- 9 NOV 1961

Per Boar

Presidential Debate:
THAT MEN ARE MORE EQUAL THAN WOMEN
Thursday, 5.15:
Council Chamber.

GUILD NEWS

No. 602 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1961 Price 3d.

FILM SOCIETY:
THE LIVING DEAD
VISUAL VARIATIONS
THE WAY TO SHADOW GARDEN
Mech. Eng. Theatre:
Thursday, 7.30.

Attempts to solve traffic problems

£3 CHARGE ON CAR PARKING?

by the News Editor

IN an attempt to find long-term measures which will provide a solution to the University parking problem, the authorities are considering parking charges, in the region of £3 per vehicle, the proceeds of which would be used to build a multi-storey vehicle park. The matter has gone before Senate and the University Council and tomorrow the non-professional staff are holding a special meeting to discuss the problem.

In a memorandum to the staff, it is pointed out that at present with the new South Perimeter park open the facilities are adequate, but when the University expansion is completed nearly three times the present number of vehicles may be using the University parks. The provision of fresh space becomes more difficult as time goes on.

Extremes

It is suggested that there are three extremes of policy that could be adopted. The first is to ban the use of motor vehicles by students and to allow only certain selected members of staff to park on University premises. The second extreme is to charge people full cost for parking space on University premises, whether this is on the flat or in special structures.

The final extreme is to leave things as they are, hoping that accommodation for all the vehicles will be found.

A compromise is likely in practice for none of these extreme policies would seem to be acceptable.

UNWILLING

The University authorities will have to decide whether to restrict the use of vehicles by students, particularly those in residence, or to attempt to provide increased facilities possibly in the form of a multi-storey building. Mr. F. Otts, the Assistant Bursar, has stated that the University are very unwilling to place any restrictions on the use of cars by students. The difficulty of creating new parking facilities is partly financial and the expected income from charging for parking is hard to estimate.

CHARGE

A solution which is believed to be financially practicable has been put forward. It proposes that as soon as possible a modest charge for all parking on the academic and residential sites be introduced. It is felt that staff whose duties compel them to live on these sites should be exempted from these charges.

The suggested policy includes the construction of an initial instalment of vehicle-parking structures on the campus and residential sites, use of which would be available at a slightly higher charge than for parking in open spaces. The finance for this would be borrowed and the building serviced with the revenue from the charges.



"No room to park here, mate. You'll have to move along."
(Photo: George Chapman).

EVER UPWARD

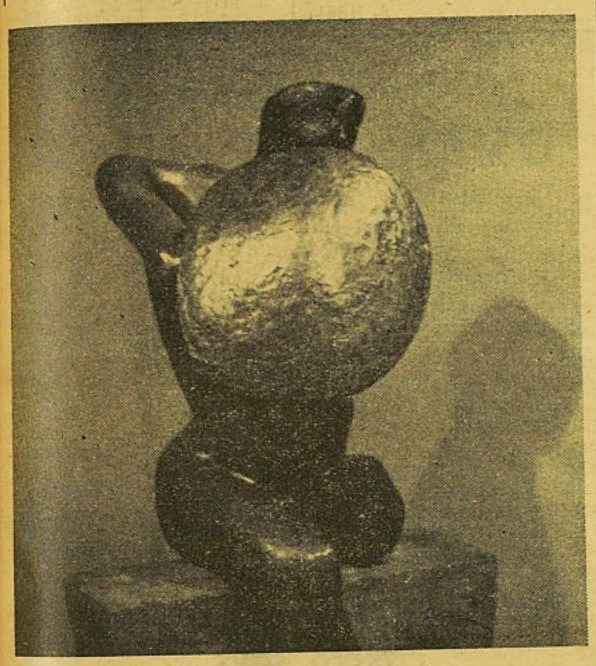
TO date, 1,938 people have applied for parking labels. The student figure of 977 is over 150 more than last year. The total University population is 5,850, including staff, so about one in three people have a motor vehicle.

The corresponding ratio for students only is about one in 4½. These ratios can be expected to decrease in future. In addition, when the student population reaches 7,500, the total University population may reach 10,500, indicating that car numbers could exceed 4,000.

INCOME

If an average charge of £3 per annum was made to all persons to whom parking labels are now issued, the annual revenue would be £5,814. Allowing for increased numbers, a greater proportion of car ownership, and a decrease in car-parking when the charges are instituted, the annual income in five years' time could be £7,000.

HANGING IN THE HALL



Modern Art. The sort of work which the Guild may purchase in the future. The sculpture illustrated is "The Warrior," by Henry Moore.
(Photo: Mike Webber. Printed by courtesy of the Birmingham City Museum and Art Galleries).

DESPITE the objections of one Mr. Stuart, of the Electrical Engineering Department, who foresaw the introduction of monkeys' paintings into the Union, Guild Council has passed a motion granting £150 a year for the purchase of modern works of art.

A committee is to be set up consisting of three outside and two student members, and the President of the '56 Society; and the whole scheme, which owes much to the enthusiasm of Messrs. Chris Crowe and John Pegg of the English Department and John Roberts of the Social Sciences Department, has been placed in the hands of Constitution Committee to be cast into acceptable form.

If the scheme gains sufficient recognition it may also attract a grant from the University authorities, and patrons who would be willing to support the encouragement of art appreciation among students may be approached.

Survey on Teaching
QUIZZED BY U.G.C.

OVER 130 members of the Guild are this week being asked to fill in questionnaires for the University Grants Committee's survey on University teaching methods. The present questionnaires ask freshers about their introduction to university and older students about the Long Vacation 1961.

The random sample of students to be questioned was drawn up by the Registry but the details of interviewing and filling in the questionnaires are in the hands of Exec. Students whose names were "drawn out of the hat" are filling in their forms this week, and it is hoped that if all 130 co-operate the survey will be completed by the end of the week.

Although some of the questions deal with vac. work and earnings, the U.G.C. make it clear that the answers are strictly confidential and will not reach the Inland Revenue or students' tutors.

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Pages 2 & 3—LETTERS.
Pages 4 & 5—THE BARBER INSTITUTE & MODERN ART.
Pages 6 & 8—A.G.M. SUPPLEMENT.
Page 9—SPORT.
Page 10—REVIEWS.

IN THE OPEN

EFFORTS are being made to introduce Hustings in the Departments for the Freshers' Elections in November.

Nominations for Fresher Guild Councillors, and for by-elections in some departments, open on Monday, 13th November. The elections take place on Thursday, 23rd November.

GUILD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MONDAY at 5.15 p.m.
Debating Hall

GUILD NEWS

The Birmingham University Newspaper

EDITOR - - - - BOB BOOTLE

ASSISTANT EDITOR - TERRY STAPLES

BUSINESS MANAGER - CHRIS MACKIE

TELEPHONE: SELLY OAK 1841

The irreconcilable conflict

WHERE'S THEIR HUMANITY?

SIR,—I should like to raise a few points concerning "Good without God." Messrs. Elwin and Butler state that virtues springing from humanistic beliefs are more honest than those prompted by religious belief. They do not tell us which these are. Virtues, or moral excellence, cannot vary in degree. Either a man is virtuous or he is not.

The statement that the Christian faith is based largely upon myths and unproven "factual" evidence would be rejected even by atheists.

What are these "myths"? That a man, called Christ, lived and died in the manner described by the Scriptures is historically authentic and supported by contemporary Roman authors. The life of Christ is, therefore, recorded by men who had no need to invent.

Next, a believer in God would, it is true, ask whether it was conceivable that the origin of the Universe was accidental, and like the humanist would consider it unique; but he would also search for a cause. Who or what caused the Universe to develop in such a way? Who or what system controlled the chances that gave rise to its formation, for all chances are governed by sets of events or conditions, existing before the occurrence of the chance. It is more an expression of intelligence to search for an answer to these questions, than simply to accept the Universe de facto.

NO REJECTION

Theism has never rejected the **actuality** of an ethical code in atheism. This view is based on fact—the atheists in our communities are not generally anti-social, and nor do they fail to distinguish between what is good and what is evil. That is accomplished apparently purely by conscience—but what, then, directs their consciences? The answer to this lies in their environment. Through living in communities which have for centuries based their behaviour upon a Christian code, atheists have come to conform, simply for their own convenience. They have to, since they are a minority group.

As for the question of responsibility in distinguishing between good and evil, the Christian choice is, indeed, based on a code, but the ultimate decision he takes is in no way automatic or divorced from personal feeling as implied by the article. The choice of an atheist, separated from ordinary society since birth, when confronted by the problem, would indeed be interesting.

DIFFERENT

Finally, belief in God acts in the interests of mankind quite as much as humanism—but in a very different fashion. The two religions are more incompatible than Elwin and Butler think. It is a question of conflict between partial objectivity and entire subjectivity on the part of man, which to my mind is irreconcilable.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP E. R. LOVELOCK.

No good without God

ATHEISTS APART

SIR, — Last week's Talking Point, "Good without God" cut away much of the dead wood that surrounds contemporary thought on religion and morality. Messrs. Elwin and Butler however, though effective as destroyers, were not equally successful in reconstruction—the substitute they offered was platitudinous and unpalatable.

They admit that "It cannot be denied that Christian ethics are near perfect in basic form." This perfection springs from the fact that Christian Ethics provide a dynamic code for personal day-to-day living, and it is precisely this that their Kantian Humanistic morality lacks. If "realisation of duty rather than love is the primary ethical quality," where do generosity, agapé, altruism and all the finer human qualities fit in?

Having deprecated the Christian code because of the chloroform head-in-the-sand appeal which it has in certain situations, they go on to propose in its place the equally soporific criterion of "the overall benefit of Mankind." What about the left-over 49½ per cent of humanity? Have we not even any "duty" towards them?

Yours etc.,

PETER EALEY,
TERRY STAPLES.

THEY PRESUME

SIR,—As a Christian, I am shocked by the utter presumption of the authors of "Good without God," in precluding that the Universe is an expression of man's intelligence. Anyone who has the slightest appreciation of beauty in the form of nature must know that it is perfect and it is only with man's intrusion that the pattern of nature is upset and such disastrous effects as soil erosion occur.

NAIVE

Rather than believe, somewhat naively that I am what I am because of a one in 10,000,000,000 turn of the wheel, I take the much more rational view, that I am here as part of God's wonderful creation, so obviously expressed in nature.

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTINE ROBB.

WE ARE NOT AMUSED

A regal outburst

HONOURED SIR,—We read with horror and amazement the outburst against Our Person which appeared over the name of a Miss Lisa Stockdale in your last issue. Who is this person who thus dares to attack Our much honoured person.

Miss Stockdale evidently does not realise that We are unaccustomed to being treated in this manner by a mere member of the female sex, and clearly she has no appreciation of what is valuable or newsworthy, i.e., Our Worthy Self.

Seldom have We seen such a display of idiocy (other than the traumatic outpourings of your Film Critic; our friend Mr. St.-Clair-Reed) which is obviously the result of a mis-spent year at University or is symptomatic of a Freudian father-complex.

May your paper continue to print news of V.P.-S for ever, and may its glories have no end.

Believe Us, honoured Sir,

to be,

your dutiful and obedient Servant,

VINCENT POWELL-SMITH, Esq.

OFF HIS ONION

SIR, — Two weeks ago the word "pubescent' was used by your film critic; last week "emasculated"—both were totally unnecessary to the general "sense" of the critic's review, which itself needs decoding.

I think anyone would agree that his passing from the first spring of youth to a castration complex within the course of a single week is indeed most alarming.

An unbiased pseudo-psycho-analytical appraisal of your film critic's condition leads, I'm afraid, to the conclusion that unless he is sent to review films about pure, jung love his repressions are going to lead to a foetal accident.

Yours etc.,

DAVID BAYNHAM.

Chemical cheesecake

SIR.—Doubtless the posters for the Chemical Society Dance succeeded in their purpose to attract attention and will probably ensure the "success" of this function. However, as female members of the Department concerned, we deplore this form of advertisement. We cannot help but be ashamed that our own Annual Dance should be the subject of such tin-called for notoriety within the University.

Yours sincerely,

"TWO ANGRY YOUNG WOMEN."

DOWN AT HEEL

SIR.—Since we all wear out an enormous amount of shoe leather in our treks from one part of the University to another, would it not be reasonable to request that a shoe repairer's be set up on the campus?

Yours etc.,

A. HEEL.

Foreign holidays

OVER THE HUMP

SIR, — Have you ever watched a camel's love-dance? Would you like to watch a camel's love-dance? You won't see it at Clacton-on-Sea, you know, so why not join us?

CLUB

While I was at Bristol, I helped to run a club which organised four-week trips costing about £35 overland in minibuses to Morocco, Russia, Greece (and the conventional places too). I know a lot of students go abroad already, but there must be many more who would like to go if only they could find suitable companions to pool resources and know-how.

HELP

The idea of the club is not to act as a travel agency organising Cook's-type tours, but simply to help in bringing people together, who might not be able to get enough friends interested or raise enough funds to go alone.

If anyone (male or female) is interested in getting to know more, please contact me via the "K" pigeonhole in the Union.

Yours etc.,

JIMMY KNOX.

Nero says

Out for the count

AN extraordinary Council meeting called last week was attended by about one-sixth of the total number of Guild Councillors. This however was not what made it extraordinary for there is at least one Councillor who on principle refuses even to take his agenda out of his pigeonhole, let alone actually read and think about it.

The meeting last Friday was extraordinary because it was numerically inquorate, and the inquoracy was plain for all to see, but because nobody actually asked whether or not it was quorate, the meeting was conducted as though it were. And all this is quite in accord with the Constitution.

So if it should chance one year that by some failing in the system of majority choice the Guild should have at its head an unscrupulous self-interested wily politician, the path to personal gain and megalomania-indulgence would be immediately apparent. A special extraordinary emergency meeting would be called at two-and-a-half hours' notice for 2 a.m. in the middle of the Christmas Vacation. Only the Leader and a few indoctrinated henchmen would be there; the inquorate nature of the meeting would go unrecognised, and the motion to be discussed would concern the reimbursement of the Boss for out-of-pocket expenses. A few rousing speeches, a unanimous vote of approval, and another room at the top becomes an ivory tower.

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MAX



Take an interest!

THE REASON WHY

SIR,—May I creep out of my corner just long enough to express my deep concern for the frustrated intellectual who magnanimously threw off his cloak of apathy last week to tell us all that the end is nigh.

Intellectual. A lovely word. So pleased he wasn't at all afraid to use it. Very sorry however to hear that the sheer force of doctrinal expression is deepening the furrows on his brow and those of his fellow travellers. Sorry also that he is not sufficiently conversant with the facts of our entry into Europe to tell us whether we were lying or not. A firm basis for any criticism.

The reason for the general absence of factual information in the Conservative Association article, and I believe the same applies for the other contributors, was the severely restricted amount of space available for the articles concerned. That eventually given was less than originally granted, the pruning shears being wielded with heavily-gloved hands by someone apparently unconcerned with preserving any continuity or balance.

One cannot hope to deal comprehensively with any one of the many problems that concern us over the Common Market, in 400 words. Thus, all that was attempted was a general account of the present position, the main problems to be faced, and the possibility of their being overcome.

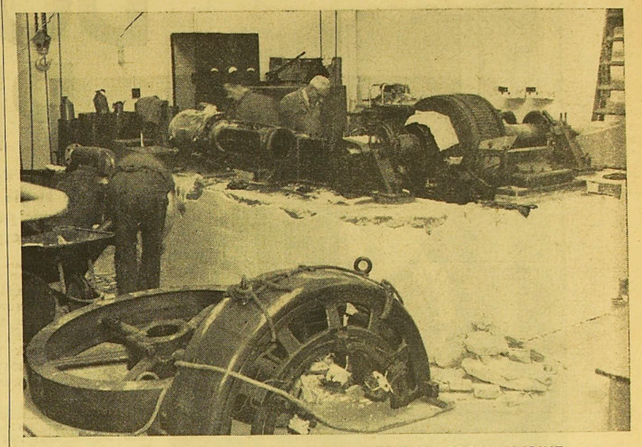
GENERAL

Finally, instead of warning us of an impending regime of anarchy and hooliganism with fatherly detachment, might it not be an idea for our little intellectual to educate himself in current affairs . . . reading the papers might help . . . and take an active interest in the meetings of the Political Societies of the University?

Yours etc.,

JOHN HURDLEY,
Chairman, Con. Assn.

PUT OUT TO GRASS



RUSTON PROCTOR STEAM ENGINE

This cross-compound steam engine was used to drive a Westinghouse generator. Originally it was in the Power Station in the days when the University generated its own power. It was a stand-by for peak loads, which meant that in the last years it was running almost continuously. It is now going to the Science Museum where it will be installed and used for lighting part of the building.

Photo: Arthur Burgess.

DO IT YOURSELF

SIR,—One suspects that Mr. Bearne's articulate outburst in last week's "Guild News" will have wrung a response from many. However, since Mr. Bearne admits that he is insufficiently conversant with facts, how is he so certain that each Common Market article consisted solely of "doctrinal beliefs" and "juggled political symbols."

Since it is customary for a critic to have some knowledge of his subject, can I suggest Mr. Bearne reads "Europe: The Common Market," published by the Fall Mall Press and "Britain and the Common Market" (Cresset Press).

It is a great pity that Mr. Bearne, having clearly posed the problem of the "alienation of the intellectual from politics" offers a rather feeble solution, viz, a plous appeal to the parties to change their ways before the advent of a "Neo-Hitler and his New Politics."

Essence

The essence of Democracy is that it is a "Do-it-Yourself" Society. If you despise all the political parties, start your own!

To sit on the sidelines, moaning the ineptitude of others, is surely a ridiculous way of getting things done.

Get involved, Mr. Bearne, go into politics!

Yours etc.,

ANDREW BARROW.

ENGINEERS' FOLLY

An unnecessary expense

SIR,—Arising from the article on nuclear power in your last issue but one, I would like to point out that the nuclear power stations were built unnecessarily and their cost is being borne by present taxpayers ostensibly for the benefit of posterity.

This means that the present standard of living is reduced to the extent of the huge resources involved.

If science finds a better source of energy within the next 50 years, the nuclear stations may never give a commercial supply of power.

The catastrophic nuclear power programme raises three important questions:—

(1) In planning the programme, to what extent have technologists been blinded by their interest in technical gadgets regardless of their usefulness?

(2) What measures are needed in this modern age to keep the technical man under proper control (not forgetting the Bomb)? and

(3) Should technologists in industry be more closely supervised by lawyers, arts graduates and the like, who, by the nature of their training are more balanced and may be relied on to restrain the gadget merchants for the public benefit?

I wonder if the engineers have any views on this topic?

Yours faithfully,

D. GOUGH.

PRESS POST

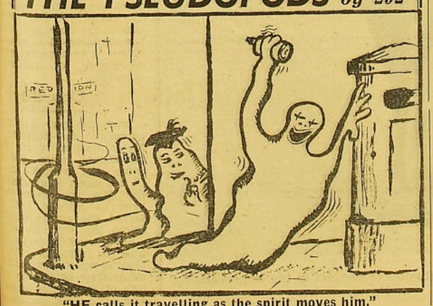
NOT TRUE

SIR,—I have talked with the Guild Executive Committee and it is not in fact true that the poster that was pulled down was either above regulation size or in the wrong place. Since writing the letter which appeared last week, all the notices and the heading on the C.N.D. notice board were ripped down. This makes it all the more obvious that someone who disagrees with C.N.D. thinks that it should not be allowed to express its views. Perhaps he could write to "Guild News" to say why not?

Yours sincerely,

DAVID GILLET.

THE PSEUDOPODS by 292



"HE calls it travelling as the spirit moves him."

T.V. OR NOT T.V.

Experiments in Teaching

TELEVISION having been accepted as a satisfactory medium for teaching in schools, certain departments of the University are becoming interested in its possible use. The Mechanical Engineering department last week held a short demonstration to look into the possibilities of having a closed-circuit television unit installed, the main aim being to relieve the problem of overcrowding.

Thus, it being well-nigh impossible to accommodate a large group round an experiment, a class in the lecture theatre could view the experiment under discussion on the 24-inch monitor screen.

The demonstration proved quite successful; reception was clear and definite even to the smallest detail. But the question at issue of course is whether the scheme would be put to sufficient use to justify the capital outlay.

Science students will perhaps be interested in another aspect of the demonstration. By using a tube with a slight persistence, the glare of the normal domestic television was entirely eliminated, thus viewing was more restful and presumably the student would be better able to concentrate. But there is of course the inevitable snag.

In this case the resultant picture was slightly orange in colour, though the defect became unnoticeable to the viewer in the course of time.

WAIT

On the subject of expense, several students expressed the view that as other Universities were experimenting with television in this field, it might be as well to wait a year or two and learn at their expense.

The idea of using television for teaching purposes, they felt, was at the moment in danger of becoming a gimmick. Why not wait until the fever cooled a little and then judge whether results warranted its further use? Apart from this, the majority considered the installation of such a unit would be beneficial to their academic progress. One young optimist was heard to express the hope that the general office would be wired to the unit; to watch the young ladies there at work would, he was sure, induce the student to greater concentration . . . On the First Law of Thermo-dynamics?

Reading the past

BOOK OF THE DEAD

A NEW blow was dealt against the Arts v. Science feud in the form of last Tuesday's Open Lecture, when Dr. A. E. Werner proved most interestingly that there is at least one way in which the artist and the scientist can profitably co-operate.

The common ground of interest in this case was the study of manuscripts, a study which provided the scientist with fascinating challenges to his skill, and which, of course, was of essential interest to the humanist. Dr. Werner was speaking on the contributions which the scientist could make, and these he showed to be very valuable indeed.

First of all he described the various ways in which the deterioration of manuscripts could be halted or prevented, and how care and skill were needed in unrolling brittle parchment or removing crystallised salts from clay tablets.

He then gave a fascinating account of how ultra-violet fluorescence or infra-red photography can be used to detect faded writing, or writing which has been erased, and how radioactive isotopes can be used to detect minute differences in paper thickness.

FURNISHED

Thus the scholar can be furnished with information as to how manuscripts are made, the composition of pigments used in the illumination of manuscripts, and even the place of origin of a piece of parchment.

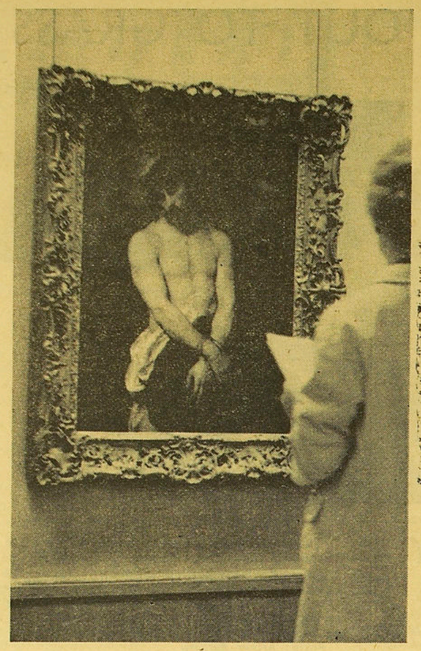
More valuable still is the detective work which the scientist can do. Ignoring his own achievements in this line, which include helping to establish that the Piltdown skull was not genuine, Dr. Werner outlined the methods which were used to prove the authenticity of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and how water-marks and their dates can be read, and false signatures detected.

Helpfully illustrated by slides, the talk was of much greater general interest than could have been expected of so seemingly specialised a subject.

K.S.

ISLAM AND OTHER RELIGIONS

The Imam of Woking Mosque will give this lecture on Friday, 10th Nov., in Committee Room 3 at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Guild are cordially welcomed.



"Ecce Homo," by Van Dyck.
(Photos: Geoff Butlin).

This week in

The Listener

and

BBC TELEVISION REVIEW

Issue dated November 9

"AN APPRECIATION OF AUGUSTUS JOHN"

A short article by **Alan Clutton-Brock,** formerly Art Critic of **The Times** and recently Professor of Fine Arts, Cambridge University.

"HAS THE EARTH THREE MOONS?"

Do other moons exist besides our old familiar one? **Patrick Moore,** Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, discusses the report of a Polish astronomer who claims to have photographed two more.

"TOTALITARIAN APPROACHES TO DIPLOMACY"

This essay by **Sir William Hayter,** Warden of New College, Oxford, is chiefly concerned with Soviet diplomacy today. It was prompted by a chapter in Professor Gordon Craig's book of studies recently published in honour of the Cambridge historian G. P. Gooch.

"RICHARD OASTLER—THE FACTORY KING"

Asa Briggs, Professor of History at Sussex University, writes about the first of the "Tory Radicals." This year marks the centenary of the death of Richard Oastler, one of the social reformers who agitated for factory reforms.

and other features

A BBC PUBLICATION
EVERY THURSDAY
FROM YOUR NEWSAGENT

6P

No Room for the Moderns

DOWN WITH PICASSO!

"THE average woman is a sloppy amateur. I am not that kind of woman." Dame Hattie Martha Constance Barber certainly was not. As a testimo to her dynamic personality the Barber Institute of Fine Arts now stands. It w founded in memory of her husband, Sir William Barber, a life governor of t University.

Lady Barber was a woman of marked ability and many gifts—a superb horsewoman, a trained pianist and a scientific gardener with an expert knowledge of rock plants. The dominant feature of her life and character was thoroughness.

As a childless and rich widow, she searched for some large-scale project connected with Birmingham University to which she could devote some of her wealth. This led finally to the establishment in 1932 of a Trust for the erection of a building concerned primarily with the Fine Arts and with Music.

Instruments

Although she died before any definite plans could be made, her wishes are made quite clear in the Trust Deed. The income from the Fund is to be used to buy, among other things, musical instruments and books, to organise recitals, and for the purchase "of works of art of exceptional and outstanding merit, comprising pictures painted not later than the end of the nineteenth century." As the present Director points out, this clause is difficult to interpret.

The architect, Mr. Robert Atkinson, successfully met the many exacting demands in the building of the Institute, which was completed in 1939. The decoration of the interior is simple and attractive and the exterior dignified with none of the arid utility which characterises modern buildings. Those who have bothered to look at the building may wonder what the four inset panels represent; they are the torch of learning, the laurel of the arts, the palm of merit and the lyre of music.

Equestrian

The story behind the statue of George I in the forecourt is interesting. It is one of the finest of its kind and period that exists in Europe today. In 1722 it was set up on Essex Bridge in Dublin and it is the last survivor of three royal equestrian statues which helped to adorn that city. William III was destroyed during the civil war in Eire, George II was blown up by fanatics on the coronation day of King George VI, so in the cause of art the former Director, Professor Bodkin, rushed over to his native city and bought the statue for the University.

Another piece of statuary acquired by the trustees is the titanic bust of Henry Rochefort, carved by Auguste Rodin. It was one of the sculptor's favourite works.

How many students take advantage of the collection at the Barber Institute? Unfortunately, very few. They do not realise how good our collection is. The paintings range from works from the Venetian school by Tintoretto, and Veronese to those representative of Dutch art, a great portrait by Franz Hals and a brilliant landscape by Jacob Ruysdael. T... are paintings by Gainsbor... and Reynolds and Van D... famous "Ecce Homo" [illegible] with works by masters of... Impressionist school — M... Monet, Degas and G... There are exquisite stat... by Degas and a beautiful ... uscript "Hours of the Virgin...

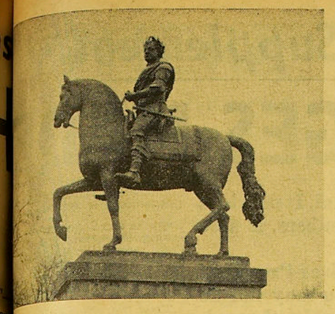
Dictated

The latest acquisitions, w... will soon be on show, are a ... Gogh "Paysanne bechant" ... a thirteenth century Ge... reliquary, the only one of ... kind in England.

To the domineering pers...



One of the Degas statuettes of dancers in the Impressionists' Room.



...om Republican bombs. The statue of George I outside the Barber Institute.

...e Barber we owe the ...ub is good and the ... Trust Deed which ... While we are grate... ... her generosity, we ... same time deplore ... mindedness that ... should have no ...or 1900, no exhibi... ...ings on loan, and ...t no gifts other ... from Lady Barber ...

...ed the Institute as ... herself and her ... is a pity that ...ersonal whim the ...intings is narrowed ...ection forced to be ...

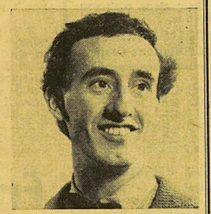
...e done about this ...ate of affairs. It would take several years and a lawsuit to revoke the Trust Deed. The obvious solution is an extension which has no limitations on the paintings.

Dead Museum

The Barber Institute should be a living part of the University, not a dead museum, a place to which one goes once a year with visitors "to give them a good impression." We should be proud of our Institute of Fine Arts but unless students are aroused from their apathy Lady Barber will have failed in her aim to make this University "Fine-Arts-Conscious" and to create in the Henry Barber Collection a centre of humanistic culture.

Talking point

No. 2



A M...RIN CUL...?

by Bernard Beatty

THERE can be little ...place in every sign... can be little doubt also ... "Rite of Spring," Pic... Bunuel's "Chien d'A... Author," Eliot's "The ... appearance, but are no... war, none of them ha...

It is an obvious featu... of history that some acc... atisation is necessary be... the taste of a general... catches up with that of... intelligentsia, but this ... not explain the present ... traordinary gulf.

Where acceptance has ... it usually "cannot be put ... words." it is a non-intelle... acceptance. Sensibility is ... to the shapes of Picasso, B... and Henry Moore, the langu... of Eliot and Pound, the ... music of Stravinsky, Bartok ... Britten—but it baulks at ... lar obscurity in forms that ... has not had time to get used ...

The hostile reaction to ... paintings in the Union du... the Freshers' Conference ... dences the outraged timidity ... the majority. The point of ... article is to urge an intellectu... acceptance of modern ... obscurity.

Obscurity

Each art-form has embra... obscurity in different ... Many modern films, such ... "Shadows," seem obscure ... cause they resemble the ... of life much more closely ... the film convention we ... used to, allowed for; we ... pected the clarity of art, ... found the obscurity of life ...

Many modern plays, howe... such as O'Neill's "The Gre... God Brown," seem difficult ... cause they take every oppo... nity of reminding us that ... ...terest in symbolism. An attempt is being made to point to the chaotically-connected components of human life.

Again, since Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, and D. H. Lawrence there has been widespread distrust of thought and reason, and consequently of an academic approach to art. This is perhaps reflected in much contemporary sculpture, Beatnik poetry and action painting.

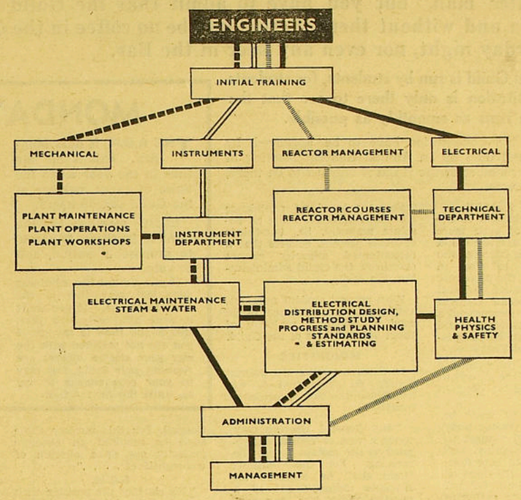
Complexity

Secondly, there is much obscurity in the style or manner of much modern art. All art-forms are searching for new formal beginnings. In music, we see this in the twelve-tone scale; in painting, it started with Impressionism, and carries through such experiments as Cubism and action painting. In poetry, we find it in Christopher Logue's experiments with jazz and poetry. In architecture and sculpture, we see it in the delighted use made of new materials like reinforced concrete.

Life today is complex, arbitrary, and desperately trying to renew itself. So is art. This must be intellectually accepted. Art should mould life as much as mirror it. By accepting the seriousness of modern art's obscurity, art can again become a tool to be used in the construction of some kind of order, rather than simply a hopeless acknowledgment of the collapse of our past culture, concepts, and sensibility.

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Annual General Meeting Supplement

THERE'LL BE CHANGES MADE

THE Constitution is the Guild politicians' Bible, but it is more than that. It provides the rules by which the Guild, with 4,000 assorted, or ill-assorted members, is able to run.

It makes sure that someone is elected to do every job, from the job of President to that of Chairman of the Gramophone Library Sub-Committee. You may not be a "committee man," but you have to admit that the Guild is run only through committees and without them there would be no coffee in the Coffee Room, no Hops on a Saturday night, nor even any beer in the Bar.

In fact the Guild is run by students, for students and the Constitution is only there to see that the administration runs as smoothly as possible.

Changes in the Constitution have to be approved by Guild Council and then by an Annual General Meeting of the Guild. Any member of the Guild is entitled to be there, to speak, and to vote.

CHANGE OF POLICY

Several of the changes to the Constitution are of even more importance to the average Guild member than to the Officers, who presumably want to stay in office. They clarify the procedure by which an Annual General Meeting or a Special General Meeting can either recommend a change of policy, over-rule Guild Council, or demand the resignation of Council and Executive.

In the section on the Authority of Guild Council, the Constitution at present reads: (Section 17. Sub-section 2).

"The Guild Council shall be the supreme governing body of the Guild, and subject to the Charter, Statutes and Ordinances, and to this Constitution, and to the laws of the realm, the Guild Council shall have absolute authority within the Guild."

NO CONFIDENCE

It is proposed that this be divided into two sub-sections (2 and 3) which shall read as follows:

2. "The Guild Council shall be the supreme governing body of the Guild."

3. "The Guild Council shall have absolute authority within the Guild, subject to the Charter, Statutes, Ordinances, and to this Constitution, and to the laws of the realm, **and to the proviso** that a vote of no confidence by an absolute majority at a properly-convened General Meeting of the Guild, out of a quorum of one-eighth of the full and associate membership, may countermand such authority and demand the resignation of Guild Council."

RESIGN! RESIGN!

This writes into the Constitution for the first time, the right of the student body to demand the resignation of its elected Council if a large proportion of it feel that they are no longer representative of the Guild.

The original proposal made the necessary quorum one-quarter of the Guild, but Guild Council amended this to one-eighth, because of the comparatively small numbers interested in Guild affairs and the impossibility of accommodating a quarter of the Guild in the Debating Hall. A quorum of one-eighth makes a vote of no confidence physically possible, while an absolute majority, i.e., two-thirds of those present, ensures that a discontented minority cannot overthrow the Guild administration too easily.

With present student numbers, a vote of no confidence would need a two-thirds majority of about 550 members of the Guild.

MAJORITIES

In relation to this, the present Section 38, sub-section 6, will be divided into two. At present it reads:—

"Any General Meeting may move a vote of censure in regard to the motion before the meeting. For this purpose, there shall be required an absolute majority out of a quorum of not less than one-eighth of the full and associate members of the Guild."

It is proposed to change this to:—

6. "Any general meeting may move a resolution recommending a change of policy. For this purpose there shall be required a **simple** majority out of a quorum of not less than one-eighth of the full and associate members of the Guild."

7. "Any General Meeting may move a vote of no confidence in regard to any decision of Guild Council. For this purpose there shall be required an absolute majority out of a quorum of one-eighth etc. . . ."

S.G.M.

This clarifies the position with regard to Special General Meetings which may recommend Council to change its mind on any particular topic. If it refuses to do so, and feeling among members of the Guild is sufficiently strong to convene another S.G.M., a vote of no confidence will then be tabled and if it is passed, Guild Council and Executive are bound to resign.

Another major section of amendment to the Constitution deals with the Officers of the Guild and makes sure that in the event of a mass resignation of Officers, the Guild would go on functioning, and new elections would take place. These are more formal amendments which merely prepare for the worst: the resignation of Council and the Honorary Officers.

GULD OFFICERS

The amendment to Section 27 alters the outdated list of Guild Officers, which included the Guild Club Secretary etc., to a new list which reads as follows:—

"The Honorary Officers of the Guild shall be:—

(a) The Warden
(b) The President
(c) The Vice-President
(d) The External Affairs Chairman
(e) The Internal Affairs Representative
(f) Six Executive Members who shall be designated by the President to such offices as may be provided for in the By-Laws.
(g) Such other officers as shall from time to time be deemed necessary by the Guild Council."

SUB-SECTION 4

An amendment to Section 28 provides for the election of Exec. by both the retiring and the new Guild Councils.

These alterations incorporate into the Constitution the new system of procedure by which Exec. are elected en bloc. This was introduced in an effort to stop people from standing for one office after another as they did when it was possible to stand for each specific post on the Executive.

RESIGNATIONS

Amendments to Section 31 concern the removal and resignation of officers. A slight alteration to sub-section 2 merely clears up an anomaly in the Constitution by stating that the Officers, excluding the Warden, shall automatically cease to hold office on ceasing to be members of the Guild. Previously this clause read "on ceasing to be members of Guild Council."

An additional sub-section is proposed here, to read:—

"In the event of the resignation of the Guild Council and the Officers of the Guild, the latter shall continue in office until such time as the new officers are elected."

Another precautionary sub-section is added to Section 32:—

"In the event of circumstances arising whereby no officers of the Guild remain, the Warden shall be responsible for making the necessary arrangements for appointment or election."

These two new clauses ensure that in the event of a Special General Meeting demanding the resignations of Council and all the officers, the Guild administration will go on and new elections will be arranged.

PETITIONS

Section 35 of the Constitution deals with the machinery through which members of the Guild may petition the University authorities. This procedure is hardly ever used, as relations with the University are normally dealt with by the President or Guild Council. The Constitution provides, however, that a petition may be taken to Guild Council who then have absolute discretion to present it.

"Or to direct that no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of such petition. Provided that if the petitioning members shall number 50 or more, the Guild Council shall not have this power."

It is proposed to change the number of petitioning members in this clause from 50 to 500. This is to prevent a possibly irresponsible minority of the Guild from over-ruling Guild Council, and being able to petition the University in opposition to the wishes of the representatives of the majority of the Guild.

MONDAY NEXT

THE A.G.M. is next Monday. This is the one time in the year when the voice of every member of the Guild can be heard.

Every member has the right to be there, to speak, to propose a motion, and to vote.

If you did not like what was done last year, this is the time to say so. If you want it done differently this year, this is the time to say so. If you are not satisfied with the way your elected officers are running your Guild, this may be your only chance to say so, until the next A.G.M.

These are all good reasons for coming to the meeting on Monday in the Debating Hall at 5.15 p.m.

These two pages give you the background to two of the most important items on Monday's agenda—the Financial Report and the proposed changes in the Constitution of the Guild. One tells you where the money went last year—YOUR money—and the other concerns the way the Guild is to be run in the future—YOUR Guild.

Bring them along with you to the Meeting.

MAUREEN JONES,
Guild Relations Officer.

New Man For Exec.

Enter N.U.S. Chairman

ANOTHER important change in the Constitution was approved by Guild Council last week. If it is approved by the A.G.M., next year's Executive will have an extra officer—the N.U.S. Chairman.

The change involves splitting the present External Affairs Committee, which is at present overworked, into two: External Affairs Committee and N.U.S. Committee, each of which will have a Chairman who is a member of Executive.

The new N.U.S. Committee will deal solely with this Guild's relations with the National Union of Students. This includes the preparation for N.U.S. conferences etc.; and the important advice and liaison services on Grants and Welfare and Vacation Work, Travel and other facilities provided by N.U.S.

LOCAL SERVICE

The new External Affairs Committee will deal with external affairs which are not concerned with N.U.S. This includes the work of World University Service, which raises money for needy students, the international Students' Relations Secretary, whose work concerns foreign students in the University; and the newly-appointed Local Service Secretary who is to develop contact between the University and the City by encouraging students to participate in local service.

At present one Committee and one Chairman have been dealing with both these aspects of the Guild's life. Their work has more than doubled in the last few years and the proposed change to the Constitution will enable those interested in N.U.S. and External Affairs to do more work, more efficiently.

Minor Changes

COMMITTEE-MAD?

TWO minor changes in the Committee structure of the Guild were approved by Council last week.

The first amalgamates the Library and Gramophone committees so that both facilities will in future be administered by one Committee. The Committee will be responsible for the purchase of books, periodicals and records from the annual grant made for this purpose.

A slight change in the Constitution of Publications Committee enables the Guild Relations Officer, who is responsible for Guild publicity, to sit on the Committee; and also widens the scope of the Committee as a body competent and willing to offer advice on any of the Guild publications. It is hoped that these changes will make the Committee more effective.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

FINAL REPORT OF THE GUILD TREASURER

SEVEN meetings of Finance Committee have been held during the Session and the attendance of members has been satisfactory.

The report is similar in form to those presented in previous years, and consists of a comparative statement of income and expenditure followed by comments under the various specific headings.

(I) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	1959/60	1960/61 Budget	1960/61
INCOME			
Full Membership Fees	23277	25000	25880
External Membership Fees	402	400	420
Interest on Investments	395	390	506
Surplus on Entertainments	1278	1000	797
Sundry Income	118	100	131
Grant from University	—	5000	5000
	25470	31890	32734
EXPENDITURE			
General Guild Expenditure			
Executive Personal Expenses	84	90	99
Staff-Student Socials and Hospitality	168	175	219
Gratuities and Presentations	74	60	89
Professional Charges	105	105	105
Delegations Abroad	—	40	10
Miscellaneous Charges	350	540	361
Printing, Postages & Stationery	410	450	682
Guild Dinner	334	300	312
Grants to Internal Bodies			
Athletic Union	4600	5200	5200
Others	255	435	527
Publications			
"Guild News"	200	155	155
"Mermaid"	50	—	50
External Affairs	538	590	587
Representatives to other Universities	201	210	138
Union Committee	17799	23000	20997
	25168	31350	29531
SURPLUS	302	540	3203
	25470	31890	32734

(II) DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(a) Full Membership Fees

The final figure for the income from full and associate membership was £25,880, which compares with a budgeted figure of £25,000. It is always difficult at the beginning of the Session to estimate with any degree of accuracy the income from membership, but with the co-operation of the University Accounts Department, this year's estimate proved to be much more accurate than in the past few Sessions. The following table summarises the situation with regard to membership income for the current Session:—

Full-time students	£6	4,240	25,440
Students completing 2 terms	£4	103	412
Half-time students	£3	8	24
Students completing 1 term	£2	48	96
		4,399	£25,972
Less Stratford Institute fees			92
			£25,880

(b) Grant from University

As previously agreed, a grant of £5,000 was received from the University to supplement membership and other income during the current Session.

(c) External Membership Fees

The total income from this source is very close to the estimated figure of £400, and is made up as follows :—

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£
External Membership Fees (Ordinary)	296	300	270	277
External Membership Fees (Country)	112	93	79	74
Special Temporary Membership	3	1	—	—
External Life Membership Fees	10	18	11	19
Senior Common Room Membership	66	49	42	50
	£487	£461	£402	£420

During the Summer Term, all members of the Senior Common Room were reminded of their eligibility for External Membership and were offered free membership for the rest of the Session. Over 100 members of staff have so far taken advantage of this offer, and it is hoped that as a result, the income from this particular category of membership will increase next year.

(d) Investments

The very considerable difference between the Book Value and the Market Value of the investment holdings of the Guild prompted Finance Committee to investigate the possibility of at least halting the downward trend, if not improving it. Professional advice was taken, and it was decided to convert £1,000 British Electricity Stock 4½% 1967/69 and £3,100 3% Savings Bonds 1960/70 into 5% Conversion Loan 1971. This resulted in a capital loss of £688 but this will be offset by a rather better yield over a period of years.

The loss on sale of investments of £688 has been offset against the Guild Developments Reserve Account which is largely represented by investment holdings. The income from investments during the financial year under review amounts to £506, which compares with £394 for the previous year. Of this sum, £69 is represented by non-recurrent income as a result of dividends received on the holdings which were sold, in addition to the investments which were purchased. This situation arises because of the different dates on which interest is paid.

(e) Entertainments Committee

Entertainments Committee has had a very successful Session, although the surplus of £797 is almost £500 less than the figure for 1959/60. There are several reasons for this fall, as follows: Firstly, the surpluses on two Saturday functions in the Summer Term were allocated to Carnival Committee, and secondly, there have been increases in wage rates and band charges.

(f) Sundry Income

The following items are included under the heading of Sundry Income:—

Surplus on Union Shop (Sale of clothing)	84
Surplus on Sale of Christmas cards	21
Bank Interest and Sundries	94
	£199
Less loss on Sale of Diaries	68
	£131

The loss on the sale of diaries of £68 compares with a small surplus of £5 last Session. The reason for this deficit is twofold. Firstly, the margin between the cost of the diaries and the selling price has narrowed, and secondly, almost 200 diaries remained unsold at the end of the Autumn Term; since then, a small number have been disposed of at half price. A stock of Christmas cards, valued at £135, is in hand, and will be carried forward to next year.

III. DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(a) General Guild Expenditure

Broadly speaking, the final figures for expenditure under the various headings in this group compare favourably with the estimated figures upon which the original budget was based. The figure for Executive personal expenses of £99 is just a little more than the estimate of £90. This figure of £90 was approved some years ago by Finance Committee, and at the end of 1960/61 it was suggested that the new Committee might consider increasing this amount in order to ensure that the President and Vice-President in particular, and the Executive Officers in general, should not suffer financial loss as a result of carrying out their duties. The expenditure under the heading of Hospitality is some £40 more than the estimated figure of £175. This was due to the arrangement of an additional Staff-Student function; it is generally felt that this particular type of activity is well worth encouraging and the cost is relatively small.

The amount spent on gratuities and presentations, amounting to £89, is higher than usual because a number of presentations have been made to three members of staff and these were not foreseeable at the beginning of the financial year. The sum of £10 has been authorised in connection with the part-payment of a visit which the Vice-President made to Germany. At the beginning of the year, the sum of £500 was set aside to cover miscellaneous and contingent expenses during the Session. In fact £361 was incurred under this heading. The principal items which go to make up this expenditure are as follows:

Special grant to Athletic Union in connection with a Sports Festival held at Brussels	£115
Special grants to Societies	£28
Opening of New Wing	£21

(b) Printing, Postages and Stationery

The estimated figure of £450 proved to be inadequate, and the total expenditure for the year has amounted to £682; this includes a charge of £50 for the cost of printing a supplement to "Guild News" in connection with the Annual General Meeting. The increase of some £180 on general printing, etc. is due to an increased volume of work and to rises in prices and postal charges.

(c) Guild Dinner

The total net cost of Guild Dinner amounted to £312, which compared with a budget of £300.

(d) Grants to Internal Bodies

(i) Athletic Union

A grant of £5,200 was made to the Athletic Union, compared with £4,600 in the previous year. Of this grant, £200 was transferred to the Athletic Union Reserve Account. The accounts of the Athletic Union show a surplus of £79 on the year.

(ii) Other Bodies

The items under this heading consist of the following:—

Debating Society	£207
Chess Club	£65
Bridge Club	£35
Mountaineering Club	£60
Guild Theatre Group	£150
Society of Change Ringers	£10
	£527

The above figures include supplementary grants of £17 10s. to the Debating Society, and £15 to the Chess Club; Guild Theatre Group have had £50 additional to the £100 provided for in the estimates. This is fully dealt with elsewhere in the report.

Guild of Undergraduates
SUMMARISED ACCOUNTS

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

1960	EXPENDITURE	£	£	1960	INCOME	£
1,402	General Guild Expenses		1,877	23,680	Membership Fees	26,300
	Internal Affairs—			—	Special Grant from University	5,000
4,600	Athletic Union	5,200			Overhead Expenses—	
475	Other Bodies	748		3,815	Catering Department	3,992
			5,948	1,364	Sundry Income	834
250	Publications		205	838	Receipts from Billiards, etc.	1,244
538	External Affairs		587	429	Interest Received	600
201	Representatives to other Universities		138			
	Union Expenses—					
13,418	Salaries and Wages	16,103				
	Rates, Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.	8,699				
7,577						
1,362	Sundry Expenses	1,210				
			26,012			
	Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Reserve Accounts		3,203			
30,126			£37,970	30,126		£37,970

STATEMENT OF BALANCES

1960		£	1960		£
2,903	Sundry Creditors	2,690	9,340	Investments	8,669
	Union Replacements—		860	Sundry Debtors	2,210
2,544	Reserve Account	3,165	2,310	Cash at Bank	3,263
	Guild Development—		56	Cash in Hand	144
7,119	Reserve Account	8,431			
12,566		£14,286	12,566		£14,286

CATERING DEPARTMENT:

1960	EXPENDITURE	£	1960	INCOME	£	£
1,295	Stock at 31st July, 1960	1,543		Takings—		
56,695	Purchases	59,505	65,339	Lunches, Teas, etc.	69,878	
24,897	Wages	25,744	17,777	Bar	18,525	
3,868	Sundry Expenses	5,909	8,427	Cigarettes	9,273	
3,815	Overhead Charges—		1,581	Union Shop	2,134	
	Union Committee	3,992				99,810
	Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to accumulated surplus A/c	4,763	60	Discounts Received		84
			28	Bank Interest		137
4,185			1,543	Stock at 31st July, 1961		1,425
94,755		£101,456	94,755			£101,456

STATEMENT OF BALANCES

1960		£	1960		£
2,357	Sundry Creditors	2,822	2,483	Investments	2,483
962	Accumulated Surplus Account	5,725	1,543	Stocks	1,425
	Renewals and Replacements		2,399	Sundry Debtors	1,467
7,318	Reserve Account	7,318	4,212	Cash at Bank	10,490
10,637		£15,865	10,637		£15,865

The full audited accounts, and copies of the Guild Secretary's and Guild Treasurer's reports are available on the Guild notice-boards prior to the Annual General Meeting.

Freshers and Order

FRESHERS

ALTERATIONS to Section 25 introduce a new system of election for Freshers' representatives on Guild Council. At present, Freshers' reps. are nominated and elected by first-year students and must themselves be first-year students. It is proposed that in future, freshers may be nominated by **any** member of their department, and **all** members of a department may vote in this election.

Guild Council supported this amendment on the grounds that often second and third-year students have a better idea of who to nominate for Council than the Freshers themselves, and also that the Fresher Councillor should represent the whole of his department and should therefore be elected by the whole of his department.

DISCIPLINE

The amendments to Section 38, concerning disciplinary procedure, are merely formal amendments which slightly enlarge the Discipline Board from which a Discipline Committee is summoned to hear any particular case. The reason behind this is that it was felt that if a Committee of five were convened from the seven possible members of the Board, there was some chance of an offender being brought before a committee on which least one member of which might be prejudiced for or against him. If the Board consists of ten possible Committee members, there will be more chance of convening a Committee against which there can be no charge of prejudice.

Guild Treasurer's Report — continued

(III) PUBLICATIONS

(a) "Guild News"

'Guild News" managed to operate within the authorised grant of £155.

(b) "Mermaid"

At the beginning of the Session, Finance Committee was informed that no grant would be required for the production of "Mermaid" during the year. Unfortunately, the administration of the finances of "Mermaid" do not appear to have been carried out satisfactorily, and there is some doubt as to the actual financial position. It would appear that a considerable amount of revenue from advertisements is due, in which case the financial position of the publication should be satisfactory and there will be no risk of a charge on Guild funds. However, in the circumstances, it has been felt desirable to provide the sum of £50 in the accounts for 1960/61 in case there should be any charge on Guild funds in respect of "Mermaid" for this period.

(e) External Affairs

The expenditure by this Committee of £587 compares with an estimate of £590.

(f) Representatives to Other Universities

At the beginning of the Session, £210 was set aside for expenditure incurred in sending representatives to student functions in other Universities. Of this sum, only £138 has been spent. The reason for this underspending is that during the current Session invitations have not been received from St. Andrew's and Glasgow, as well as a number of other Universities.

(g) Union Committee

Union Committee has had an extremely difficult task this year in controlling its expenditure, mainly because of the problem of assessing the costs which the operation of the new wing has involved. However, the estimates which were submitted at the beginning of the Session have proved to be very accurate in the circumstances. The total budgeted net expenditure amounted to £23,400 and an allocation of £23,000 was made. Of this latter sum, £20,897 has been spent.

IV. RESERVE ACCOUNTS

(a) Guild Developments Reserve Account

At the beginning of the Session, this account stood at £7,119. £2,000 has been transferred from the surplus this year and the loss on investments of £688 has been charged. The current balance is, therefore, £8,431.

(b) Union Reserve Account

At the beginning of the Session, the balance on this account was £2,544, to which has been added part of the surplus on the year amounting to £1,203. One item of special expenditure has been charged against this account, namely the part cost of the chairs for the Debating Hall, amounting to £682.

(c) Catering Reserve Account

The Catering Reserve Account stands at £7,318, as there have been no charges during the year.

The Catering Accumulated Surplus Account, which really falls into the same category as a Reserve Account, stands at £5,725.

V. CATERING DEPARTMENT

The financial position in the Catering Department can only be described as completely satisfactory. The net surplus of £4,763 compares with £4,185 (the Union and the Guild Club combined) for last Session.

The main reason for this increase is an increase in income of over £6,686 which has been achieved without any significant increase in overhead costs.

It should, of course, be borne in mind that during the Session under review, the Catering Department has been operating at an extremely low wage cost, and this will undoubtedly rise in the future; furthermore, there are a number of major items of a capital nature which will need to be renewed or have major repairs in the very near future. The lifts, originally installed in 1950, which serve the Dining Rooms, are a constant source of trouble, and it is more than likely that up to £2,000 may have to be spent in order to ensure that this vital equipment is restored to a satisfactory and efficient state.

The following comparative figures give some indication of the trend in the past few years:—

	Turnover	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Net Loss
Union and Guild Club combined—				
1954/55	68139	6066	66	—
1955/56	72206	5186	—	1143
1956/57	82102	8503	784	—
1957/58	83262	9531	2607	—
1958/59	91376	11681	4059	—
1959/60	93124	13162	4185	—
Union only—				
1960/61	99810	14443	4763	—

The percentage rates of gross profit on takings over the past four years are as follows:—

	Union and Guild Club combined			Union only
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	%	%	%	%	%
Provisions	45.1	45.6	45.2	46.8	47.4
Beer, Wines & Minerals	26.5	26.8	28.5	28.1	30.5
Cigarettes	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.1	10.7
All Takings	37.4	37.9	37.7	38.9	40.3

The Committee has continued to follow the policy of operating as closely as possible to a food cost figure of 50%, and although wholesale costs have in many cases risen, particularly over the past few months, the figure of 52.6% has been maintained during the Session. It should be remembered that this food cost figure includes the provision of staff meals and has been maintained without any increase in charges to members.

VI. GUILD THEATRE GROUP

At the beginning of the Session, owing to difficulties which had arisen in connection with the performances given by the Group on the Continent, the Guild Theatre Group found itself almost without funds. Finance Committee authorised a grant of £50, and a loan of £50, to enable the Group to commence operations. From information received, it would seem that the present year will go some way towards the re-establishment of the Group on a sound financial basis. Finance Committee has authorised Guild Theatre Group to end its financial year on 31st March as from 1961.

A special grant of £100 was made from Guild funds towards the expenses incurred in connection with the Group's participation in the N.U.S. Drama Festival. A grant of £250 was received from the University for this purpose, of which £150 has been used. The balance of £100 has been returned to the University.

VII. FINANCING OF GUILD SOCIETIES

At the beginning of the Session, Finance Committee set aside £100 to be used to assist religious, political and cultural societies in obtaining the services of first-class speakers of general interest. Some £28 has been allocated, as follows:—

Liberal Society	£8	0	0
New Thinkers	£3	0	0
Socialist Union	£7	10	0
Islamic Society	£4	0	0
Student Christian Movement	£2	10	0
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmam't	£2	10	0

VIII. FUTURE POLICY

The total income from membership during the Session 1961/62 will probably be very much the same as that for the current year, since it is not intended to increase the total student population at this stage. It is understood that the University Authorities have made provision for a loan of £5,000 to the Guild next year. The necessary steps have been taken to increase the per capita membership grant from £6 - £8 as from October, 1962, when a complete revision of University fees as a whole will be implemented. The receipt of this income will, if necessary, enable any loans from the University to be repaid.

During 1959/60, a very careful assessment was made of Guild income and expenditure over the next few years, from which it appeared that a total net cost of £34,000 - £35,000 was to be expected. Subsequent re-examination of all the figures involved have not shown that there is any possibility of significant reductions in any direction.

IX. GENERAL

The accounts for the year show a surplus of £3,303, which compares with a budgeted surplus of £540. This difference is accounted for mainly by membership income, which was £880 more than the estimate, and by the fact that Union Committee has underspent its grant by some £2,000.

J. O'CONNOR,
Guild Treasurer.

October, 1961.

"The rung of a ladder was never meant to rest upon, but only to hold a man's foot long enough to enable him to put the other somewhat higher."

THOMAS HUXLEY

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SPORT

SOCCER

SPORTS SHORTS

Round-up

Here and there

FENCING

The Fencing Club has continued on its triumphant path. Following a big win over North Staffs., the Club gained its first-ever victory over London University by 14-13. The outstanding feature of this match was the all success in the Foil where Ling Lee was outstanding. This notable achievement was followed by convincing wins last week against Leicester (away), and the Birmingham Fencing Club.

GOLF:—

The Golf Club had a good start to the season, celebrating with a fine win against Bristol University. However, they were narrowly beaten by Ladbrook Park, all but one of the matches going to the last hole. Against Nottingham University they were cut down by the low form of some members, but nevertheless gained the match 3-3.

CROSS-COUNTRY:—

On Saturday, with the second team running in the Birmingham League at Smethwick, a depleted first team suffered its first defeat of the season at the hands—or should it be feet—of Durham. Liverpool trailed behind in third place. Against top-class opposition over the dry home course, the times recorded were generally very fast. Fagge and Howe were in good form for the University.

The referee is a lonely figure

A WHISTLE DOWN THE WIND

"A referee shall be appointed"

SO begins Law 5 of the Rules of Association Football. The gentleman in a black uniform with his whistle is therefore the representative of the Football Association on the field. His duty is to enforce the laws of the game; his powers to do so are comprehensive.

The referee in any match is a basically lonely figure; he knows that he will please and displease: the roar of disapproval from a partisan crowd has to be experienced to be appreciated. The fact that the previous decisions were in their side's favour is easily forgotten. And players, it should be remembered, have moral and playing support from their colleagues; the referee has only verbal advice from the crowd.

I started refereeing in the villages of Cambridgeshire.

I well recall the fierce local derby games between adjoining villages which attracted virtually the whole of the population of both villages as spectators. The arm of the law was not to be relied on, as the local constable was usually playing in the match himself.

However, by being firm and fair, the respect of these people was easily gained, and one of the most gratifying experiences of refereeing has been to return in recent years to these villages to be greeted as an old friend.

I have now reached the Football Combination, going to the reserve games of such teams as Leicester City, Nottingham Forest, Shrewsbury Town, Coventry City, Notts. County, Peterborough, Mansfield and Northampton.

On the line in these matches one has to contend with the fierce competition of the professional playing for his bonus and the crowd close at hand with their humorous, sarcastic and frankly ignorant comments. The crowd's and players' knowledge of the full points of the laws is often strictly limited, and due account is taken by the refereeing world.

by

D. G. Moyes
Chairman of
Athletics Union

University football presents a unique challenge, since one has the problem of being associated with one club in most games. Also, the knowledge that the players are usually at least as intelligent as oneself is often disgruntling.

In Ireland, I refereed two of this University's games on this year's tour, and was highly surprised to have my autograph sought by some young fans. I still have not made up my mind as to the significance of this!

BASIC QUALITIES

What makes a good referee? The basic qualities, I feel, are a love for the game, a skin impervious to adverse comment, a quick mind and an ability to dominate. The rewards of a referee range from the glamour of big-time games with all the associated travel and experience to the junior referee's knowledge of a job well done.



Don Moyes in action.
(Photo: Brian Wigginton).

One's colleagues provide many permanent friends, with as wide a cross-section of the population as can be imagined. In the Football Combination I have encountered a doctor, a solicitor, innumerable schoolteachers, a railway porter and, perhaps the most colourful of all, a fairground assistant from the heart of the Black Country.

Rousing second half

DEFENSIVE LAPSES PROVE FATAL

Leicester 3, Birmingham 3

AFTER a quiet first half when both attacks were unable to penetrate two resolute defences, this U.A.U. Soccer match against Leicester last Wednesday suddenly exploded into life immediately after half-time.

Throughout, Birmingham were the better footballing team, but Leicester deserved to draw, because of their never-say-die spirit. Nevertheless, this was a game Birmingham should have won, for all Leicester's goals came from defensive errors, whereas the Football Club's were expertly engineered.

In the first half, the sides were fairly even, with the respective half-back lines controlling matters in midfield. Johnson coolly dominated the middle, while wing-halves Roper and Brett tackled hard and used the ball well; indeed, Brett was the most polished performer on view.

After half-time there was a far greater sense of urgency in the game, and the two attacks began to find holes in the defensive stranglehold.

Leicester took the lead in the 48th minute, but Birmingham equalised five minutes later when Jobes cut through the middle, warding off several tackles and planted his shot neatly in the goal. However, Leicester regained the lead in the 55th minute.

At this stage the home side began to dominate, but Birmingham broke away some five minutes later to draw level with a brilliant goal. After a typically direct and dangerous run by outside-right Flindall, Davies, a small and bustling leader, hurled himself full-length at the cross and headed a picture goal.

WENT AHEAD

Birmingham went ahead for the first time after 65 minutes, when Davies appeared on the left wing to hammer the ball home, after the defence had only partially cleared another dangerous centre from Flindall.

Birmingham now played with more confidence, but with Johnson looking a little less settled at centre-half, Leicester always looked as if they might snatch an equaliser. In fact, they did so fifteen minutes from time.

Unsatisfied

MORE! MORE!

SIR,—Can it be made known to "Sir Ken" and any other of his associates that I eagerly await future editions of "Guild News"? I am hoping that they will give me advice in picking my draws and away winners in the Australian Football Leagues, or help me in my selections for the Greyhound Meetings at Hall Green.

I am convinced that the vast majority of students would find these forecasts of far greater interest than the insignificant advances of our sports teams in the U.A.U. Championships.

Yours etc.,
DAVID GIFFORD.

The Sports Editor Replies

THANK you, "Sir Ken" and his associates were most grateful to learn of your interest in their racing researches. You will be pleased to hear that, at this very moment, they are industriously engaged in compiling an article on the subject of greyhound racing, and have some hot tips lined up for you.

As regards the pools forecasts of the Australian Football Leagues, they will, of course, have to wait until the summer. But in the meantime, perhaps you would appreciate some advice on the English and Scottish games. (What about Manchester City to draw at Sheffield United?)

And surely the advances of our sports teams in the U.A.U. championships are worthy of at least a mention, if we have any room left?

RETIREMENT

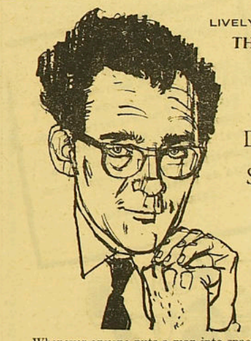
But to be serious, the Racing Column has unfortunately been forced into retirement. It excited adverse publicity in the national press, and the University authorities decided that it would be in the best interests of the community to discontinue the series.

"Sir Ken" may have fallen at the first fence, but his brief career was by no means unsuccessful. Last week, he selected two seconds and a first.

May he rest in peace.

UNIVERSITY COLOURS
SCARVES
TIES & BADGES
with A FULL DIVIDEND too
NOTTINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

LIVELY MINDS WRITE
THE GUARDIAN...



DOWN-TO-EARTH SPACEMAN...

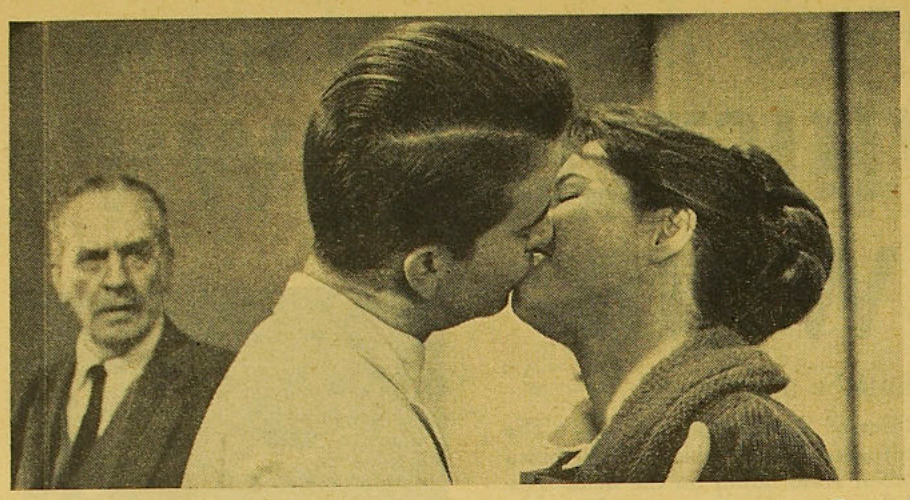
Whenever anyone puts a man into space, the circulation of The Guardian registers a noticeable tremor.

Even people who (for reasons best known to themselves) take run-of-the-mill newspapers on run-of-the-mill days prefer The Guardian when something special's happened in the world of science. They recognise that here is science reporting which treats them neither as B.Sc.s on the one hand nor as little children on the other, but as intelligent adults with their adult wits about them.

John Maddox, who looks after our scientific side, is himself an atomic physicist and lectured at Manchester University before joining us. On The Guardian he is given unlimited (well, nearly) scope to follow up promising lines of scientific development, whether it's the low-down on the lemming's love-life or the latest loggerheading between the neo-Freudians and the neo-neo-Freudians.

This determination to cover the exciting developments of our world even when they demand some attention from the reader is what keeps some people away from The Guardian. Such folk don't care for thought in any form, particularly when it's they who have to do the thinking; and The Guardian is not for them. The Guardian is for readers who have lively minds and like to keep them lively by exercising them from time to time.

LIVELY MINDS LIKE
THE GUARDIAN



"Off duty, doctor?" asks Dr. Pearson (Fredric March) in a scene from "The Young Doctors."

Explosion slays four

TO the casual observer the avoidance of bumps in the road may not seem the most promising of themes for tragedy. It is all the more remarkable, then, that **"The Wages of Fear"** (retained for a second week at the "Cinephone," Bristol Street) contrives such magnificent suspense out of material that might lend itself too easily to melodrama.

It is about the efforts of four men to convey by truck a quantity of nitro-glycerine with which it is intended to extinguish an oil fire. Nitro-glycerine, for those who have never had occasion to use it, is like "Guild News" editors, in that it explodes if not treated gently.

The odds are thus stacked heavily against the success of the enterprise and are declared finally at three to one, though the one who gets through, by means of a rather jarring artifice ends up as dead as the others. But after all that excitement anything other than violent death would have been a horrible anti-climax.

Throughout, this film grips frantically, though the pace at the beginning is so slow one feels that it is in danger of stopping altogether. Here the leisurely, expansive camera work builds up an authentic South American atmosphere, the clever exploitation of which drives home a deep sense of reality.

Apart from this, the excitement engendered is the result of a series of threatened accidents; the human beings involved as regards subtlety of characterisation, don't get much of a look in.

Close ups of Laurie Wills about to crash into potholes or off the edges of precipices abound; bridges collapse split seconds after the trucks have passed over them; foreheads constantly break out in beads of cold sweat. But the illusion of imminent catastrophe is never broken, partly because of the startlingly-realistic script and partly because of the generally fine acting, and in particular of the performance of Yves Montand, playing Mario with his usual brand of heroic indolence.

It is, in fine, a classic of its kind which should not be missed.

BUNNY REED.

FILMS

Bone and gristle

"IT couldn't happen here," they say of America and all it connotes to the red, white and blue Englishman. Adding fuel to the American pyre comes United Artists' answer to "Emergency Ward 10" called **"The Young Doctors."**

Dr. Joseph Pearson (Fredric March) is a pathologist who works at something less than peak efficiency. He's really a "good man" but somehow he can't get his surgical reports in on time and he will puff his cigar at the "No smoking" notices. All fired up to straighten things out comes young Dr. Coleman (Ben Gazzara). Pearson thinks he's smug and that makes two of us.

Meanwhile in the morgue, a student nurse, Cathy Hunt, is feeling sick at the sight of a corpse. She doesn't know it yet but a weak stomach is not her only complaint. She has a troublesome knee-cap. This calls for a bone and gristle test. Cancer is suspected. Malignant or benign? That is the question. The experts disagree.

To Coleman, this is just another professional tiff with his superior—until Dr. Lucy Grainger lets slip that the girl with the kneecap is the girl he loves. Comes the hour, comes the man. He bows to Pearson and persuades his beloved to have the offending leg removed. In the course of some of the worst dialogue I have ever heard, he tells her, "It's good to be alive. It's good," he repeats, and she's convinced.

So far so good. Meanwhile in the incubator, the premature baby of one of the young doctors is fighting death, thanks to the Pearson way of doing things. "This is your father. Don't give up," says Dr. Alexander (Dick Clark). The little chap takes daddy's advice and with the help of a police car and an emergency operation, he cheats the morgue of its due.

LOST

This film had got what it takes in raw material but wasn't sure what to do with it. It was not sufficiently visual, for which an abundance of closer-than-close close-ups did not compensate. There was a surplus of home-spun philosophy, much of it all too trite. The story was contrived and one can only hope that it couldn't happen over here.

Surely hospital staffs don't revolve round themselves to the extent that they work at full pressure only when one of their own is involved, a charge often levelled at the police, one understands. And surely pathologists don't eat with student nurses in a self-service hospital canteen, or was this propaganda for recruitment? And would Pearson really quit at a time when he still had faith in himself and his younger rival had turned friend and colleague?

STRONG

Apart from some convincing medical background, the film was equipped with a strong cast. Most exciting was Ina Balin, as Cathy, who is the nearest thing to Sophia Loren seen this side of Italy. Fredric March was always a pleasure to watch and the supporting cast unobtrusively efficient with the exception of Phyllis Love as Mrs. Alexander, whose performance was strange, to say the least. Perhaps she was in the wrong hospital.

To be fair to "The Young Doctors," it is reasonable entertainment and one doubts whether it was made for an audience of critics, but it need not stop you seeing it.

HARVEY JERVIS.

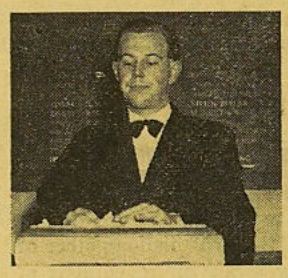
DEBATING

A final sentence

PROPOSING the motion "That Murderers should be Hanged," **Mr. Christopher Day** opened with a comparison of marriage and the nine o'clock drop, but soon became serious and delivered an impassioned denunciation of some of the more heinous and dastardly variations in the murderer's repertoire. All over the world there were children screaming out for food, and we were spending hundreds of pounds each year keeping murderers alive.

We cannot be too severe in our efforts to protect the sanctity of human life, he asserted, and no amount of psychiatric treatment can atone for a murder. We need a stronger penal code if we want a better world, he concluded.

Mr. Lomas, in opposing, suggested the best place for leaving the proposer's speech, and launched into a serious plea for the abolition of hanging. He blinded both the audience and the proposing speakers with a barrage of facts and accused the country of treating hanging with a cosy jollity. Accusing the Archbishop of Canterbury of being guilty of spiritual prostitution for not practising what he preached and failing to denounce the retention of hanging, Mr. Lomas called for justice tempered with clarity and with admirable timing he described a man screaming before the gallows, just as Joe's sonorous toning struck six o'clock.



Graham Lomas

OPINION

The seconder of the proposition, **Mr. George Herford,** expounded the happy catchphrase of the progressives as "once wrong, always wrong." Individuals would not put up with murderers, why should society? There is no other suitable punishment and public opinion is against its abolition.

His comment that keeping murderers in jail was a waste of resources was greeted by the derisive comment of "Burn them to make fertiliser," and he sat down surrounded by an aura of antipathy.

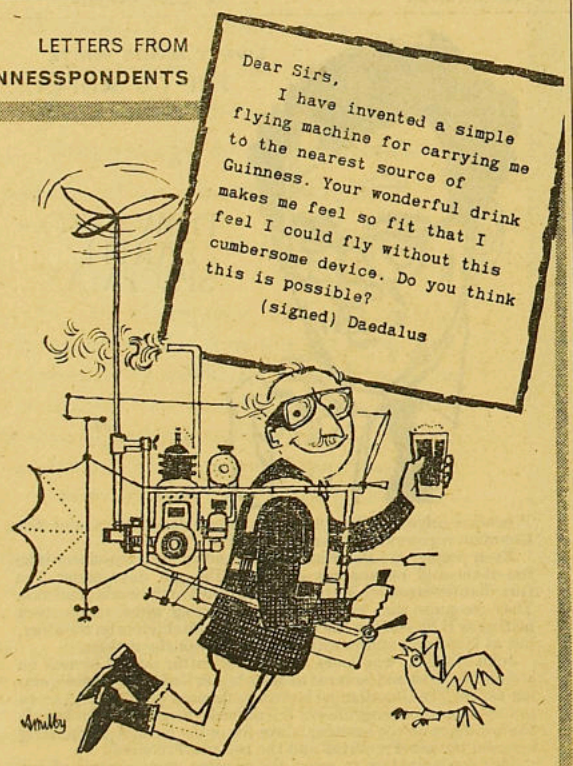
THINK

"Forget hysterical sentimentality and think," implored **Miss Ann Doran** seconding the opposition. Alluding to somewhat unconvincing statistics, proving that capital punishment was no deterrent, she appealed in true theatrical fashion to her audience by asking, "Could you kill the man sitting next to you, even if he does happen to be the Honourable Gentleman?" She thought that murder was society's responsibility and a black mark against it.

The motion was heavily defeated.

W.B.

LETTERS FROM GUINNESSPONDENTS



GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU

Your step will certainly seem lighter, and life will feel a whole lot brighter when you've had a Guinness. You'll work better, too. And enjoy your leisure more. Drink it daily.

G.E.3599.B

POLITICS

The greatest blunder

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S recent speech apropos American resumption of nuclear tests in the atmosphere must have come as a severe shock to those who still think America has a foreign policy.

Apart from the fall-out angle, the statement is a political blunder comparable to any in Kennedy's pitfall-ridden administration. Apparently discounting world opinion over the Russian tests, they blithely cast away the inestimable moral superiority they once had, on the doubtful strength of atomic tit-for-tattery.

Doubtless they will be able to satisfy their own conscience and that of their allies, but what of the uncommitted nations, who will view any resumption of American tests, not as a valid military necessity, but as evidence that America is no better than Russia after all—a suspicion which has long been lurking in their minds anyway.

The saddest thing about it all is that Britain is tagging on behind once again. Kruschev does it, America does it, Britain does it, and all claim that they have been forced to do it, with a nauseating air of resigned righteousness, that is completely in contrast to the leaden-footed processes of suspending tests.

The conflict is being fought on a wider plane than that of America versus Russia; it covers the face of the earth, a point the West would do well to remember before resuming tests that will surely convince many people, that the Western test pause was, after all, just another political manœuvre, and not a gesture of faith, hope and sanity.

B.A.

Designed and produced by I.N.P.S. Ltd., 192 Corporation St., Birmingham 4 for the Guild of Undergraduates. Birmingham University. Printed by Ripley Printers Ltd., Ripley, Derby.