Headingley Golf Club on Wednesday, Oct. 18th. Played in shocking weather conditions which were reflected in the scores returned, the club secretary, George Tucker (5) returned a score of 74 nett to win by three strokes from the Vice-Captain Hugh Bodger (4). Other scores were:— M. Catlow (7), 80; A. Robson (6), 81; W. Watt (4), 82; K. Nokes (12), 83; I. Teff (10), 84; P. Hughes (6), 85.

Health Department regarded the risk as a very small one. "However, we have decided that it should not be taken." One of the main concerns of Union President Brian MacArthur was that with the Hull visitors on Wednesday evening likely to be numbered in hundreds there was a risk involved in a crowded Union.

## Practice Matches

The 1st Soccer XI were hoping to play their U.A.U. preliminary round match with the East Yorkshire side and like both the rugby and hockey clubs they arranged practice matches amongst themselves although the cancellation would have given members an opportunity to watch the England v. Portugal World Cup match on television.

## Hockey Triumph

LEEDS UNIVERSITY ..... 4  
DONCASTER ..... 1

PLAYING against Doncaster for the first time in three years the University came out winners by 4 goals to 1, despite missed opportunities, and the absence of Gillette playing in a Yorkshire Trial.

The first half saw a prolonged ineffective attack by the home side, whilst Leeds intermittent attacks peered out in front of goal. As the result of two short corners during this period two goals were crashed home by burly Kiwi centre-half Wickham.

A quick goal by Aggarwal after the interval increased the University's lead, after which Doncaster made a determined effort to pull the game out of the bag, and were partially rewarded with their only goal in the 50th minute, though Neil Haddon scored a fourth for Leeds.

The defence was sound, the inside forwards lacked thrust, since despite the score, three of the goals came from half-backs.

Team: Gough; Stockmans, Miles; Haddon, Wickham, Durham; Merlin, Aggarwal, Rhodes, Jameson, Haryot.

## EARLY GOAL STARTS ROUT

Leeds University 11 - Old Hulmeians 6

AFTER last week's defeat, Leeds turned out rather apprehensively against an experienced Old Hulmeians side, but any fears they may have had were soon dispelled when Lowe scored a quick goal from twenty yards. From then on Leeds were never really in trouble, except for a short period after half time when Hulmeians narrowed the score to 6-5.

### SQUASH

After one cancellation the club's fixtures began with the Christie Cup Match against Manchester, the U.A.U. champions. We were defeated 3-2 after being in a commanding 2-1 lead. John Watson played well in beating the Manchester No. 1, a Lancashire county player, 3-2. Bruce Merlin scored a good win at No. 3. Unfortunately Brian Kirkland, David Robinson, and Jeremy Wheeler all lost narrowly, leaving us defeated by 3 matches to 2.

The attack were really on form and goals came readily, the most notable being from Lowe, Sharples and Roberts, who was making his first appearance in the attack this season. The defence too was very solid and only Cocker, the visitors centre, really gave any trouble. His two great solo runs brought deserved goals. Barry Gay making his debut in the Leeds goal had a sound game and showed he is an able debutant for Gallagher, who incidentally played in the defence at third man.

The last quarter brought a burst of scoring by Leeds and the final tally of 11-6 reflected their overall superiority. This victory of Hulmeians gives a great boost to the side for next weeks fixture against Heaton Mersey, and perhaps for many matches to come.

## BRAMLEY TAKE FIRST PLACE

Despite having to contend with such a long gruelling course so early in the season the University cross country team managed to finish 2nd out of 9 teams in the first of the Leeds & District League races held at Harehills on Saturday. With four runners to score Bramley beat the University by 38 pts. to 44 pts. Geoff Wood was our first runner home in 5th position followed by Trevor Jefferies, Neil Cook, Malcolm Totten and Colin Vaux in 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th positions respectively—an excellent piece of packing!

### Result

Individual (70 runners)  
(1) A. Cocking — Bramley  
(2) M. Barrat — Harrogate  
(3) K. Brierley — Leeds A.C.

(5) G. Wood — University  
Team (9 teams)  
Bramley — 38 pts.  
University — 44 pts.  
Harehills — 54 pts.

## Fencing Victory

THE Fencing Club got off to a good start to the season with an 18-9 victory over Leeds Grammar School.

Fielding a weakened team, there were excellent performances by Foster and Cobb in foil and Smith and Spriggs in sabre—usually the teams weakest weapon. So far the epee team has had no match practice but with L. Foulger an addition to last years team there is a chance that the record of winning all epee in one season may be kept.

## Spotlight on... THE CYCLING CLUB

By Richard Taylor



Members out on a training spin

THOSE who prefer 2-wheeled transport in preference to any other, have this term an active and busy Cycling Club in which they may work off their energy. This method of getting around, I am assured, is not particularly cheap, since machines of 27lbs. cost in the region of £60, and most members have two or more at their disposal. But this does not appear to be a set-back to real enthusiasts.

This coming season, which is from March to October, is going to be very busy. Les Humphreys, who was 6th in the U.A.U. road race championships in this year's captain, and the team consists of Keith Jones, John Tomlinson, Derek Shaw, and Mike Tyzack, very able riders who are keen to emulate last year's performance, which included 2nd place in the 25 mile race, and the same position in the road race. Both John Tomlinson and Derek Shaw have completed the magic distance of 25 miles in 60 mins., and Tyzack is the Lincs. 12 hr. time trial and road race champion.

It is therefore to be hoped that this year will produce some team successes in the U.A.U. and that individuals will either retain or aspire to championship honours and so keep the name of the cycling club in the position it belongs — at the top.

This year the cycling club is to promote three road races during Rag Week and to organize a 25-mile-time trial — all of which suggests that the club is putting into the sport as much as it gets out of it.

## SPORTSMAN OF THE WEEK CAPTAIN OF RUGBY

CLIVE PHILLIPS, the Captain of the Rugby Club and last year's Rag Chairman, is now in his third and final year, studying law. Clive has played rugby since his schooldays, when he played for Cornwall Public and Grammar Schools. His home club is Truro and he played for them after he left school. He then went into the army, where he kept up his keenness for the sport, and indeed achieved greater success in playing for the British Army of the Rhine against Germany and also against the R.A.F.



Last season Clive played twice for his native county of Cornwall and already this season has played three times against Lancashire, Surrey and Sussex.

When Clive came up to the University his rugby had a bad start. Missing the Freshers trials at the beginning of term he was put on the list of "any others" and did not play in any University side for three weeks. However after wandering up to Weetwood and hopefully hanging around the rugby teams he was eventually put in a team, when they were short of a man. He then found himself a regular member of the fourth or third XV's and in his second year played for both first and second XV's, and at the end of last season he was elected captain for this season.

## Number Eight

Clive has played in most positions of the forwards, but says that he prefers to play as a back-row forward and now always plays at number 8. This is because, apart from the fact that he is happy in this position, he feels that he can captain the side best from there.

Clive's only comment on the selection methods which have been criticised so much was that, to his mind, they were absolutely democratic, and felt that they were quite fair.

## Quite Remarkable

Asked about this year's prospects for the 1st XV, Clive said that, as, unfortunately, the team is not able to practise together very much, they have to depend on the actual matches to improve. However he is hopeful for this season, as the team has shown 'a quite remarkable' improvement in the last two or three games and is sure that they could go quite a long way on the road to success.

## The Newts Hit Top Form

HAVING lost four of last year's U.A.U. semi-final side it was generally felt that the Water Polo Club was in for a poor year, however the sceptics were dumfounded at Armley baths on Saturday night when the club reached the semi-finals of the Yorkshire Knock-out (the local F.A. Cup).

In the quarter-finals, Rotherham Neptunes were dealt with comfortably 3-1, by a quick moving intelligent Leeds side. The linking of backs and forwards was excellent, mainly due to the fine display of Freshers Tim Harpin, a great prospect for the future if he can develop a hard shot and fighting spirit required for senior competition.

## Two Internationals

The semi-final was lost 1-0 to York after a hard fast match. This was no disgrace at all since the opposing side contained two Internationals and a Yorkshire County player.

On this showing the club should maintain its high standard of play, which has been a feature of Yorkshire water polo play over the years.