Per Roar

Film Soc.
"JOUR DE FETES" —JACQUES TATI
—plus
"SPIKE MILLIGAN MEETS JOE BROWN"
7.30 p.m. Mech. Eng.

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COUNCIL CHAMBER: THURSDAY: 5.15

No. 619/3 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1962 Price 3d.

Plans being made for drama dept

GTG TO HAVE USE OF NEW THEATRE

Finished, behind the Barber, in 1967

by REDBRICK reporter

THE University may have its own theatre by 1967, and plans are being made for the formation of a drama department in the Arts Faculty. GTG will have full use of the new building.

Provision for the theatre is included in an extensive £6 million university building programme. Mr. Peter Moro has been appointed architect for the project and it is hoped that the theatre will be in operation by 1965.

The assistant bursar, Mr. Ott commented: "The theatre will be designed for as wide a range of activities as possible but it is intended mainly for drama and opera as there is already a concert hall in the Barber Institute."

A member of the English Department, Dr. John Brown, said that arrangements are only tentative at the moment but apart from the main theatre there will undoubtedly be rehearsal rooms and other special facilities.

Tentative

Professor Spencer, also of the English Department, discussed the role of the proposed drama department. "Plans are not fully formulated yet," he said, "but it will probably not take the form of the drama departments in Bristol and Manchester where the accent tends to be on history rather than the practical aspect."

"At the moment there are financial obstructions but in a few months I expect the position will be clearer. "Profesor Spencer said that the relationship between the new department and the theatre had not been fully worked out yet, but the theatre would certainly be integrated into the University.

The theatre, which is expected to be built near the Barber Institute, will provide modern facilities for GTG and other Guild societies and will be an important addition to the existing drama and opera facilities in Birmingham.



THE RITES OF SPRING

JIM DUCKETT, chairman of the English Club, has been invited by the "Everyman" Theatre in Cheltenham to produce a revue which is to be performed in the spring.

This invitation came as a result of the revue "Grass and Hay" which was produced at the University last term, and which was presented at Cheltenham for publicity purposes. Although the audiences for the main Cheltenham productions were rather poor, the revue had quite a full house.

The new revue is to contain approximately half of the material of "Grass and Hay," but is to be more satirical. Malcolm Bradbury, a lecturer in the English Dept., and author of "Eating People is Wrong," revised and added to the original script.

Jim Duckett hopes to take the majority of his original cast with him to Cheltenham, making in all a company of eight. The "Everyman" theatre has guaranteed an audience of at least 400.

BETTER DAYS FOR SPORTSMEN

Wast Hills and Sports Centre under way

SPORTS facilities, halls of residence and big extensions to University buildings are all included in plans for university expansion costing over £6 million.

Rumours that the sports centre plans were being cut down for economy reasons were denied by Mr. Ott, the Assistant Bursar. "It is true that because of financial problems the first stage of the building programme has had to be cut down, but the project is remaining basically as planned."

Mr. Ott said that building had already started on the first stage, which included a main gymnasium, changing-rooms, a multi-purpose sports arena and five special activity rooms for things such as weight-lifting, judo and fencing.

Playing fields are also being built at Wast Hills on the Redditch Road. The scheme, costing about £170,000, will provide 15 winter pitches, two cricket squares and a separate cricket field.

Two new halls of residence are being built in Church Road at a cost of over £900,000. Part of these will be ready next year and they will house 480 students. Building will start on another pair in twelve months' time and by 1967 some 1,400 students will live in six new halls.

Vast extensions to University buildings are planned, including some on the far side of Pritchatts Road. The first stage, which should start next year and be ready by 1964-65, provides for new Physical Metallurgy and Mining and Minerals blocks as well as further extensions to the Physics buildings.

Of the building that is now going on, the Commerce and Social Science block is slightly behind schedule, but it is hoped that it should be ready for occupation next year, and the £1½ million Biology block should also be ready for occupation next October. Commenting on the whole development, Mr. Ott said: "Building is going on at an unprecedented scale."

New B.Sc. course to start next year

A NEW first degree course is to be started by the Production Engineering Department next year—a year after a similar course was introduced into Nottingham University. The Department take their first students this term.

The delay in introducing the degree course, leading to B.Sc. Honours in Engineering Production, is due to the economy drive in the University, and otherwise Birmingham would have joined Nottingham in the first place, among universities to offer such a course.

There has been for some time a great demand from industry for young men trained, not only in the technical aspects of engineering, but also capable of organising and controlling physical production itself. To this end, the course will include such subjects as Applied Psychology and Accounting.

There are likely to be many applications for the course, but Dr. Corlett, a lecturer in the department, doesn't expect more than eight or ten to be accepted in the first year.

• "A bird in the hand is worth two in the crush." Seen at the Jazz Band Ball.



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TV STARS

•President Rodney Klevan and Bob Bootle confer on a question while Jill Salisbury and Bernard Beatty just think.

Jill gets her nose powdered in the make-up room.



SCREENPLAY BY BIRMINGHAM

Pictures and Story by Andrew Hornig

A TEAM, selected by the benevolent nepotism of Rodney Klevan, President of the Guild, went to Granada studios, Manchester, to tele-record a programme called "University Challenge," last Friday. In this latest of ITV's games, two teams of students compete to answer general knowledge questions.

Birmingham's team was Rodney Klevan (Commerce), Jill Salisbury (Social Studies), Vice-President of the Guild, Bernard Beatty (English), and Bob Bootle (Commerce) with Andrew Hornig (Metallurgy) travelling as reserve.

Their opponents were from the London School of Economics.

"University Challenge" is broadcast at 10.45 p.m. this coming Friday from every station except Midland and Wales. However disappointing this may be to the team and their relatives, there is consolation. Each appearance of the team is rewarded, most generously, by a donation of £80 to the Union.

On arrival at Granada's glass-house studios the team made its way past a throng of at least five female teenagers. They were more interested in Ena Sharples than the team.

LSE arrived and both teams were taken to see a run-through of the previous contest between Leeds and Manchester.

The producer, a short, energetic, fluent and urbane man, explained the rules. Two types of questions would be asked: starters (value 10 points) and bonuses (30 or 40 points) Starters would be put to both teams, and the individual who pressed his buzzer first, would be allowed to answer.

A correct answer to a starter qualified the team for a bonus question, on which they could confer before answering. There would be a time limit on all answers.

The atmosphere in the recording studio where the teams went for two practice performances was vital. One announcer only wore a nonchalant air. He spent his time desultorily practising cricket shots and had to be woken up to give a final announcement. LSE were slaughtered in the practice rounds.

Tea, before the recording, was an opportunity to talk to the ITV producer "Giving the public what it wants is wrong . . . they don't know what they want." "BBC have improved their current affairs on acccunt of ITV." "University Challenge has an exceptionally high rating for the time so we're keeping it on." "Granada has the biggest audience potential in the world." "A nice sick game would be to find someone who badly needed something, grant the wish, and, in the second half, take it away again." All the emotions!"

The audience assembled at five o'clock. A virile golden voice announced the programme. "University Challenge. P-stroke . . . Part 1."

A camera focussed on the credits and then turned smoothly towards Bamber Gascoigne, the question master. The programme was off to a "clean" start.

About five starters and bonuses went by correctly answered by LSE and Birmingham hadn't touched a button.

The questions were not difficult. A choice of numbers, "how many twins born last year?" LSE obviously guessed and were lucky. "Which revolution began in a tennis court?" There are only two revolutions worth bothering about in history.

168-nil down at half time! Lovely emotions of sympathy and apprehension! A technician checked the buzzers. The fault was not here.

Birmingham freed itself from button neurosis in the second half.

Bob Bootle, typically, answered starters quickly and correctly. Passages from "Time," "Variety" and "The Times Fourth Leader" were identified as a team effort for bonus points.

"You're facing west, you turn left, about turn, turn right," and Bob Bootle flashed out "East." Bernard Beatty recognised variations by Brahms, Rachmaninov and Britten on theses by Haydn, Paganini and Purcell.

"A horse—" LSE interruped the question and said everything they knew about a horse to score extra points on a starter. LSE did not know their Prime Ministers, and failed to score bonus points despite a reference to 'Tony' Eden.

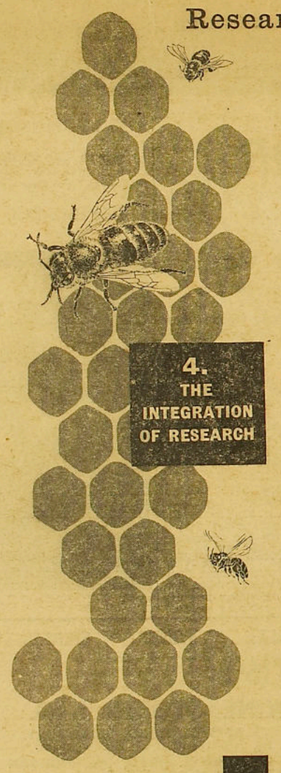
Credits

Jill Salisbury answered a starter and a camera moved into position for the final credits. Birmingham was easily within striking distance of LSE, a phenomenal recovery. The team were given 30 seconds to mention as many superstitions as possible—five points each.

Rodney Klevan reeled them off, including his private "spitting in a lorry driver's eye" and the game was finished.

And the result? Granada prefer us to keep officially silent until Friday. Rumour travels quickly round the Union, however. "A lovely show," as an ITV lady said.

Research in Industry



4. THE INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH

Few industrial problems stand in isolation. Their roots, in fact, rarely lie in industry. So the practical solution of any one problem comes partly from available knowledge of its fundamental aspects; and partly from specific knowledge gained by experiment. The solution may be complete, but loose ends will be left in the network of knowledge on which it is based. This is understandable; for experimentally we have done no more than to extend the network for our own purpose.

Nevertheless, the network, and not the problem, is the substance of research. It is the sum of our knowledge on a specific topic: without it there would be duplication of effort for each new problem that was presented. But our sources stretch beyond the boundaries of industrial research: if we take from them we must also give to them. And facts become knowledge only when they have withstood the stress of argument and discussion, since experiment can mislead. So publication, symposia and colloquia have their place in industrial research.

All this requires careful integration, to ensure that the resources of research are used efficiently, and that the interests of industry are preserved while the universality of knowledge is acknowledged. It calls for co-ordinated planning of research programmes, and a neat balance of effort between the fundamental and practical approaches to industrial research.

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BUSY YEAR FOR S.F.H.

THIS year looks like being a busy one for St. Francis Hall. Not only are the Christian societies enjoying a boom in membership, but the new-look SFH card signifies an ambitious chapel programme with a notable team of visiting preachers for Sunday evening Guild services.

In a series of sermons on the theme "Jesus Christ and Human Existence," speakers of different traditions and from walks of life as varied as the Prior of a religious community to a Commercial Television Producer, and a Methodist "Bishop" to a top "Guardian" journalist, will be considering differing facets of human existence and their relation to the Christian gospel. This is the strongest team of preachers SFH has had for many years.

Once each term, in place of the usual order of the Communion Service, an alternative liturgy is used. On November 11th, the order will be that of the well-known French Reformed Community at Taize.

Howard James, this year's Master of the Chapel Music, hopes to introduce more modern music for choir and congregation, among which will be settings of the psalms by Pere Gilineau, and hymns of the 20th Century Church Light Music Group.

Programme

The Lay Ministry course will consist of a series of talks and studies on the Bible, and a new feature of this term's programme is three international evenings convened by Audrey Weston.

These evenings are designed to provide a meeting point for people of all nations on the campus. Speakers, after coffee, include the Jewish Chaplain, Mr. Brookes, on a recent visit to Moscow, and the French Consul, M. Lapiere.

The rejuvenated library has an interesting crop of magazines this year, with several colourful (illustrated) international publications. Extra-mural activities include hospital visiting at Selly Oak and three BBC Television broadcasts in the Sunday evening "Quest" series on October 14th, November 4th and December 2nd.

Ecclesiasticus

REDBRICK comment

PRESS POST

The Birmingham University Students' Newspaper

Queuing Days Ahead

ONE might have expected that with the new Refectory open, eating would become a little less like hard work. But it isn't.

The Avon Room, with its Table d'hote menu is probably the quickest service at present available, but the normal service in the Chelwood room is as crowded as the old building. The excellent new snack bar has a 20 minute queue at peak hours.

In the hope that the new facilities would relieve the Union's catering department, the Union has shut down two snack bar services, and one dining hall on Saturdays.

Last year the Union fed just over half of the student population; this year the emphasis is slightly in favour of the refectory. With the trend away from the Union perhaps this is a suitable opportunity to take another look at the future of our lunchtime chaos.

The refectory is designed to serve 4,000, perhaps a rather optimistic estimate. This means it is at present working some 1,400 lunches short of its capacity. University expansion plans on the other hand are based on a total student population of 7,000 to 7,500 in the early 1970's, an increase of over 2,300 on the present total.

This means that with both the Union and the Refectory in full swing there will hardly be enough meals for everyone. And the idea of keeping the Union catering facilities at last year's pace is completely contrary to the present Union policy.

If the position is to improve, or at least remain the same, thought will have to be given to the subject soon. It is evident that the Union will still have to play a big part in the feeding of the student population.

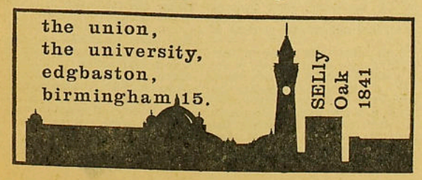
Damage to Founders

WITH only just over a week of term behind us, there have already been two unfortunate incidents in the newly decorated Founder's Room. Both incidents occurred at Smokers. Beer was thrown, glasses broken and chairs stood upon.

Smokers are notorious for this sort of behaviour, and this puts the Union authorities in a difficult position. They can either move the smokers to the older rooms, and in doing so give the impression of condoning this type of function, or impose bans on such functions.

Probably the simplest method of solving the problem would be to impose a heavier fines system on the hiring of rooms. Societies would then think twice about holding functions which they realise might get out of hand.

Editor - - - - Mike Coe
Assistant Editor Celia Layzell
Business Manager Roger Griffiths



WE BEG TO DIFFER

SIR,—In "Comment" last week the opinion was expressed that the Inaugural Dinner which we attended, suffered from being an all-fresher function.

We feel that, had the group leaders or other undergraduates been present, the dinner would have failed to some extent in its aim to foster friendship between freshmen. As all present felt equally inexperienced, and were, to use an inevitable cliché, "in the same boat," an atmosphere of conviviality was immediately established.

The dinner may have seemed quiet to those accustomed to the more lively social functions usually associated with university life; to those, however, undergoing the metamorphosis from sixth-form caterpillar to university student butterfly, the Inaugural Dinner provided a very adequate chrysalis stage and any excess high spirits from the group leaders would have been out of place.

Failed

May we draw your attention to one sad failure of the Conference not recorded in your columns. We refer, of course, to the Folk Dancing display for freshers, in which the unfortunate freshers who happened to be watching were required to eke out the meagre resources of the Folk Dance Society in order to provide a demonstration worth watching.

Yours etc.,
SUSAN HALLMARK,
HELEN M. DOWNES.

The price of a drink

SIR,—Despite the increased grants we still feel that prices in the bar ought to be reduced. The other students' unions sell beer at approximately public bar prices and we can see no reason why the Guild should not follow this practice.

The profit made would still be appreciable and on the principle of small profits and quick returns, Union funds far from suffering would probably benefit by the change. As customers of three years standing, we feel this to be a matter of great import to us all.

Yours etc.,
TROG GIRDLESTONE,
D. J. DAVIES.

THE CASE FOR A LOAN

SIR,—Apropos the article in your first edition, dealing with Mr. A. D. C. Peterson's remarks on Government loans, instead of grants, for students, I should like to point out another advantage of this system: that of the elimination of the parental means test.

This test can produce grave social injustices, even though its object is their elimination. Why should a student's income depend on that of his parents, when under Mr. Peterson's plan, all students would be in the same financial circumstances, and would have obligations to the same purse?

The instability and sense of doubt, which students dependent on their parents must feel, is alarmingly strong, and also mentally and socially unsettling. With a loan, however, a student would have the choice of being free from this distasteful tie.

The repayment of any loan, especially of this kind, to one's family is difficult. Also it is much harder for a family to stand the deprivations necessary for such a loan, than for a Government department to do so.

Spending money

Admittedly under the amended system, the scion of wealthy parentage would have a slight advantage in their luxuries and spending money, but this is inevitable in our present society, and the gulf is being narrowed daily by income tax, land tax and death duties.

Why must we add education to this miserable list, at a time when the country is crying out for graduates? Are students to be treated as an income levelling factor, along with schedules A and B?

Surely this, added to Mr. Peterson's objections to the use of public money for the educational (and thus financial) benefit of the few, is strong enough to recommend these loans to anyone with a social conscience.

Yours etc.,
T. W. MOSEDALE

Gallantry ? It's Dead

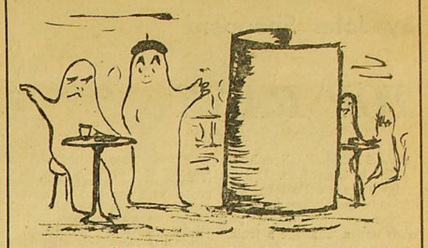
SIR,—Where were the men? We attended the Freshers' Dance during the Freshers' Conference. We had been led to expect that the women were in the minority, and would therefore be in demand.

But instead of this, we noticed many girls, ourselves included, sitting neglected or more often (when male gallantry was lacking) standing forlornly waiting throughout the greater part of the evening, while groups of men hobnobbed and gradually dispersed, bar-bent.

How are helpless females expected to drain the sludge of the great majority which gathers in the recesses of the hall? We are unappreciated, and therefore,

DEJECTED.

THE PSEUDOPODS by 292



•"Mais non, c'est la-bas."

I'M INNOCENT I TELL YOU

SIR,—I was rather upset to find that after the "Letter from Jennifer" published in REDBRICK last week, many of my associates believe in fact that I am the said "Snog." Before the matter gets out of hand I strongly deny any connection with this character.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. PRATT,
Elec. Eng. II.

TIME OUT

SIR,—Now the Guild proudly displays its objets d'art, might it not also give some consideration to the more utilitarian furniture of the Union? One rarely finds more than one clock working in the tastefully-decorated rooms.

This is obviously an inconvenience to members. Perhaps the Executive could recommend that we employ a clockwinder, or even add to our aesthetic possessions by installing a sundial.

Yours etc.,
ANN DORAN.

Ball Change

THE programme of formal dances for this session has been rearranged because of the University's decision not to observe Founder's Day.

The main alteration is to move Founder's Dinner-Dance from the spring to the autumn term, renaming it the "President's Dinner-Dance."

The first formal function of the year takes place on October 12th.

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REVIEWS

FILMS

by John Sheppard

TOP RANK

"JULES ET JIM" (Cinephone) is a brilliant film. It deals tenderly and delicately with a friendship between two men. It portrays with depth and poignancy a "manage a trois."

Jules and Jim are young men in post-Impressionist Paris. They are both fascinated and stunned by the face of a statue. It is only natural that Catherine (Jeanne Moreau), who is the statue's embodiment, should have the same effect on the two men. Jim accepts the fact that Catherine is Jules' lover and companion. The turning-point of the film, however, is reached very quickly when Jim loses his objectivity after saving her nightdress from burning.

MARRIES

The Great War separates the two men by the fact that they wear different uniforms. Catherine marries Jules and bears him a child. They both win the war; they both survive.

Jim visits the couple's home in Germany and finds that Catherine's view of love and fidelity is a complex one. She knows that life is short. She also knows that the tragedy of life is that love dies and hence it must be grasped at and clung to whenever the opportunity presents itself regardless of bourgeois morality.

But she is an insecure woman who must repay all her insults and ego damage by hurting. She is pardoxically broadminded and gentle with her own affairs but vicious and cruel with Jules' fauls. This perhaps can be described as selfishness but only the brilliance of the dialogue can show that she is a woman above and apart from this.

PROPOSE

Jules asks Jim to marry Catherine so that he will still be kept in her environment, realising that unless Jim marries her she will be lost to both of them.

Jim's affair with Catherine fails as the physical embodiment of their love fails to materialise. They are both left with a sense of frustration and unfulfilment. Jim, unlike Jules, realises that Catherine cannot be held by any love but only by its anticipation.

Truffaut's direction is superb. He catches and shows the intimacy of the situation with delicacy only the French possess in these matters. The photography has the timbre of a Bergman and the dialogue is crisp, sharp and unsurpassable. The acting defies description in its excellence.

The one flaw in the film is perhaps the ending. Was it an ironic twist that Catherine's final wish of having her ashes thrown to the wind was not permitted, or was the unconventionality of the film finally compromised?

A career is what it's worth

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

THE TIMES both by its seniority in experience and by its incomparable prowess as a modern newspaper, naturally commends itself to successful people. There is no high level conference, no board meeting, no top executive's private office into which THE TIMES is not apt to be taken.

This choice of a newspaper by people who get on is indisputable.* In which of the two groups do you place yourself?

Read THE TIMES

* STUDENTS AND THE TIMES: As a student you can have THE TIMES for 2½d. Write for details to the Circulation Manager, THE TIMES, London, E.C.4.



• Jennifer Hilary as Alison and Derek Jacobi as Jimmy in the Rep's production of "Look Back in Anger."

(Photo: B'ham. Post & Mail)

THEATRE

by R.G.M.

LOOK BACK WITH ENTHUSIASM

THE production of "Look Back in Anger" at the Rep. gave a good overall effect but there were many aspects that were not so good.

The most noticeable of these was the acting of Derek Jacobi as Jimmy Porter.

Jimmy was played with fanatical enthusiasm which did not seem to suit the part. All the heart of his attack wilted, his sarcasm and rudeness being almost ineffectual because of the quick-fire delivery and bluster. He seemed too pseudo to be true. Jimmy Porter is angry but here he was full of latter-day school enthusiasm.

Alison (Jennifer Hilary) was uncertain at first as to quite how she should tackle the part, this giving difficulty in putting her into place in the play. Throughout much of the play she seemed unnatural. When she was faced with the choice between going to church with Helena and going with Jimmy, she saw only one side of the argument—that of Helena.

NO HELP

But here she was not given help by Jimmy. Helena all the time had more control over Alison, and Jimmy disappeared into the background.

Cliff just needn't have been on stage at all except for the music hall act which was superbly done. His Welsh accent was singularly unconvincing.

The Rep deserves congratulation on this production. It is well worth a visit.

JAZZ

by David Vine

SENT

THE return of George Shearing to England after 15 years in the States was preceded by vast quantities of publicity, but whether it was this or a genuine interest that packed the Odeon for his concert last Tuesday it is difficult to say.

For their entrance money, the audience received three "English" tea-jokes, a passable parody of Errol Garner, and about an hour of the "new" Shearing, a Shearing more vital and nearer the roots of jazz than in the velvet days of "September in the Rain." The Quintet/Sextet played consistently well, the most interesting touches, apart from the polished piano solos of the leader, coming from Hallian guitarist Ronald Anthony, and the energetic Afro-Cuban congo-drummer Armando Peraza.

Also on the bill were a disappointing Joe Williams, and the Junior Mance trio, whose bassist, Melbourne Cranshaw, will surely become one of the big names of jazz in the near future.

BOOKS

Chris Buckland

FAMILY LIFE

THE most important human grouping of all is the family. In early life it is the family alone that passes on the norms and mores of society. It moulds the character, sets a moral climate and is a major influence in creating the whole person—the fully-developed man and woman.

In every age there have been people who have despaired at the decline in sexual morality and the increases in crime, today they lay the blame at the decay of family life.

BORING

A book in the "Britain in the Sixties" series by Penguin, champions the family and attempts to show that attacks on it are uninformed. It is "The Family and Marriage," by Ronald Fletcher.

And what a boring book this is!

If I had been reading it for pleasure, I would have given up half way through the first chapter. Mr. Fletcher's style is uninspired and one can well believe that he is a University lecturer. The pace and impact are killed by his obsession for using quotations which must take up at least a quarter of the book.

It was worth persevering, however, for chapter three which deals with the family and industrialisation.

Mr. Fletcher draws up a list of conclusions which succeeded in convincing me that the family is not, in fact, declining, and it still remains the foundation of modern society.

CREDITABLE

So this book does what it sets out to do, a creditable thing, but it bored me in the process.

A good book, no doubt for the sociologist, but hardly one to keep the general reader enthralled.

PAINTING

by David Evans

THREE ARTISTS

THE '56 Society in its latest exhibition continues to demand an intelligent effort from those students who bother to make the journey to the Arts block in order to see it.

They continue to hang works which even when not good (and how many really good pictures are there ever painted in any case) make one think about why they do not succeed. None of these pictures belongs to that wholly meretricious sort of painting which can only come about "by endless labour to be bad."

Since a masterpiece solves problems superbly, it may also make us unaware of their existence, but a poor picture can provide a greater mental stimulus: when pictures fail, we are compelled to think about the nature and purpose of painting.

With ideas like these at the back of one's mind, a walk round this exhibition can be most rewarding. So many pictures are on show that I can do no more than indicate a few ways of approaching these pictures and seeing the questions that some of them raise. The place for judgement on them is standing before them, and this everyone should do for himself.

Should art do more than provide a pleasantly coloured object to hang on a wall? Are "November Landscape" and "Ludlow" by Bob Groves no more than this? If not, why not? Is the nude human body treated as an abstract object, as in the several large pictures called "Figures," by John Salt, an art form of more than a merely partial value?

DISCUSSION

There is so much which could be said using just these pictures as a starting-point, and a wide discussion of these questions, conducted perhaps in "Mermaid" or REDBRICK would have an important effect in sharpening and making more logical our views on these matters.

These can too easily be glossed over by talking about the "necessity of the artist to find himself," which, when all is said and done, is a transparent substitute for the rather harder matter of thinking.

Many of these pictures give the impression of thought behind them and we, in all justice, should try to give a like response to works like Chris Crowe's three linocuts, which show what can be done in that medium by a working intelligence.

A Forty Year Fight for Student Rights

BY CHRIS BUCKLAND

WITH the end of the first world war came the hope for a new era of peace and co-operation among the nations of the world.

Student idealism and optimism translated this hope into an international body—the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants—with a congress every three years. The first was held in Prague in 1921.

Although there was no representative body in England capable of affiliating, a group of enthusiastic British students made the journey to Czechoslovakia, only to find the new organisation in danger of immediate collapse. They returned home determined to save a great ideal by putting Britain's weight behind the organisation.

To do this they formed the National Students Union in February, 1922. A body without finance or organisation, but inspired by boundless enthusiasm.

This year the NUS celebrates its 40th anniversary; it has an annual income of £35,000 and 186,000 members—over 97 per cent of the country's student population. It voices the opinion of over 400 colleges, and has a regular staff of 80 at the London headquarters.

Success

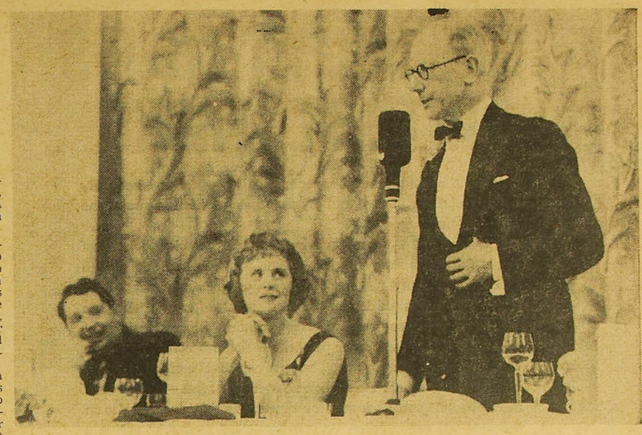
This success speaks for itself. A body set up to promote international co-operation has developed into a dynamic national body, fighting for the rights of students, and helping them in many aspects of their lives. Not that the NUS is nationalistic, far from it, it speaks out quickly, and sometimes rashly, wherever it sees injustice and persecution. It supports the fight of colonial nations for their independence, and takes on the mammoth task of finding lodgings for the thousands of coloured students in England.

The cold war has split the international student movement in two, the communist-dominated International Union of Students and the independent International Students Conference which has twice as many members. Through the ISC the NUS works for its original aim of understanding and co-operation between the nations.

But the emphasis today has moved to home affairs—a travel section, obtaining reduced rates for students, a publications department producing a dozen books and pamphlets a year, a department to find vacation jobs, summer schools, farm camps, a debating tournament and an annual drama festival.

Not only this, the NUS has become an important pressure group in national politics. Its report to the Robbins Committee on Higher Education, spotlights its fight for better conditions for the student. More university places, better accommodation, better facilities and higher grants, all figure prominently in the recommendations.

The local NUS secretary, Stan Dantowitz, summed up the NUS's role today. "It is a pressure group to defend and improve the students' rights, fighting for better conditions and understanding at home and abroad."



• Sir John Wolfenden was the guest of honour at the NUS 40th anniversary dinner. On the far left is NUS President J. Gwyn Morgan.

(Photo: Paul Masterman).

Snowsports for everyone

by Pistebasher

ONCE again NUS have brought out a travel programme which contains both variety and economy. Their prices for winter sports, and other winter and spring holidays, are comparable with the cheapest run by any of the big agents.

The ski-holiday arrangements include a unique system whereby one-way travel only plus a week at the resort may be booked; this means that the adventurous skier can spend his fortnight's holiday divided between two different centres. Normal arrangements cater for one and two-week stays at the various resorts.

NUS manage to provide not only holidays at the lesser-known resorts, but also at the world-famous ski paradises, still for reasonable prices.

Favourite

Austria is a favourite among the British for its prices and for its warm personal treatment of visitors. The two Austrian paradises of Kitzbuhel and St. Anton are on the programme. Aurach, a popular village on a frequent five-mile bus route from Kitzbuhel enables skiers to use the amazing lift system there. Beginners will be quite at home, and even the expert will not be able to cover all the Kitzbuhel runs. Aurach has its own lifts for beginners.

St. Anton is one of skiing's "greats." The big network of lifts gives up to 4,500 feet of vertical descent over some of the most varied terrain in the Alps. The ski-school is renowned. However, St. Anton is fashionable and lift and apres-ski prices can be expensive.

An old favourite, always full of the British, is Solden. Friendly and unsophisticated, the saving on lifts and equipment hire could make up for the fact that it is one of NUS's more expensive ventures. Lift facilities will please up to third season skiers.

Of the other Austrian centres, Schwaz is cheapest although it lacks the variety an expert might demand.

Saalbach, again in Austria, is an expanding "ski-dorf" which has developed solely as a result of ski-ing. A new cable-car open for the coming season will enormously increase its potential. There is little sophistication, but plenty of gaiety.

The British are only just beginning to discover Italy as a skiing country. The Italian centres tend towards the extrovert, with plenty of colour and an "out to enjoy yourself" attitude. Italians find walking uphill distasteful, and most resorts abound in lift systems.

Unfortunately the NUS resorts are mostly suitable for beginners.

For those who prefer the Swiss efficiency, there are holidays at the world-famous resorts of St. Moritz and Davos. Here a demi-pension (no lunch) arrangement keeps the prices down to the level of the other resorts.

A fortnight's holiday comes in the £32-£36 range. Boot and ski hire is an extra £3-£6 depending on the resort, and instruction is usually 50/- per week. The only other essential is an insurance policy, about another £2.

For non-skiers there are winter and spring holidays to Paris, Rome, Spain and Austria, all in the £15-£36 range.

Further details are available from External Affairs Office.

LIVING ON THE CHEAP

FOR the thrifty, and that means most of us, NUS has obtained a quite considerable range of concessions. Our own External Affairs Committee has also been able to secure some local concessions.

Among the concessions available to all NUS members, which can usually be obtained on production of an NUS membership card, are reduced subscriptions to certain periodicals, such as the Times, the Economist, the New Statesman and several others.

BEA and BOAC both offer a 25 per cent. reduction on their fares to any full-time student travelling between his home and place of study. In addition, students travelling between Britain and British territories, between December and the middle of May, only have to pay a half of the total return fare.

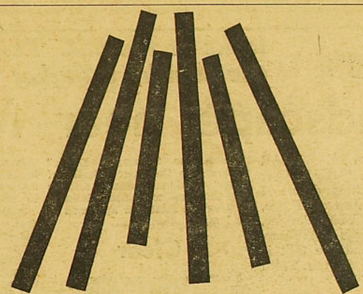
Other national concessions range from language courses, textbooks and records, to sports equipment and furs. One jeweller also offers a 20 per cent. discount on engagement rings.

The most valuable concessions available in Birmingham, are undoubtedly the reductions for seats at the Rep. and at the Alex.

These can be obtained on the production of a current Union card, but are only valid on certain days. There is also a reduction at the Hippodrome on Mondays and Tuesdays. Concert-goers get a reduction of 1/- for the CBSO, provided the seats are booked in advance.

Further concessions are a 15 per cent. reduction on driving lessons at the Northfield Driving School, on production of an NUS membership card, and a small reduction at the Edgbaston cricket ground, for all matches other than Tests.

For further details, contact Nigel Taylor, of External Affairs.



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ATOMIC ENERGY TODAY:

LOOKING AT SOLIDS WITH NEUTRONS

Among the fundamental aspects of solids which are not fully understood the nature and origin of magnetism is one of the most fascinating.

The most direct way of studying magnetism employs a beam of thermal neutrons from a nuclear reactor, which makes it possible to locate and identify magnetic moments on an atomic scale. The structural patterns and designs which emerge are often quite elaborate and the familiar co-operative arrangement in ferromagnetic iron, where the atomic magnets lie parallel to a single direction, is seen to be no more than a simple case. Thus many kinds of "antiferromagnet" have now been found. These show no overall moment—in some cases merely because successive atomic magnets point 'left' and 'right' in an ordered way, and in others because they spiral around an axis in a helical fashion or form an umbrella structure on the surface of a cone.

In the last few years the metal chromium and some of the rare-earth metals have been shown to possess particularly unusual structures and their precise magnetic architecture depends closely on the temperature of observation. It is often necessary to make measurements at temperatures of a few degrees absolute so that the co-operative effects of relatively weak magnetic forces will not be disturbed by thermal agitation. The use of neutron beams to study this interplay of magnetic and crystalline forces is a long-term research towards a better understanding of the properties and behaviour of materials, which will enable them to be used and developed to better advantage.

UKAEA

For information about careers in Atomic Energy, write to
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Charles II Street, London, S.W.1

CHRIS CROWE *looks at the BBC 'Painting of the Month,' a Barber treasure*

Landscape near Malines

"LANDSCAPE NEAR MALINES," by Peter Paul Rubens, was discussed on Sunday by Andrew Forge, speaking in the Home Service. This picture hangs in the Barber Institute and the talk is being repeated in the Third Programme.

In this broadcast, Andrew Forge stressed quite rightly the position of this picture in relationship with Rubens' other works, and reached the conclusion that the "Landscape near Malines" is our best example of a personal transition from the landscape of the Rhetorical and the Baroque to direct personal approach to the countryside near his home. The logic of this development was traced from the "Shipwreck of Aeneas" (Berlin) through the "Peasant's Dance" (Louvre) to the later "Castle of Steen" (National Gallery) and he used the "Landscape near Malines" to show the final new approach to landscapes.

Clear

In the earlier examples, it is clear that landscape painting had had a narrative and decorative function. In this way the elements of the landscape combine as in Titian's painting and the later Venetian painters, particularly Veronese, to give literary weight to the meaning of the picture.

The centre of the artist's interest is in the allegory of the revelation of mythology and legend. The late landscapes are observed for their own sake. In this way, the artist must have brought a much more private and contemplative side of his nature to bear on the subject matter.

Rubens in the 17th century is doing what Chardin attempted in the 18th century, observing landscape or still life to demonstrate what the artist can lend to them by interpreting in them his private vision.

Andrew Forge was also careful to show how Rubens had assimilated an attitude to landscape in the "Chateau de Steen" which continued the tradition of observation from the early Books of the Hours to Breughel's pictures.

The fowler in this picture is observed in the same way, but the organisation of the landscape itself is already growing away from this connection with human interest just as it is far removed from the Italian landscape theorists such as Brill and Domenichino. He did not attempt any generalisation about this being a Romantic or Hannenist picture, and gave in the second half of his talk some clear indication of the artist's compositional method.

Development

Again the examples of Rubens' development as a landscape painter were reworked for compositional elements, Andrew Forge demonstrated clearly how the Baroque spiral composition of the "Peasant's Dance" is substituted for a more subtle linear composition in the "Landscape with Rainbow" (Louvre) and this is nowhere better illustrated than in "Landscape near Malines," where the line of hedges in the bottom left of the picture takes the eye on a line assimilating all the elements of the picture in its path, comprehending the variety of shapes and drawing all the looseness of the sky and middle distance into a solis yet elusive pattern.

What he failed to mention is how the picture was painted—and this is important if we are to understand why the "brown clump in the middle of the foreground" is not a "commonplace."

Surely it would have been more useful to mention that the composition is unfinished, hence the brown ground colour of Rubens' initial drawing appears in profusion through the lightly worked paint of the foreground. The "commonplace" may have been intended for working on the same intricate scale of the foreground to the landscape of "Castle Steen" which is as nicely compared as observed.

Accurate

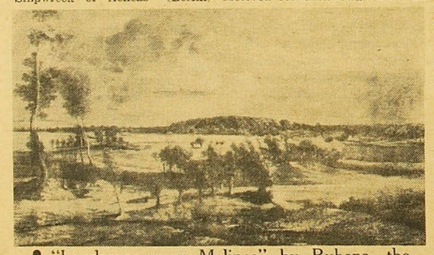
Scarcely any painter has achieved so accurate a vision of the stormy landscape. At least we must wait until Constable's drawings and oil sketches before we see anything comparable.

Andrew Forge discussed the difficult intention of Rubens' intention as a painter and had little time left to discuss Rubens' method. As a radio broadcast of modest intentions, this programme achieved one important objective, linking the landscape with others as he certainly will, later by opening a theme through Rubens' landscape painting which will serve as ground work for discussion of Constable and others.

It is a pity that he was to sacrifice the discussion o most important element f who can see the picture a time during the week, wh the analysis of the painter's nique and the effectiveness technique in expressing the intentions.

It is as if Mr. Forge were ing about a reproduction a importance in an Art histor rather than a painting wh dynamic and alive for temporary viewers.

The discussion by Andrew F on the painting took plac Sunday. A repeat broadcas be heard on Thursday, Oc 11th on Network Three.



• "Landscape near Malines" by Rubens, the Barber Institute painting chosen by the BBC as its "Picture of the Month."

(Photo: Barber Institute)

TEGID WYN JONES recently s vo months in CERN, where man is at

THE FOREFRIT OF KNOWLGE

CERN, the European organisation for nuclear research, is established about 8 km west of Geneva, on the French frontier—a setting strangely fitting for a laboratory at the very frontiers of knowledge.

The immediate neighbourhood, dominated to the north by the Jura mountains, and to the south by the Alps, is one of contrast. To the east is the tourist and commercial sophistication of Geneva, to the west the timeless stillness of St. Genis—a forgotten village in the Haute Savoie district of France. Only the school, with its tricolour and rigid curriculum were reminders of metropolitan France beyond, and the war memorial and the juke box were about the only signs of world events and "progress."

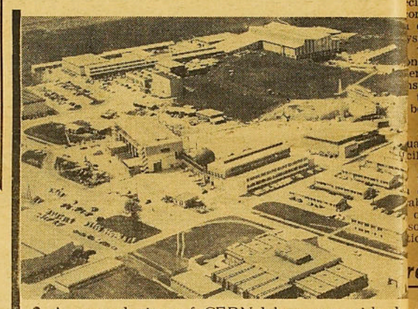
Between these antipodes CERN, an incongruous collection of prefabricated buildings, resembling what I imagine, a settlement on the moon would be like years after the first landi established on a 40 hectar on the 10th of June, 1955.

Since then the organizati grown to be the leading energy laboratory in Euro one of the three or four centres in the world—a able success story of Europ operation.

The organisation was th tion of two post war aspir on the one hand scientists searching for new way acquiring large scale equip a difficult task in the ye post-war austerity. On the —statesmen were seeking t ways of expressing Eu unity.

Observations on the C Radiation and laboratory re in America, had demons that the field of High E Physics was a fertile one search. There could be little that this field, which re large financial resources, so that no single European was willing to pay the pr remaining in the forefront the one destined for joint pean exploration.

This field also had the a tage that it did not in directly with the taboo



• A general view of CERN laboratory with the Proton synchrotron to the far right.

(Photo: CE

cond to none

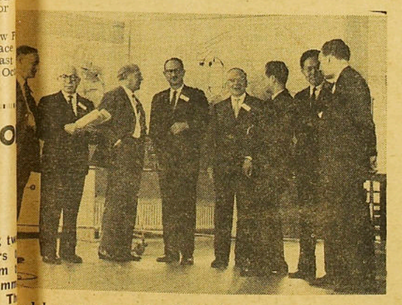
n the outset the plans were mbitious and sensible. It cided to build an accelera ond to none in the world. order to create a nucleus ysicists not directly con with the machine con n, it was decided to build er, more classical, machine. sured that on the comple the large machine, there be ideas on what to do

uate provision was made illary equipment (as im as the machines them the annual expenditure equipment per annum, is able with that spent per on machine construction) so for the creation of a ical Division.

rains bridge

result of this clear minded CERN is now equipped a conventional synchro on which accelerates pro he nucleus of a hydrogen to about 80 per cent. of the f light, and a proton syn on which again accelerates to 99.94 per cent. of the f light.

iated with these machines e divisions for Nuclear Apparatus, Data Handi gineering, Health Physics, ator Research and, of the Theoretical Division.

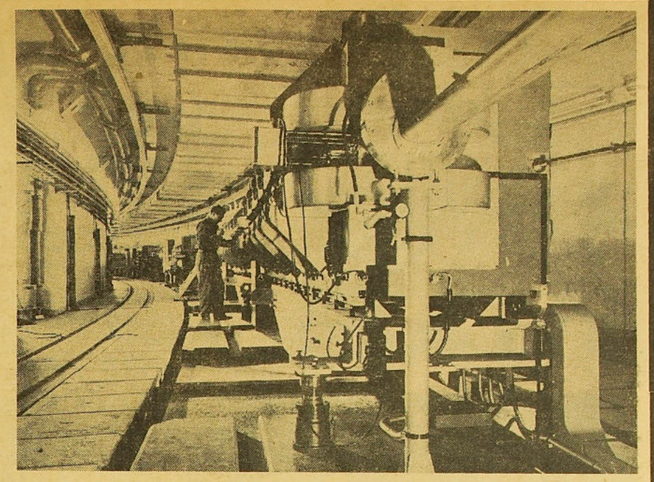


el Laureates at the 1962 Rochester Conference, l at CERN. Left to right, Professors Powell, re, Heisenberg, McMillan, Yukawa, Lee, Yang, Hofstader.

(Photo: CERN)

ACTORS FO OPEN LECTURE

IT is hoped to bring tw well-known actors the Union next term put on a short programm as an open lecture. T idea is the brainchild John Brown, a lecturer the English departme who does a great deal work with GTG.



• The interior of the 650ft. diameter Proton Synchrotron. Costing £12 million to build, this is surely one of the wonders of modern technology.

(Photo: CERN)

CERN IS A REMARKABLE SUCCESS STORY OF EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

which in common with the corresponding department in Birmingham, is situated on a bridge—a good place for day dreaming.

To the outsider, nuclear physicists may appear to be an exclusive sect, dealing with strange symbols, intractable logic, weird concepts and monstrous equipment. However, what they are doing is straightforward. The aim of any research is to observe phenomena and describe them by a theory which is logically and aesthetically sound.

From basic postulates, which should themselves be simple and consistent with experiment, it should be possible to describe a system in such a way, that the observed phenomena are predicted by the theory in a natural way.

The so-called Classical Physics does this succesfully for phenomena observed in our everyday experience — termed for the present purpose the "electron volt world" since under these conditions the energy of atomic and nuclear particles, i.e. electrons, protons, neutrons, atoms, etc., are of the order of an electron volt or less.

Historically speaking subsequent research has carried us through the sub-atomic and sub-nuclear, to the sub-nucleon world, each going deeper into the very structure of the matter. In each case, the exploration has been similar in that the systems are excited or disrupted by suitable projectiles. The subsequent interaction and the products formed are studied so that information is gained about the system and the interaction.

On the sub-atomic scale, the excitation energy is of the order of electron volts, and studies of these systems led to a radical reformulation of our theories of dynamics. Classical dynamics was found to be the macroscopic limit of the more general description—quantum-mechanics.

In the sub-nuclear world the excitation or disruptive energies (e.g. the energy to knock out protons or neutrons, or produce fission) are a million times those encountered in everyday experience. In the sub-nucleon world, the energies which produce mesons and the hosts of strange particles, are measured in GEV, a thousand million times those we normally meet. Hence the large accelerators are required to investigate the sub-nucleon world.

The PS

This machine must qualify as one of the seven wonders of science and technology. It is 200 metres in radius, and consists of 100 magnet units, separated by straight sections of vacuum chamber. The whole system is balanced so that changes of orientation of any section caused by earth tremors are compensated.

The protons leave the ion source and are accelerated by a linear accelerator to 50 MEV, before they are injected into the proton synchrotron probes in the vacuum chamber feed back information as to the position of the beams, to an electronic computer. This works out any corrections required, and corresponding signals are sent out to correct any deviations in the beams—a remarkable achievment when it is remembered that the protons travel at speeds near that of light.

Targets

At selected points in the vacuum chamber targets are set up, so that interaction can take place. The products of these interactions are studied at one of the seven or so secondary beams extracted from the vacuum chamber. Here is the paradise of the Nuclear Apparatus division. The experimental area is crowded with magnets, electrostatic separators, spark chambers, counters of all descriptions, bubble chambers and strangely enough, a Wilson cloud chamber—an early detector of nuclear radiation —in fact all the ironmongery of the nuclear physicist.

Since it costs about £5,000 to run the PS for eight hours (it cost about £12,000,000 to build) the maximum use is made of the beam and several experiments proceed at the same time.

With such a powerful machine, radiation security must be taken very seriously. The area is full of large concrete rocks, which three large gantry cranes move about effortlessly.

A large mound of earth has been built at the end of one of the experimental halls. It was discovered that a very exclusive finishing school for young ladies, a few miles over the border in France, was in direct line of the extracted beam. The young ladies would have done more than scintillate, had the beam got loose!

Data

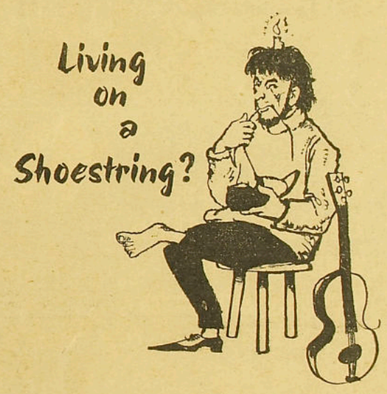
Much work goes into analysing the data obtained from the machines, principally by the usual records produced by the bubble chamber and spark chambers. Scores of girls are employed at CERN, scanning these photographs.

The measurements made of events on the photograph are fed into a computer, which then says what kind of event it was. The bubble chambers themselves are remarkable pieces of precision engineering. The proton beam enters the bubble chamber (which is placed in a strong magnetic field) and interacts with a nucleus of the liquid in the chamber (water, deuterium and propane are common liquids). The liquid is supercooled, so that any particles produced by the interaction, are visible as vapour traces in the liquid.

During the last few weeks of my stay in Geneva, the proton synchrotron was shut down for repairs, maintenance and the resetting of experiments. On the last evening before leaving, it was a strange and unforgettable experience to go round the PS, and of the surrounding laboratories. The experimental area was almost silent, with many of the beams dismantled.

The Argonne Group from America were packing up their spark chambers in large boxes for the journey home. The whole place reminded me of a theatre, a day after the "Last Night," except that the muted actors were the protons, neutrons, electrons, mesons, Lambda, Xi and Sigma particles and their anti-particles.

From the top of the administration building, the laboratory with its large cranes constructing the new experimental area, presented an aspect of adventure, as if to challenge the stars themselves—and the stars looked down, reminding us of the mysteries of heaven, that as yet are undreamt in man's philosophies.



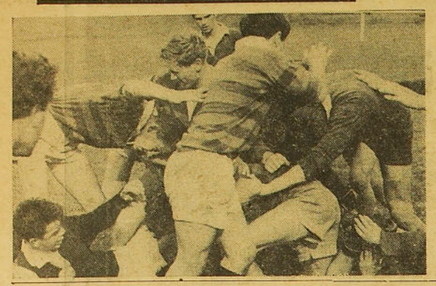
Practically everyone has to—from the inveterate midnight oil burner to the most dedicated Union type. Some people, of course, manage better than others. It's all a question of balance and balance is exactly what you will have if you open an account at the Midland Bank.

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Rugby

First fifteen play well in defeat

BIRMINGHAM UNIV. 8, BIRMINGHAM RFC 9

ALTHOUGH this first match of the season resulted in a narrow defeat, the Rugby Club should not feel despondent, for in the circumstances they gave a most encouraging performance.

Lack of height and weight in the University pack gave Birmingham almost monotonous possession in the first half, but speedy and intelligent loose play by the University forwards helped restrict them to two penalty goals by Hands.

• Never mind about the ball ! Let's get on with the game !" A scene from one of last Wednesday's trial matches at Bournbrook."
(Photo: Andrew Hornig)

The Rugby Club cut the lead to 6-5 when Nelthorpe followed up an intelligent kick by 2nd row Clarke to score near the corner and Hiller converted.

In the second half, with Birmingham tiring, the University gradually gained more possession, but could add to the score only with a typical drop goal by Jenkins. The result was finally decided when Birmingham exploited a gap in the University and Kirkby went over for an unconverted try.

Newcomers

Of most interest to University supporters were the performances of the newcomers to the side. Collins at scrum-half played splendidly, both in attack and defence, and developed an excellent understanding with Jenkins.

Centre Hiller also showed his ability to make a break, and his goal-kicking skill. On the wing, Newman had little opportunity to shine, but indicated that he will be a great asset to a competent backs division, where Nelthorpe and Jenkins showed that they had lost none of their ability.

Though the pack lacked weight, their loose play was usually fast and thoughtful. Old hands Mills and Ball were in good form and Clarke, a newcomer to the team though not to the University, impressed with some intelligent play.

It would be false to imply that this was a completely satisfactory performance, for there was too much poor handling and weak tackling.

Cross Country

OPENING MATCH LOST

IN their first fixture of the new season, run over the new course of five and a half miles, the Cross-Country Club lost decisively to Worcester Harriers.

The Harriers, now in the first division of the Birmingham League, made sure of victory, by having six men in the first eight positions. The University team, though slightly weakened due to injury, finished 25 points behind, but they did give a fairly encouraging performance.

The second and third teams both ran well, the former winning the second team race by four points from Worcester 'B' and the latter by defeating Harborne Harriers by one point.

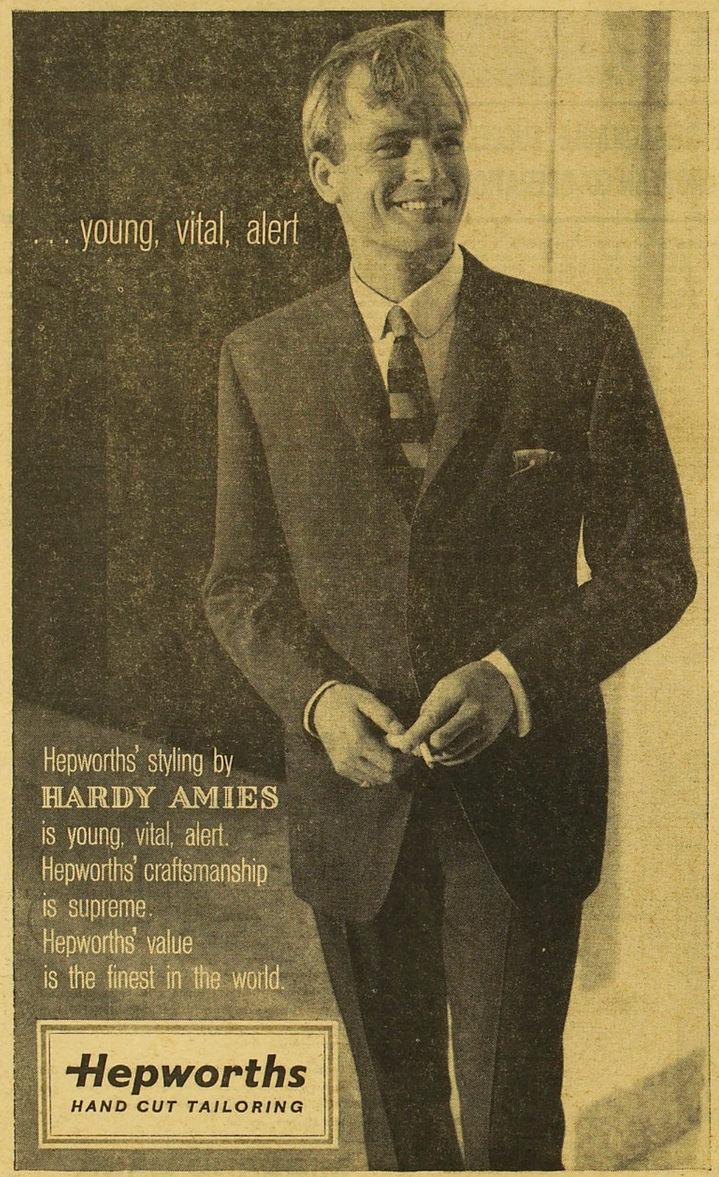
Success

The club's best individual performance came from Davies, who finished second to Worcester's Cooper, in 30 minutes 55 seconds. Others to do well were the first team's two freshers, Brown (7th) and Wrighton (eleventh), plus the more experienced runners, Spence (who finished ninth) Milne (tenth) and Gairdner (thirteenth).

Despite this early defeat, the Club is still confident of success in the UAU championships, for there is a pleasing blend of experienced runners and talented newcomers in the first team.

RESULTS:

Worcester 'A'	**27 points, 1st.**
University 'A'	**52 points 2nd.**
University 'B'	**152 points 3rd.**
Worcester H. 'B'	**156 points 4th.**
University 'C'	**180 points 5th.**
Harborne H.	**181 points 6th.**



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• University Hockey Captain, Tom Cowell, who led his side to a 3-1 victory last Saturday.

Hockey

Fine Victory starts Season

AEI RUGBY 1, BIRMINGHAM UNIV. 3

MAYBE the autumn sunshine brought out the best in the University players, because both the first and second Elevens won their matches with AEI at Rugby.

The first team beat an experienced AEI side 3-1, in a hard fought and enjoyable match. With four good freshers in the team, the University played forcefully and led for most of the game. Unfortunately the AEI left-winger was hurt in the tenth minute, but played on bravely, though seriously handicapped.

Complacencies

Goh, the Malayan forward, opened the scoring, and Saint added a second goal before half-time. After the interval Crowshaw made it 3-0, and then an element of complacency crept into the University team. A goal in the sixtieth minute heralded an AEI revival which kept Birmingham's defence busy until the final whistle.

On the whole, the only weakness was a certain lack of co-ordination, which is to be expected at this stage of the season. The attack was resolute and skilful, and in defence Cann, the right-back, made a powerful debut.

The second eleven too showed an inevitable untidiness, which will be lost as time goes on. Individual stick-work was of high standard, with the halves and inside-forwards excelling.

An early goal by Chislett was soon cancelled by a goal from a corner, and the scores stood level at half-time. In the second half, Birmingham's superior fitness was evident, and with centre-half Ake scoring a fine goal from a penalty corner, the University ran out the winners, by two goals to one.

This is the best start the Hockey Club has had for many seasons, and it is to be hoped that this early promise is maintained.

Soccer

BRETT DOMINATES SOCCER TRIAL

THOUGH the Soccer Club's first match is not until this week, the teams have been practising hard, both last Wednesay and last Saturday.

In Wednesday's first-team trial, the man who dominated the game was inside-left Brett, in brilliant form equally as goal-maker and goal-taker. He headed a fine goal from a long free kick by right-half Johnson, and later burst through the middle, beating several defenders, before scoring with a powerful shot.

The defence looked solid and experienced, with uncompromising full-backs in Randall and Fletcher, but if the team is really going to make its mark this season, a little more punch on the wings is required.

Snooker Competition

FOLLOWING the success of last year's Guild Snooker Competition, organised by this Sports Page, it has been decided to hold the tournament again.

It is aimed to play off the early rounds during November and December of this term, and the closing date for entries will be October 31st. If you are interested in competing for the handsome Snooker Cup, submit your name as soon as possible to the Sports Editor of "Redbrick" via the Union Pigeon Hole. Everyone is eligible, so enter NOW before you forget.

sports comment

Enthusiasm

IT is good to see so many Freshers playing an active part at the beginning of the University sports season.

Several of the major clubs report an increase in the numbers given trials, and the Hockey Club, the Cross-Country Club and the Rugby Club have included Freshers in their first teams for the opening matches. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of all is the introduction by the Rugby Club of a Freshers' XV, which ensures a Saturday game of rugby for every newcomer who wants it.

Talent and enthusiasm are flourishing at present; so far the Concourse Lounge has not claimed too many victims.

It is to be honed that as winter comes, with the grounds ankle-deep in mud, and loose scrums wallowing in inches of water, keenness will not wane. Club captains welcome new talent, but even more they welcome consistent enthusiasm.

WORLD CUP

DURING the next four years, the soccer scene in England will become increasingly dominated by the prospect of the World Cup to be held over here in 1966.

Much of the interest and much of the ballyhoo will be generated by the local and national press. The "Daily Express" will doubtless advocate that all World Cup matches be played in London, the "Daily Mirror" will nominate George Eastham as England captain (even though he may still be playing for Arsenal Reserves), the "Observer" will relate the various nations' chances of winning the Cup to their respective national economies, the "Sports Argus" will suggest an all-Midland XI to represent England, and Kenneth Wolstenholme will nominate the current Spurs team "en bloc."

But meanwhile, more concrete actions are taking place. Despite the dismal failure of the England team against France last Wednesday, the selectors have shown that at least they are prepared to experiment widely. A full-time England team manager with complete control of policy should benefit the national team no end.

Club managers have at last been invited to express their views through official channels, and (one of the most important features of the preparations) several of the big clubs are undertaking expensive ground improvement schemes.

Wembley Stadium is being improved by extensive plans to cover the open terraces with fibreglass roofing. Of the League clubs themselves, Spurs, Arsenal, Everton and Manchester City all possess large grounds worthy of World Cup football, while Leeds United and Sheffield Wednesday have recently erected splendid new stands which deserve recognition.

Here in Birmingham, our two major clubs are pressing forward with ground improvement schemes that will put them on equal footing with any club in the country. At St. Andrews, Birmingham have recently covered the terracing behind one goal, and by next season will have built a new £35,000 cantilever stand behind the other goal.

At Villa Park, the Holte End has been covered by a gigantic, elegant roof, while soon the terracing at the Witton End will also be covered; by 1966, the Old Stand along the side will have been replaced by a large new structure.

The two Birmingham clubs both deserve World Cup football as a reward for their enterprise and initiative, as do other clubs who are prepared to improve amenities for their spectators.

The World Cup presents English football with a great challenge, one that the clubs, officials, and players must all take up if England's soccer reputation is to rise in 1966.

IDIOTS OF THE WORLD — UNITE !
Write for WALL
Pubs. 2, Wednesday Afternoons

This week in The Listener

ISSUE DATED OCTOBER 11

THE OBSESSIVE SITUATION—I
Stephen Spender contrasts visionaries like Lawrence and Joyce with realists like Shaw and Wells; the former, whose sensibilities were influenced by events; the latter, who sought to influence events in a world that they accepted. This is the first of three talks.

ONLY ME
Marguerite Steen pays tribute to Mary Kingsley, the West African traveller who was born 100 years ago this month.

WRITING FOR MUSIC
Some reflections about the nature of musical criticism, by **Sir Jack Westrup,** Heather Professor of Music at Oxford University.

COLLECTING PICTURES
How to build up an interesting collection at little more cost than the annual upkeep of your garden, by **Paul Johnson.**

AT THE CINEMA
Current films discussed by **Eric Rhode** in an article specially written for The Listener.

and other features

The Listener
and BBC Television Review
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A BBC PUBLICATION

'Brakes on' policy proves its worth

HOPES FOR SHARE OF ADDITIONAL GRANT

THE last financial year in the University reached a satisfactory conclusion, but many sacrifices have had to be made. This was announced last week by the Vice-Chancellor in his yearly financial statement to the University Council.

Student increase has again come to a standstill, the staff-student ratio is on the decline and the expenditure necessary for research has not reached the target.

The statement shows an expenditure of £2,868,000 during the year 1961-1962, resulting in a deficit of £5,000. Thus the total deficit for the five years ending July 31, 1962 was brought to £22,500 on an expenditure of £12,500,000, which will not embarrass the financial position in the next quinquennium.

Larger grants than those promised for the next five years will be necessary if the University is to continue its planned expansion towards 7,500 students in the early 1970s.

Finance

Much will depend on the amount of Birmingham's share in the additional £5,000,000 granted by the Government last week for University building. The capital grant of £1,000,000 already promised to the University for buildings to commence in 1963 will be considerably acected by an estimated one-fifth increase in building costs.

And so, the ultimate factor in deciding a student's career must be, not ability, but finance. Oxford University's financial report, published last Saturday, shows that they too, may be forced to curtail teaching facilities, if larger grants are not forthcoming.

ON THE DOTTED LINE

FIRST-YEAR research students in the Electrical Engineering department will have to sign in each morning, including Saturdays, from now on.

There will also be attendance registers at lectures. The reason given by Professor Tucker, the head of the department, for this move, is that the students were not doing enough work.

DUMPING GROUND FOR OLD CROCKS

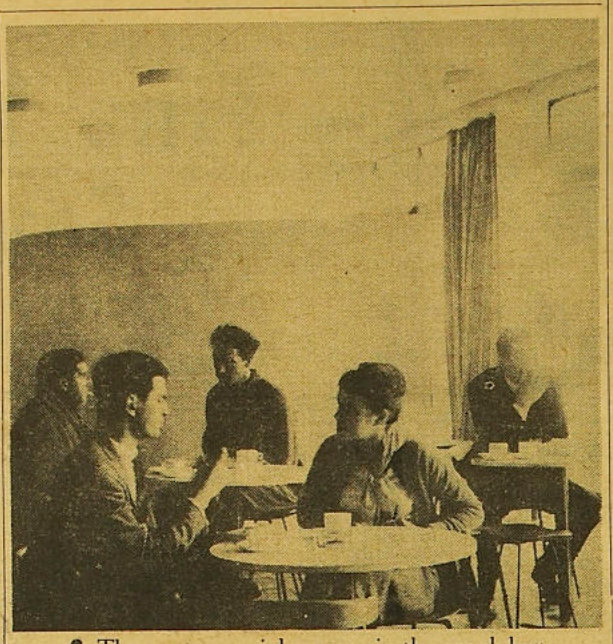
OWNERS of old cars should beware of leaving them in one of the University car-parks, for these are fast becoming the cemeteries for cars which no longer have any hope of passing the ten-year test.

The Universitiy authorities cleared the parks of all abandoned cars last term, but already this term there are seven cars which have certainly made their last journey, even if not to their final resting place.

Not all the cars which have been abandoned were really intended for this. Last term, a second-year Chemical Engineering student intended to give his old Morris to a youth organisation. He left the car in one of the parks, but when he returned to it a few days later, only the chassis remained.

It appears that an old car left in any of the car-parks for more than a couple of days is assumed by other students to have become public property. One Chemistry student left his car in the Chem. Eng. car-park, as it was not taxed. Within a week, the wheels had vanished, and the car has been stripped of nearly everything which can be removed.

If you want to abandon a car, try some other make than a Morris. Already there are two in the Eastern car-park, and two in the Chem. Eng. car-park. Collectors of Morris spare parts must have fared quite well recently. There are the scarcely recognisable remains of a Hillman in the East car-park, and another in slightly better condition in the South Perimeter car-park. A van of uncertain make lies in the East car-park.



• The controversial screens in the snack bar.

Queues for the English

THE opening date of the new refectory has been postponed so many times, that most people had given up hope of ever seeing it completed. But, at the beginning of the session, at the Inaugural Dinner for Freshers, the great day came.

The two dining rooms, Chelwood and Avon, each seating 500 people were designed to eliminate queues. But as 90 per cent of the students who eat in the refectory choose to eat there at the same time, queues are still very much in evidence.

Of the 2,650 lunches provided each day, almost half are served in the Avon room on the upper floor. The "table d'hote" meal is a new innovation this term and so far seems to have been a success.

The snack bar on the lower floor is a curious mixture. By far the best choice of snack bar food is available there—egg and bacon rolls for people who miss breakfast and hot snacks throughout the day.

Drink

The position of the licensed bar is unfortunate; if one wants a drink one either joins the food queue or else risks receiving a string of abuse by bursting through and going straight to the bar.

The concrete screens closely resemble a number of things, mostly unpleasant. "They remind you of the erections on the streets of Paris," reminisced one member of Guild Council. The same design is incorporated in the courtyard outside, where tables are to be set up during the summer months. There should be no difficulty in finding a cool place to eat out there, as the staff house overshadows at least half the area.

NEWS DESK

NURSES' PAY RISE TAKES A KNOCK

THE recent 7½ per cent pay rise grudgingly yielded to the nursing profession seems likely to be cut back a bit at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Nurses there have just been informed that they will shortly have to pay extra per week for their lodging if they live in.

Those who live out will be paying extra for their food.

Increase

A usually reliable source said that the increase is likely to be about 3½ per cent.

An official of the finance office at the hospital commented: "All I can say is that we have no official notification of this move."

A staff nurse commented: "We ought to have expected something like this. I think it is unfair to blame the hospital authorities, though. From what I've heard, they dislike it just as much as we do."

An additional economy measure that has been taken is to dismiss the domestic staff of Nuffield House. The result of this is that the nurses are now cleaning their own rooms.

POLARIS DISINTEGRATED

THE Polaris Club, founded little more than a year ago, has dissolved due to lack of support and disagreement among the few existing members.

The membership drive at the Freshers' Conference yielded no new members. The aim of the Polaris Club was to support the holding by Britain of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to potential foreign domination.

Three former members have defected to the C.N.D.

There were six members present at the final meeting of the Club. The secretary proposed that the Club should be wound up and that its assets should be disposed of. The meeting decided to distribute ten shillings to each of the present members and donate the balance of the Club's assets—15/9—to the C.N.D.

CONCESSION ON ICE

THE Phys Ed department have secured concessions for students visiting the Birmingham Ice Rink in Summerhill Road. These concessions are available for any morning or afternoon session excepting Saturdays and Sundays.

On production of a Union card at the ticket office of the rink, students will be admitted for three shillings, which includes the hire of skates, or at two shillings if they have their own. This is one shilling less than the normal rates.

Last year some sixty students used to visit the rink every Wednesday.

NOW YOU HAS MORE JAZZ

THE Rhythm Club jazz club is now setting up at "The Warwick Castle" in Gosta Green.

The "first night" takes place tonight, admission being 2/- for members and 2/6 for non-members.

SMALL ADS

External Ads.: 4d. a word.
Internal Ads.: 1d. a word.
Insertions accepted up to mid-day Tuesday.

LIBERAL SOCIAL
Today, 8-11 p.m. Bar, dancing, refreshments. Entrance 2/-, members 1/6.

STAFF - STUDENT GROUP
Paroika. If any Research Student commencing three years of post-graduate research wishes to join, please contact the Secretary, J. C. Remmington, through the Union pigeon holes.

CHRISTADELPHIAN SOCIETY
Invites you to its Bible Class, Thursdays at 5.30 p.m., in St. Francis Hall Library. All welcome. Discussion encouraged.

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Nay for the Abstentions

THE theory that only the courageous abstain received a slight setback during the debate on the subject in the Council Chamber last Saturday.

Mr. Holmes, opening for the proposition, read a poem by a noble ancestor, apologised for the subtleties and mentioned the Beats, CND, the British National Party and Comsoc as examples of people who abstained.

Mr. Pegg, opening for the opposition, converted the motion into an algebraic formula, the result of which was q.e.d. He also told us about his 19 years abstention —from tea, and deprecated this as a cardinal virtue.

D. Hugill, Esq., B.Sc., seconding the proposition, was noisily angry at not being able to oppose the motion, and compared the debate to a dinner. He disliked the hors d'oeuvre offered by his opponents and sourly described himself as the sweet.

Mr. Unterman, seconding the opposition, quoted Peter Sellers, and did not miss the opportunity of sagely pointing out that those who supported the motion would have to abstain.

The motion was then thrown open to the floor; someone stood up to read a serious text on a strictly logical basis, and was warmly applauded after sitting down. A Mr. Street doubted our ability to abstain and compared himself to Hamlet. Mr. Saltell said that he had met some peasants in his time, and none of them abstained.

The motion was soundly defeated by 60 votes to nine, in spite of 42 abstentions.

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