

GERMAN DEPT. FIASCO!

WE have heard about the Atkinson affair, we have read the story of the History Dept., but nowhere in the University can we find a clearer example of repression and a more flagrant disregard for democratic principles than in the events which have surrounded the German Dept.

Led by Profs. Pascal and Thomas, the department followed a course unlike that of similar departments at other Universities, by treating the subjects of literature and language in a way which related closely to the modern day. With the support of more junior staff, they followed this progressive policy until the 1969-9 session, at the end of which Prof. Pascal retired and Prof. Thomas took up a post at Warwick University.

An Appointments Board set up by the University decided to recruit a new head of department by invitation, as opposed to advertising the post. The invitation was extended to Dr. Stopp of Cambridge University. Dr. Stopp visited the University and accepted the appointment. However, three days before the beginning of the 1969-70 session, Prof. Stopp resigned this position. This appeared to be for health reasons, although to what extent the philosophy of the department, about which he did express some concern, affected his condition is unknown.

The Faculty Board decided to appoint Dr. Seiffert as acting head of department, while the University advertised the vacant Professorship. In the late Spring of 1970, Dr. Coupe of Reading University was offered the position. Before the appointment was ratified, the Dean of the Arts Faculty, Prof. Davies, invited Dr. Coupe to come to Birmingham and meet both staff and students of the German Department.

However, due to inadequate organisation, Dr. Coupe met the students but not many of the staff. The students refused to accept the new head of department without clarification as to his future policy, especially regarding the second professorship.

A general meeting was held, at which it was decided to ask the University to delay the appointment, until the students could again meet Dr. Coupe, and also to invite the latter to come back to the department for this purpose.

Prof. Davies called a meeting of staff and students of the German Department at which, in answering their questions, he found himself giving justification for their concern about the appointment.

Davies:—

"The situation at the moment is that Senate have laid it down that there must be staff liaison committees, but has left it for each department to work out the form that these may take. We are faced with the question that with the present structure of the University, and with the present terms of the appointment of a professor, he could if he wanted to—and some of them do—act like a petty dictator; and until we get some re-structure of the University you haven't got a built-in guarantee.

"All my impressions of Dr. Coupe do not alter the view that he is a man of immense goodwill and that he will not have difficulty. But

if I'm going to be honest, under the present structure it's possible to have a twerp as a head of department and he can act like a twerp." Questioner:—

"If this were attempted, i.e. that somebody tried to act in the way you have spelt out, which is possible under the University Charter—that would be intolerable!"

Davies—"It would."

The Dean agreed to put the students' request to Senate, but also stated that he would speak in favour of Dr. Coupe's immediate appointment.

Senate agreed with Prof. Davies, and Dr. Coupe's appointment was ratified. On the following day the Vice-Chancellor received a letter or withdrawal from Dr. Coupe. What reasons he gave Dr. Hunter we do not know, but he also wrote to the German Department students:—

"Further, in spite of my attempt to assure you of my goodwill . . . you persist so far as to attempt to block the ratification of my appointment with a motion passed by 47 of your number. Your failure to appreciate that in the circumstances this was a peculiarly unfriendly and insulting action makes the mind boggle."

The V.C. now decided to take absolute control. He pointed out to

the staff that they would endanger their career prospects by being associated with a department with a long history of dissension and turmoil. He also told the staff of two steps he was taking. Firstly that the department should accept Prof. North of the French Department, as administrative head of German. Secondly that if there were any difficulties over academic questions a Prof. Williams of the Liverpool German Dept. should be regarded as the chief consultant.

If no pressure were put on the staff of the German Department, why was nothing said against this disregard for the principle of departmental autonomy.

During the summer term and

vacation the V.C. wrote to various universities, presumably to obtain suggestions for candidates, as a result of which an appointment was made and finalised in utmost secrecy, with no consultation with either staff or students of the German Dept.

At the November 18th meeting of University Council, Dr. A. V. Sublotta, of Stirling University, who obtained his Ph.D. in 1969, was appointed to the position of Professor and Head of Department of German, to take effect from Spring 1971.

The following day, Prof. Sublotta was introduced to the staff. The students have invited him to meet them, but as yet he has not committed himself to a date.

HAYES CRITICISES ARTICLE

CERTAIN questions of accuracy have arisen from last week's report in "Redbrick" of the incident involving Mike Hayes, lecturer in the Chemistry Department, and Rod Playford, President of the Guild of Undergraduates. Before writing the article attempts were made to contact Hayes. These proved unsuccessful at the time, but Hayes has claimed that if they had been more vigorous he could have been contacted eventually. He was in fact at a conference on the South Coast, for which he left at 2.30 p.m. on

Monday. "Redbrick's" attempt to contact him were made late Monday afternoon.

Other points that Hayes disagrees with are those mentioned in the article referring to his "outburst" and his "anti-Guild feelings." He has said:—

"There are many inaccuracies in that article—even in the headline. The significant point is that I did slap Playford and I am very sorry for this."

POLITICAL INFLUENCES OVER OSTERGAARD

STUDENTS were told some time ago that to join Ack-Ack (the staff group for the defence of academic freedom) was for members of staff to jeopardise their careers. "Scare stories," "impossible" have been typical responses to such suggestions.

Dr. Ostergaard, a leading member of Ack-Ack and a senior lecturer in political science, applied for a Chair last summer. One of his referees was Professor Ferns, Head of Political Science. The reference which Ferns wrote drew attention to Ostergaard's "difference of opinion" with him over the veto on Dick Atkinson's appointment. Ferns included a copy of a letter on the subject which Ostergaard had written to "The Birmingham Post," so that the appointing committee could "judge for themselves" Ostergaard's views. Professor Ferns later showed the reference to Dr. Ostergaard. One staff member describes this act as "distinct from anonymous prejudice, it adds insult to injury by telling the victim that you have stabbed him in the chest after you have stabbed him in the back."

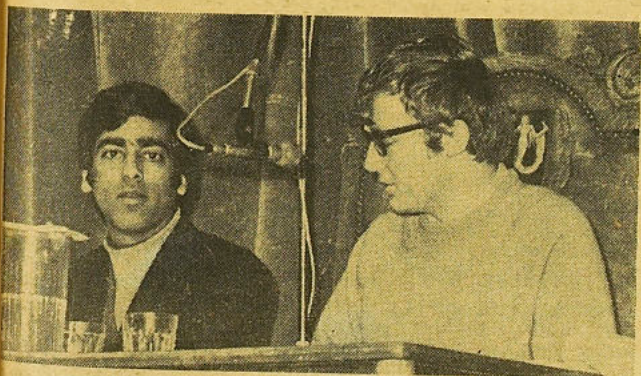
Dr. Ostergaard told Ferns that to draw attention to his views in that way would be likely to prejudice his application. The net result of the complaint is that Professor Ferns has told him that he is unwilling to act as his referee in future. Senior academics say that no reference is such circumstances is as bad as a politically biased reference.

It must be stressed that Dr. Ostergaard did not want these facts to surface in the form of an talk about them at a meeting of

since the invention of night-stargvation" (July 26th). He has now exercised his private political influence over Dr. Ostergaard. If his past actions are anything to go by, we must now expect him to deny publicly the existence of any threat to Dr. Ostergaard's freedom.

Though unbecoming to an academic (whose task is the honest, unbiased pursuit of truth), it is less serious than the victimisation of people with opposed political beliefs. Professor Ferns's conduct is a matter for campus-wide concern. If any professor can act in this way, then there is need for a change.

Asked by "Redbrick" for his comments, Dr. Ostergaard said: "Professor Ferns has a good record in the past of refusing to inform on the political views of students. But he seems to have a very narrow conception of what politics is about. It is, of course, to his credit that he told me what he had done. Many other professors wouldn't have done so—and I might have thought that I didn't get the job because I wasn't good enough academically. The incident is disturbing less for its possible effects on my own career than for its implications for other members of Ack-Ack who are much more vulnerable than I am. One may be shocked by what has happened, but one shouldn't really be surprised. In a sense, it helps to confirm the radical analysis of what is wrong with our present university system."



Vinay Kapur (left) with Rod Playford at last week's S.G.M.

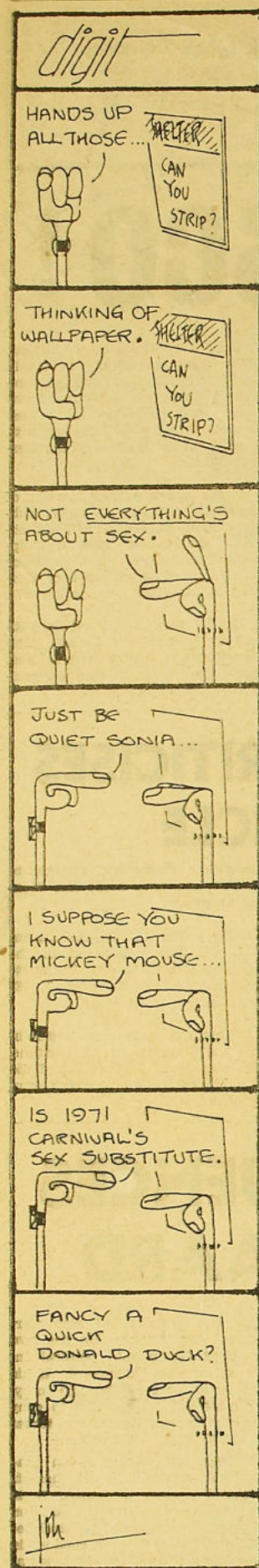
VICE PRESIDENT RESIGNS

VINAY KAPUR resigned his position of Vice-President of the Guild last Wednesday afternoon. On the previous Monday a meeting of Guild Executive had passed a motion of no confidence in Kapur and during discussion of the motion it was stated that certain people felt that, as the Vice-President was not alleviating the burden of working on the President, the President was consequently overworking. The motion was passed unanimously and Kapur was asked to note Executive's decision.

However, Kapur claims that this is not the main reason for his resignation. In his letter to "Redbrick" he states that he felt he was alienating himself from other members of Executive Committee with his inability to become involved in such issues as the "Atkinson affair." It is, he says, because

of this alienation that he felt that he must resign. Consequently, he sent a letter of resignation on Wednesday, to take effect immediately.

Nominations for a new Vice-President began last Monday and will close next Monday. The election will take place on Thursday, December 3rd.



PERSONAL

LOST — GUILD CARD AND DIARY. If found, PLEASE return to Beth (E.M.) Bryson, Room 7, 12th Floor, Com./Arts Tower, or 2 Elmdon Road, Selly Park, 29. She will be VERY GRATEFUL.

CONGRATULATIONS on your happy event, Sheila.

DISCO at the Hut, Friday, November 27th, 8.0 p.m. onwards. Bar Extension, 2/- at the Post Grad. Centre.

CONGRATS on OUR happy event, John.

FREE University of Birmingham Non-Violence and revolution group. Monday, November 30th, at 8.0 p.m., in St. Francis Hall.

EAST PAKISTAN CYCLONE DISASTER CHARITY SHOW

On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th — 7 p.m. — GREAT HALL

ADMISSION — 6/-

Programme includes: The Andy Hamilton Band : Tea and Symphony
Members of the Royal Shakespeare Company : Indian and British Folk Music
Indian Classical Music and Dancing.

THE SLEEP OF REASON

THE Campus is quiet. The administration's cool line has paid off. No-one gives a damn about "academic freedom." The few staff and students who do are isolated. Those who tried to initiate discussion, who repeatedly invited the Vice-Chancellor and others to give the reasons for their illiberal acts have failed. No-one from the administration will talk. Discussion is not possible. There is a "sleep of reason."

Facts are beginning to be uncovered concerning several departments: Politics, German, History and Sociology which suggest that under its so calm surface the administration is a turmoil of hysteria. Those in authority have overstepped the mark not once, but five times, and it is only by piecing all the fragments together that a clear picture emerges.

Dr. Ostergaard, deputy head of Politics, has been victimised. The head of Politics, Professor Ferns (who was prominent in advising the veto on Atkinson), wrote a politically biased reference and Dr. Ostergaard's career may be jeopardised. He is unlikely to succeed to Ferns's chair (as was widely expected), but his applications to other universities could be affected by Ferns's behaviour.

Professor Ferns has gone into print several times recently on the subject of "academic freedom." He wrote to the "Observer", arguing that threats to freedom were as unlikely to be found as malaria in Iceland. He has stressed the importance of traditional principles. In the same breath he urged the veto on Atkinson's post because of Dick Atkinson's stated desire for reform and democratisation of education. Now he has acted against his own deputy.

The facts about the "Ostergaard case" were revealed at a joint meeting (last Friday) of the students of Political Science, History, German and Sociology. History students attempted to assess the confusing behaviour of the Chairman of their department, Professor Grenville.

This year, as usual, a sub-committee of the department organised a conference outside Birmingham for the first year—one of its main functions is to improve staff-student relations. One of several people provisionally invited to lead discussions on the theme of "Poverty and Inequality," happened to be Dick Atkinson. Though very reluctant, Atkinson had finally agreed to attend.

Mr. Shackleton (chairman of the sub-committee) approached Professor Grenville, who immediately blocked the invitation, abolished the sub-committee, reorganised the programme, and attempted to solicit the support of staff by accusing Shackleton, Professor Hilton and Atkinson of being involved in a plot to disrupt the History Department, and by reading to staff from the "Staff Manual" on the terms of appointment of staff and the powers of a professor. A subsequent staff meeting has, in the words of one member, "whitewashed the whole affair" and was, in those of another, "a victory for Grenville."

The background to the German Department issues are well known—the facts are not. Staff have

by
VAL SMITH

been threatened and their career prospects held over them. Behind the scenes manoeuvring involve the Dean of the Faculty (Arts), Professor Shotton. Exactly who threatened staff with the "elimination of the whole department" is not known, but he is understood to be "one of the pro-chancellors."

No staff in German will speak publicly of these issues because, "Well, it's more than my job is worth, isn't it?" If it is then something is very seriously wrong. If jobs are already threatened, whose job is it at stake and who does the threatening? We are unable to find the answers and in some instances to print what we do know.

The fourth department, Sociology, is even more shrouded in mystery. A couple of students had seen a statement which is being prepared by Ack-Ack staff which dealt with Atkinson's thesis. Though the Ad-

ministration has refused to give any official explanation of the veto, they have pushed the view that the referral of Dick Atkinson's thesis was taken into account.

Many staff and students still believe the veto had academic, not political motives. The statement brings to light indications of partiality of a member of London University and indicates pressure on the publishing firm to withdraw their contract to publish Atkinson's work. It also indicates that deliberate attempt was apparently made to slur Mr. Atkinson's impartiality in teaching with the aid of forged documents.

These documents were sent to Professor Bottomore and Professor John Rex, both officials of the British Sociological Association which has blacklisted the teaching post in Sociology. It would be convenient to those in authority if this blacklisting was reversed.

Administrators have attempted to create the only facts which support their own argument about "academic competence" which obscure the reasons for their actions.

Why has it taken such effort to uncover the facts about the History Department, Ferns's behaviour towards Ostergaard, the pressures on the German department and so on? Why are staff so afraid to speak in public or to put their names to the quotes they give us?

The cool surface of the Administration line has broken into a turbulence. "The sleep of reason has brought forth monsters."

Lord Mayor's refusal

THE Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Ald. Stanley Bleyer has refused to supply a foreword to this year's "Barb", Birmingham's Rag magazine. Traditionally the Lord Mayor writes an address to the people of Birmingham for the magazine. In a letter dated October 8th Peter Gates, Carnival chairman, asked the Lord Mayor if he would do this year.

The reply, written by the Lord Mayor's secretary, Mr. T. G. Downes, was short and to the point. It read:—

"I am directed by the Lord Mayor... to inform you that the Lord Mayor is unable to accede to your request to write a short introductory message for inclusion in your Rag magazine." Peter Gates was "rather surprised" at this refusal and wrote another letter stating his "disappointment" in the refusal. He pointed out that Carnival is a charitable organisation which has distributed last year more than £600 to charities in the Birmingham area.

This was again to no avail. Mr. Downes once more replied briefly:— "... the Lord Mayor is not prepared to reconsider his decision."

The Lord Mayor has not been available to comment on the situation. However, Mr. Downes said that the Lord Mayor had looked through past issues of "Barb" and did not feel that he could make a contribution to it. He objected to the content and nature of the magazine and whilst not objecting to the ends it achieved he did object to the actual publication in question. Mr. Downes said that the Lord Mayor would not reconsider his decision.

Facts from the History Department

THE School of History holds a two-day conference for 1st year students outside Birmingham at Alvechurch, at the end of the autumn term every year. The purpose is both to discuss academic interests and to improve staff-student relations. To organise the conference a sub-committee of the School's committee was appointed. Mr. Shackleton was designated chairman, two other staff (K. Neild and P. Rahtz) and three students formed this sub-committee. They decided the theme of the conference should be "Poverty and Inequality," that one of the topics should be "inequality in education" and that Mr. Atkinson should be invited to lead discussion on the subject. Of course, all these decisions were subject to the department committee's ratification. With this in view, Mr. Shackleton asked Prof. Hilton's advice on the proposed invitation. No problem was thought to exist.

Mr. Shackleton met Mr. Atkinson and discussed the proposed invitation. Dick Atkinson was very reluctant to accept, mainly because he feels that it is important for people other than himself to speak on such occasions. He wanted to avoid such engagements whenever possible. But Mr. Shackleton persisted and, in the end, Dick Atkinson reluctantly agreed to attend.

Mr. Shackleton felt it wise to report informally his recommendation to Professor Grenville (Chairman of History). He objected to the invitation on overtly political grounds. The next day Mr. Shackleton phoned Dick Atkinson and told him he had been instructed to withdraw the invitation. Mr. Atkinson asked if they could meet for coffee to discuss more fully the nature of this unexpected situation. Mr. Shackleton apologised, hoped he would not be thought to be "aw-

derstood this to be "a severe warning and intimidation."

In public and to students, the staff deny either intimidation or victimisation, whilst admitting their real fear to their colleagues. Some six members of History staff have immediately joined the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy.

Indignation against Professor Grenville's acts and abuses of convention mounted. The issues were to be aired at the next Departmental meeting. At this meeting the student reps. tried to ask a few mild questions but did not know what had really happened and really happened and failed to elicit any information. The matter only came up under the reserved section of the agenda.

With students absent, Professor Grenville gave his account of what had happened. He had dropped the plot charge, but argued that the invitation was divisive, etc. Professor Hilton and others contrary argued that aspects of it were false and that division came from Professor Grenville alone.

The final outcome of the meeting, however, was described variously as a "complete whitewash," but with "shrapnel flying." Grenville had won. The real issues were not discussed and, most certainly, not decided on, though it was decided that two senior members of staff should examine the constitution of the School and report back to the departmental meeting at a later date. Meanwhile, it is intended that the reorganised and censored conference will take place as planned by Professor Grenville.

History students not in the know accept the public statements of staff that "everything is all right now, don't worry." Intimidation has had its effect. The staff have stepped back into line, have coaxed out the students and bought peace—but at a price. Truth, reason, principle have been ignored because of fear.

DISCUSSIONS about what to do next in "the Atkinson affair" have revealed not merely differences about the wisdom of using coercive methods but also a rich confusion about the meaning of the concepts: strategy and tactics. Applied to politics, these terms do indeed lack the precision they have in military science, although the use of sensible strategy and tactics is as important in conducting a political campaign as it is in waging war.

In "THE POLITICS OF NON-VIOLENT ACTION," Gene Sharp has made the most systematic attempt to date to adapt the military concepts of strategy and tactics to the theory of non-violent action. Following Liddell Hart, he distinguishes between "strategy" and "grand strategy." The latter serves to co-ordinate and direct all the resources of the group toward the attainment of its objectives. It involves the distribution of economic moral manpower and other resources to the various sub-groups carrying on the struggle, and also the allocation among them of particular tasks in the conduct of the struggle. The rightness of the cause, considerations of winning the immediate conflict, and consideration of the long-term consequences of the struggle are all included in grand strategy.

"Strategy" is then seen as operating within the scope of grand strategy. It is largely but not exclusively concerned with the means of conducting the struggle. "Not exclusively" because, as Liddell Hart has emphasised, it is within the realm of strategy to seek to develop a strategic situation so advantageous that it may bring success without the necessity of open struggle or will make success certain in the event of open struggle. Strategy is thus the broad plan of action for the overall struggle.

Involved in the formulation of strategy are consideration of the objectives, resources, and strength of both one's own and the opponent's group; the various possible courses and means of action of both groups; and the actual or possible role of third parties.

Strategy also involves consideration of the results likely to lead from particular actions; the development of a broad plan of

operations; provision of whatever may be needed for the "battles"; decisions about the deployment of "combat groups" in various smaller actions; consideration of requirements for success in the operation; the chosen technique of action; and making good use of success.

"Tactics" are the application of strategy on a lower plane. They are concerned with the more limited courses of action which fit within the broad strategy. Tactics are applied for a shorter period of time, or in a smaller geographical area, or by a more limited number of people, or by some combination of these. "In the case of non-violent action," says Sharp, "the specific issue or issues on behalf of which the struggle is conducted, and their relation to the political situation, may be significant factors in distinguishing between tactics and strategy in the struggle."

In non-violent strategy and tactics certain key elements, according to Sharp, merit special attention.

1.—The indirect approach to the opponent's power. This may be regarded as an application of the indirect approach to military strategy, as formulated by Liddell Hart, who argues that such an approach is militarily more sound, since it helps to ensure the opponent's unreadiness to meet a plan of action based on it.

2.—Psychological elements are as important in non-violent as in military action, maintaining morale being a case in point. The element of surprise, often so important in military encounters, is, however, generally achieved in non-violent action by the adoption of a technique different from the one used by the opponent.

3.—Geographical and physical elements, though not unimportant, are generally less so in non-violent action, since success depends more on human beings than on the possession of geographical positions.

4.—The element of timing, however, is extremely important in non-violent, as in military action. The success of tactical moves is usually heavily dependent on choosing the right time to make them.

5.—Numbers and strength are important in non-violent action but, as in military action, they are not the only important factor, and they are not always decisive.

6.—Much more crucial is the element of concentration of strength, which includes choice of

groups in other countries.

It is intended to form a branch of the B.S.S.R.S. in this University, membership of which will be open to all members of the University. A meeting will therefore be held in the Postgraduate Hut today at 5.15 p.m. for all those interested in joining the University branch. It is hoped that a number of the existing members of the society will be at this meeting to explain more about the society.

SCIENCE NO LONGER NEUTRAL?

THE University exists to reproduce an elite class and offer upward social mobility were two of the alarming points put forward by Dr. Felix Pirani, in last week's open lecture—Science versus Social Responsibility.

That Science is no longer neutral was the main theme of the lecture. Pure science having a direct effect on society since the application of a discovery in physics led to the practical development of nuclear weapons.

Realisation that the time between a discovery in pure science and its practical application can be shortened led to the Government investing in certain sections in the hope of a similar pay-off, but because there has not been a spectacular pay-off money is being re-directed to other fields such as pollution, where money is being invested in the interests of people, but because pollution is affecting industrial efficiency.

Does the scientist have a responsibility? Among the current views quoted were:

"Scientists can remain pure even if their science is not pure."

"No scientist should deny his services to his nation."

"Scientists should not do secret work in peace because there is no security in universities."

"Use of the bomb rests in society's hands, not the scientist's."

This led on to the role of the scientist in the university and hence to the role of the university.

One of these is research and pre-research training, however the "university" is seen by itself as having different roles depending on whom it is talking to.

To the Government it is training and supplying future scientists and engineers

To the faculties it is a means of cheap labour in research, and to the students it is providing an education.

Dr. Pirani then commented on attitudes to the Universities—there being an increasing pressure being exerted by the establishment against inessential use of the University and of increasing the cost effectiveness of universities. The essential function being to train scientists and technologists.

Tactics Strategy Tactics Strategy

by
Geoffrey Ostergaard

the issue on which to fight. "The principles of war, not merely one principle," writes Liddell Hart, "can be condensed into a single word, 'concentration'. But for truth this needs to be amplified as the 'concentration of strength against weakness'." This statement applies equally to non-violent action: "war without violence."

7.—Finally, obtaining and keeping the initiative is a key element in both military and non-violent action. The point was well appreciated by Gandhi who wrote: "An able general always gives battle in his own time on the ground of his choice. He always retains the initiative in these respects and never allows it to pass into the hands of the enemy."

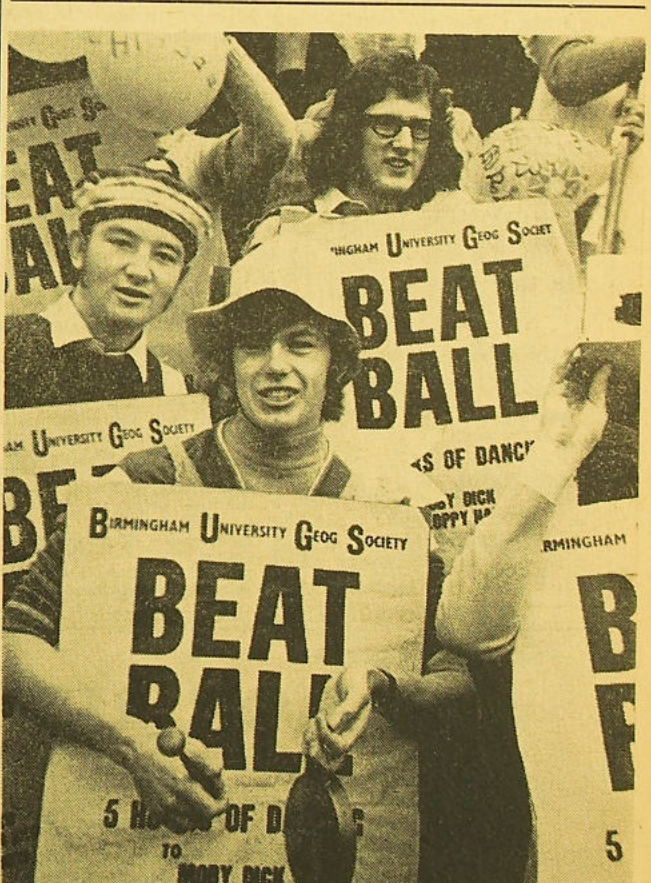
Strategy and tactics in the sense defined above are an expression par excellence of the rational mode of thinking—thinking instrumentally in terms of cause and consequence. This mode is not favoured by some groups in the student and University reform movement. Jerry Rubin provides a good example of a contrary mode of

thinking: People who say "I agree with your goals but I don't know about your tactics" smell of horse-shit. Goals are irrelevant. Tactics and action are critical.

Let's worry about the bridge when we come to it. The goal now is to blow up the bridge behind us. Rubin's political style is not one that ignores tactics, but it is all tactics and no strategy. Or, if it does involve a latent strategy, it is a curious strategy of "rolling tactics." The tactical encounters of those who share this style may produce havoc and generate a lot of fun in the process. But they are unlikely to do much else.

In particular, they are not likely to produce the constructive transformation of social relationships which the serious radical or non-violent revolutionary wants.

(This article draws on material used in chapter six of the book "The Gentle Anarchists" by Geoffrey Ostergaard and Melville Currell, Clarendon Press, Oxford, forthcoming, Spring 1971.)



BUGS invaded the Union last Friday.

letters

Open letter to Vice-Chancellor

DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR, — It was with concern and regret I listened to your statement at University Council on Wednesday, November 18th, that you were still unable to recommend a Chairman for the Review Body. Guild Council requested over a month ago that a Chairman be appointed by the November 18th meeting in a copy of a resolution I forwarded to you.

It is now nearly a year since the Pro-Chancellor and yourself were given the task of finding a chairman by University Council and two years since the sit-in which first raised the issue on this campus. The Guild of Undergraduates dissented from this decision because we believed it should be undertaken by the widely-based working party on the Review Body. At that stage you requested nominations from staff and students and on behalf of the Guild I sent you four names, three of whom I

have since learnt you have not even had the courtesy to consult. Consequently, I doubt if you are giving this matter of a Review Body, agreed by both Senate, Council and the Guild, your serious concern and high priority. I wish, therefore, to request an immediate meeting of the Working Party on the Review Body to discuss your progress in this matter.

Yours sincerely,
ROD PLAYFORD,
President.

A.U.T. evidence questionable

DEPT. OF MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS.
DEAR SIR, — Dr. Wells (November 18th) seeks to justify the A.U.T. committee's so-called investigation of the U.A.A.C. veto on Mr. Atkinson by a subtle use of italics. I suggest that if the resolution in question were read as a request for "FULL ENQUIRIES INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF the recent decision by the U.A.A.C. . . ." then an investigation which takes evidence only from that committee's Chairman would be seen as totally inadequate.

However, even if one accepted the A.U.T. committee's interpretation of their brief (about which they sought no clarification from the proposer or seconder) there would remain cause for alarm. If they took seriously the A.U.T.'s claim to be a professional organisation they should have examined the decision in detail from two points of view.

Firstly, was it just, in a quasi-legal sense? For instance, who gave evidence about Mr. Atkinson's behaviour during the autumn term of 1968? (Was the Registrar's amusing account of that term laid before the U.A.A.C.?) The committee showed no evidence of concern about this aspect of the case.

Secondly, were the U.A.A.C. right to introduce a new criterion (the candidate's political behaviour) within the institution into its deliberations and what body of precedent or opinion did it refer to in "drawing the line" to the inside of Mr. Atkinson? The question of what is and what is not justifiable behaviour might well have been debated at the A.U.T. A.G.M. It was not (despite the long discussion); the committee did not even appear to recognise the need, the tone of their contribution being: "We all know we don't want this trouble-maker around here, don't we?" That the majority of members were prepared to give assent to this unthinking, unscholarly attitude merely confirms that academic values are not only vulnerable to the profit motive, bureaucracy and ranks, but, sadly, to the prejudice of academics themselves.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. GROVE.

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Write: Camp America, Dept. U.A. 10 Kendrick Place, London, SW7.

Resignation of V.P.

DEAR SIR, — Today I handed in my resignation as Vice-President of the Guild to the President of the Guild. Let me explain my action.

Over the past three weeks it has become apparent to me that I was becoming alienated from the Guild's interest and participation in the "Atkinson affair" and the dominance of the issue. I attempted to interest myself in the issue by discussing the issue, attending Ack-Ack meetings, Faculty meetings, etc.

However, I found that I could not. This alienation pervaded into my whole attitude towards the Guild and subsequently affected my functioning as Vice-President and as an Executive member. That is, there was a constraint on me that limited my implementation of the role of Vice-President.

I found out last week that this desultory attitude of mine was also apparent to other Executive members and was causing them some conflict in carrying out their roles.

Hence, in order to alleviate the situation permanently I felt the only course of action was to offer my resignation.

Yours faithfully,
V. KAPUR.

Vested interests

SIR, — I was glad to see that my letter sent so many Christians springing to their consecrated typewriters. Perhaps I may be allowed a few words in reply.

Mr. Bailey, of Theol. III makes my point very well when he says that the divinity of Jesus is unprovable by "mere(?) historical study." Exactly so. Mary claimed that Jesus was the offspring of the Holy Spirit; that was her story and he was sticking to it. There is no objective reason why anyone else should believe it, except those (like Theology students) who have a vested interest in doing so.

I reiterate my warning: a group of students on this campus is attempting to propagate a belief based on historical assertions which are totally unfounded. It behoves us all to be on our guard. "The simple believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his own going" (Proverbs, Chapter 14, Verse 15).

Yours sincerely,
B. J. MORRIS.

Hudsons' lack of awareness

DEAR SIR, — I feel it is about time that some complaint was made concerning the inept and totally unsatisfactory service provided by the campus bookshop. As a member of a department in which the courses demand a large and predictable selection of texts, I am amazed at the complete lack of responsibility or commercial awareness that this establishment is manifesting.

What are considered as the major novels, plays and poetry anthologies of English and American literature are works which will never become superfluous in a Literature Course and so there would be no risk run in stock-piling these books. The introduction of approximately 50 students per session to this course ensures the financial validity of this.

Unfortunately, the bookshop appears incapable of grasping this elementary fact and persists in delaying to buy stock until after the specific work has been discussed, or alternatively, dropped owing to lack of copies. At least one of my courses has been totally disrupted because of this, and the general air of incapability and indifference shows little sign of lessening. The lack of healthy competition in this field, either on the campus or in the city, is perhaps partly to blame, but whatever the cause, is it not time something was done?

Yours faithfully,
E.L.,
English II.

Founders devastated

SIR, — On the evening of Tuesday, November 17th, the Biological Society held their annual social in Founders Hall of the Guild.

The Wednesday morning saw light of the revelry from the previous night. A horrible, brown mass had consumed Founders. This mass, potato and beer, was one guess, had been spread liberally over floor, walls and furnishing, and there, allowed to solidify to defy all but the most forceful attempts to remove it. The reactions of those who viewed this sight was that Founders should be closed indefinitely to allow proper cleaning to be undertaken. This drastic step was luckily avoided however, by very careful negotiations involving the Guild hierarchy and administrators.

Having myself witnessed Founders, I can say that had the Hall been closed, it would have been justified. The position still remains however, whereby any Guild society can hire Founders normally used for consuming food and drink, and leave some after their functions resembling the Health Inspectors ideal "uninhabitable premise."

Should it transpire in the future that Founders be closed after such a function, the majority of students would lose a very valuable amenity, solely because of the bad taste of one society.

This letter was designed to inform some unruly societies' committees of the damage they can, and indeed are doing, not only to the fabric of the Guild, but to the so valuable student/administration relations that exist in this Guild at present.

Yours sincerely,
P. W. DAWES.

Guild's policy on comprehensives

GUILD Council recently passed an amendment to a motion going to N.U.S. on comprehensive education. The original motion called for a uniform system of comprehensive education at the secondary school level to be introduced.

The amendment, moved by Mr. Morris, went a long way to adopting the Tory Party policy on comprehensive education.

It declared that comprehensive education was an "interesting experiment" and came out against the attempts of the Labour Govern-

ment to ensure comprehensive education for all.

At the annual general meeting of the Guild a resolution was passed demanding "that Guild policy on secondary education for the forthcoming N.U.S. Conference be one of full support for the implementation of non-selective, comprehensive secondary schools in all areas, and the consequent abolition of selective secondary education." Later Guild Council refused even to consider this resolution.

We believe that the abolition of selective secondary education is essential in moving towards an educational system which offers equality of opportunity for all. Guild policy at the present time is in total opposition to this. It was under these circumstances that we felt compelled to resign from the N.U.S. delegation.

STUART KING,
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£10,000 TARGET FOR CARNIVAL '71

CARNIVAL is alive and well and living on the second floor of the Union. Since the end of last term "The Few" have been organising CARNIVAL '71, which is our attempt, as students, to raise as much money as possible for charities in Birmingham whilst enjoying ourselves at the same time.

Starting from February 28th next, a week's activities have been arranged. Once again there will be a sponsored walk, starting from "the other place" (Aston) at midnight on February 28th. There's also some idea of trying to break the hitch-hiking record from Birmingham to Lands End to John o' Groats and back to Birmingham. On Monday, March 2nd, there will be a dance in the Top Rank Suite and there'll be odd discos throughout the week.

Wrestling will be on the Friday, and another superb Mason Hall Folk Concert on the Wednesday, with Steel Eye Span, Leon Russell, Alan Taylor and Sallyangie. As well there are going to be films, a fashion show and things like that.

Of course, there will be a procession through the city centre on the last day of CARNIVAL, with a band and the normal load of floats. Other events will include a Pyjama Hop, an M & B beer night (hic), a revue at Aston, a concert at Aston and a special CARNIVAL debate.

The car competition this time is for a Mini Cubman Estate, one of the trendiest cars about nowadays.

As ever, as many people as possible are needed to sell tickets, also Barbs and Plod sponsor books. Indeed, there is to be a Carnival Queen competition and dance as well, happening in High Hall on February 6th, with judges like John Peel and Andrew Faulds, M.P.—we asked Eddie Waring to come but he is stuck in Wigan on that day.

the Italian Renaissance Studies Department.

Naturally, we need someone from every part of the University, and even more predictably, basically no-one seems really bothered enough, with a few glittering exceptions. So give us a hand, you might conceivably even enjoy yourself.

I found out last week that this desultory attitude of mine was also apparent to other Executive members and was causing them some conflict in carrying out their roles.

Hence, in order to alleviate the situation permanently I felt the only course of action was to offer my resignation.

Yours faithfully,

V. KAPUR.

What are considered as the major novels, plays and poetry anthologies of English and American literature are works which will never become superfluous in a Literature Course and so there would be no risk run in stock-piling these books. The introduction of approximately 50 students per session to this course ensures the financial validity of this.

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Yours sincerely,

P. W. DAWES.

Carnival Queen entry form

A CARNIVAL without its Carnival Queen is like a body without a head. Already it's time again to invite all young ladies to enter Carnival's sexiest competition. Prizes this year include a major prize to value of £50 (probably a holiday abroad), a hair-do from Raymonds, an expensive lamp from Rackhams, clothes from Bus Stop and latest records from the Top-Ten Shop. And with all this the winner and runner-up get a free meal out with the celebrity judges. This year we already have John Peel, D.J. and Andrew Faulds, M.P. to judge for us. The final judging will take place at High Hall on February 6th combined with a dance. So don't delay, fill in your entry forms as soon as possible and help Carnival in an exceptionally enjoyable way.

ENTRIES MUST INCLUDE:

- (1) Name Age
- (2) Address
- (3) Occupation
- (4) Hobbies
- (5) Other interests
- (6) Other information
- (7) Full-length photo.

I agree to abide by the decisions of the judges.

Signed

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FOR INTRODUCTION NOTES CONTACT:
Rodney Watts, via The Union P.H. or
Dept. of Medical Biochemistry

RULES

- 1.—Entrants must be resident in the Birmingham area. College and University students resident for a course qualify for entry.
- 2.—Entrants must be between ages 17 and 23.
- 3.—12 entrants will be selected to take part in final in High Hall, on February 6th.
- 4.—Winner will be required to fulfil duties that might arise between her selection and Carnival week.
- 5.—Please return entry form to Carnival Office.
- 6.—Closing date December 17th.

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'FIGHT BACK' ON ANTI-UNION LAWS

IT is not so much an attack on the Union leadership as on the rank and file members. The Government is well aware that the credibility gap between the unions and their members has increased enormously over the last few years. Nineteen out of every 20 strikes today are unofficial. The men on the shop floor have come to recognise that their union officials are excellent at posturing, well developed in rhetoric, but remarkably tardy when it comes to action. The Government, recognising the same qualities in the leadership, hope to use the unions themselves to police their members.

A number of measures are aimed at the elimination of unofficial strikes. All unions will be forced to register with a new Registrar of Trade Unions. Only unions so registered will have the right to call a strike. Militants will be quashed, since under the proposed "industrial code" it will be "unfair industrial action" to encourage anyone to strike. If a strike threatens the "national interest" (which basically means the interests of the 2 per cent of the population who own 80 per cent of the wealth of the country, not the interests of the badly-housed, the old age pensioners, the unemployed, the poor), then the Government has the right to declare a "State of Emergency."

This involves the institution of a 90-day "cooling-off" period and secret ballots. "Cooling-off" periods are not the neutral holding operation that they seem to be. During this time workers are assailed by propaganda in the national Press while the militants are kept silent. Similarly secret ballots are not the bastions of democracy which one might think they are.

To take decisions away from mass meetings into people's homes is not equivalent to freeing them from pressure. For most workers to be at home means to be subject to family pressures, to the Press and TV. It also means to be isolated, somewhat afraid of taking risks.

Individuals and newspapers will be discouraged from saying what they think, since the proposed measures count "persuading anyone else to go on strike" as "unfair industrial action", punishable by law.

The growing solidarity between workers who, like students, begin to recognise that although they have no formal power, they have strength in numbers, is to be dashed by the classification of blacking and sympathy strikes as "unfair industrial action."

Finally, the unions themselves will be weakened not only by their compulsory registration, which hands the power to dissolve a union to a government official, but also by the banning of "closed shops" and the possibility that unions who do not use their "best endeavours" to end unofficial strikes

BY
GILDE PETERSON

will be heavily fined by the courts.

So what, we might ask. The proposed legislation may not be perfect, but surely the Government has to do something to curb the power of the unions, to stop unofficial strikes, which are ruining British industry, and to prevent individuals being pushed about by the masses.

It is not widely known that only 10 million workers, out of a total adult population of 25 million, are actually in trade unions. For every day lost through strikes, four are lost through unemployment and seven through sickness and injury.

The cost of living is rising so fast, not only prices but rents, fares and now school meals and prescriptions, that people are running hard in order to stand still. The unions are forced to fight constantly for higher wages simply in order to defend living standards.

Those who don't strike, like the nurses, are still abysmally paid, which indicates that waiting for charity is no substitute for making effective demands backed by threatened action.

The argument that the new laws reinforce individual rights is confused. Our current notion of individuality is based on free competi-

tion, in "doing well for oneself", in a system which elevates profit over people and alienates people from each other.

The trade unions seem distant from student life. We are concerned about the sickness of the world, about Vietnam, the atom bomb, pollution, the inequality of black and white.

As Britain finds herself in increasing economic difficulties, inherent in a system geared to obsolescence, the inequalities and injustices at home grow more apparent.

The recent Tory Budget aimed to benefit the rich rather than the poor. The attempted reversal of the trend towards comprehensive education boosts the existing injustice of the education system. The attack on the Health Services (see article same page) erode still further our Welfare State.

In order to pass increasingly unpopular measures the Government must destroy opposition. It is no accident that students and staff have been suspended, expelled or sacked. In the last few years students have become vocal in opposition to the present system. However, it would be foolish to imagine that we are alone. Sections of workers have been fighting the system for years.

Now the Government is trying to destroy their organisation. If society is to be radically changed, students and workers must fight back against all attempts to silence criticism and weaken opposition.

Militant workers are calling for strikes against the Industrial Relations Bill on December 8th, the day the Bill has its first reading in Parliament. Many of them are going to Westminster to lobby M.P.s. Socialists in this University with N.U.S. support, are asking students, staff, porters and cleaners to refuse to work on the 8th and join a demonstration in Town as an expression of united opposition to the present Government.

The Tory anti-union legislation is a package designed

- to eliminate unofficial strikes
- discourage militancy
- prevent the growth of solidarity between workers against business owners and Government
- weaken the whole trade union movement.

CRISIS IN THE HEALTH SERVICE

THE N.H.S. is under attack from within and without. A group of doctors recently proposed the sacrifice of the idea of equality of care within the health service, setting one standard for the rich, and a lower one for the poor. (Report of a B.M.A. working party led by Dr. Ivor Jones). The Tory Party has decided to increase health charges and is likely to place a fee on hospital beds and G.P. visits. Wards are being closed because of the growing nursing shortage. Poverty, bad housing, poor nutrition and scandalous working conditions increase the load on a service already under considerable strain.

The Tory's budget and statement on future Government housing policy are both representative of their attack on the interests of the lower paid.

public expenditure on vital social services and provisions, in order that the electoral promise to reduce taxation can be kept. They both will have the effect of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

In all £28million are to be cut from expenditure in the health services.

The charges will keep patients, especially the lower paid, away from perhaps essential medical treatment.

The cost-related prescription charge would mean that only the rich could afford expensive drugs, and would mean the end of a "free" and comprehensive health service for all. The dental charges, even in the estimation of the British Dental Association—a normally conservative body—will put dentistry back 20-30 years in this country.

Many of these Tory measures are based firmly on precedents set by the last Labour Government, which re-introduced prescription charges, discontinued free school milk for children over the age of 11, increased the cost of welfare milk, and increased dental charges. The Labour Party's opposition to the present cuts has to be seen in the light of these previous compromises.

PRIVATE INSURANCE FOR THE RICH

The rich, the only people given an "incentive" by these measures, do not have to use the public social services. They can afford to pay for private insurance schemes for items like health.

This is where the real objection to the Tory cuts lies. Their policy

is to regard the social services as a peripheral activity of society—a luxury to be paid for by the consumer. (The £110million to be spent on new hospitals for mentally handicapped, etc., will nearly all be met by the new taxes on the rich).

Their assumption is that poverty is an avoidable accident. (Mr. Davies referred to the poor as "lame ducks" when he ended the debate for the Government in Parliament).

In fact it is an unavoidable reality in a capitalist society like Britain where the average national take-home pay (taking into account shareholders' profits) is just under £20 a week. The social services must be an integral part of a society where health, a roof, adequate nutrition are to be regarded as essential for all, and any measures in which vital social benefits are regarded as a privilege directed attention away from the provision of universal social services.

For those who imagine that this country spends too much on social benefits, the fact is that we spend less than most other European countries.

Health workers in Birmingham have begun to fight back against these attacks on the N.H.S. They are producing a newspaper called "Red Alert", 1,000 copies of which are sold in local hospitals. Its publication and relative success represent another manifestation of the growing opposition among ordinary working people to an economic and social system that benefits the few at the expense of the majority.



Floppy Hat at Bugs Beat Ball last Friday.

ART FOR PLEASURE?

Debating Society is holding a debate tonight on the motion: "This House considers that the first function of the artistic creator is to give pleasure to his contemporaries." The speakers will be Professor Keys (Music) and Professor Willetts (Greek) for the motion; Mr. Hans Keller, the distinguished music critic (also noted for his reports on football, an anti-Ramsey man) is opposing the motion, and he is seconded by the Director of the City Museum and Art Gallery, Mr. Dennis Farr.

It is hoped that the articles below will serve as an introduction to this debate.

Interview with Dennis Farr (Director of the City Museum and Art Gallery)

IN the past the University has been conscious of the need to maintain close links with the non-student community of the city. In an attempt to do this, G.T.V. produced a film for the 1969 Freshers' Conference which included a survey of the Museum and Art Gallery.

Dennis Farr was most anxious to explain the role, as he saw it, of this institution as a focal centre of culture and social activity in Birmingham. He felt it is, however, difficult to publicise the facilities offered by the Museum and Art Gallery to such a wide variety of people.

For this season the staff are concentrating largely on attracting school children, as they feel that students who are developing tastes and interests will be prepared to follow these up themselves as part of the broad spectrum of their education.

A Saturday Club, catering for a limited number of children, exists to provide facilities for painting and practical workshop experience, as well as for reference. Dennis Farr pointed out that the Natural History Department proved most popular among younger children (6-10 years).

The same age group also are attracted to the Art Gallery because of their strong identification with colour rather than form.

Mr. Farr also believes in encouraging teachers, particularly those still in training college, to make more intelligent use of the numerous facilities which provide stimulating visual aids. He feels that the Museum can offer a wide range of human experience to children if used wisely as an adjunct to their

education in the classroom.

However, the Museum is understaffed on the schools liaison side and it is this aspect of the Museum and Art Gallery's function which Mr. Farr would like to see expanded. There has already been quite considerable success in this field as it is estimated that between 30,000-36,000 schoolchildren have visited the Museum in organised parties.

Extra-mural courses—e.g. in painting and sculpture, are also run in collaboration with the Birmingham City Adult Education scheme.

The two most famous Birmingham-born artists are David Cox and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, both of whom are represented by extensive collections. The Art Gallery is particularly proud of its collection of pre-Raphaelite School paintings, of which Birmingham possesses the finest selection in the world.

The sculpture collection is integrated with the paintings, including works by Rodin, Renoir, Moore and Epstein. Special demonstrations are arranged in the Museum of Science

and Industry periodically during the year, when many of the engines can be seen working on steam, gas, or an appropriate source of power.

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery is faced with two serious problems—pollution, affecting the conditions of the exhibited works, and a too low level of humidity. They also hope to expand and give a new look to the galleries over the next five years.

Mr. Dennis Farr did not wish to comment on the Conservative Government's decision to charge an admission fee of 4s. to the country's national museums and art galleries. It appears that Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery may be able to side-step the Government's efforts to force the nation by forcing people to pay to see works which have often either been bought for, or bequeathed to, the nation.

At least half of the Birmingham collection is administered by a trust under the condition that the gallery in which the collection is exhibited shall not make any charge for admission.

It was clear from our talk with Mr. Farr that he attached great significance to the enjoyment and appreciation of culture by the general public, so it seems somewhat unexpected that he should oppose the motion of tonight's debate.

F. HOLMES and G. McNABB.



CLOSE DOWN

LAST week saw the premature closing of two national newspapers of extremely differing types: "Strange Days", run by Birmingham's Mark Williams, announced its closure due to difficulties in production.

Because "Strange Days" was distributed through national distributors (even Smith's handled it) they had to stick to a strict schedule. Following tussles with typesetters they found this increasingly difficult. Eventually it looked as though they would have to miss out an issue which would have been fatal in terms of distribution.

Consequently, they decided it would be better to fold up whilst they "were still (just) ahead." "Strange Days" was an attempt to produce an entirely British rock paper. Although by no means being perfect it was, probably, one of the best music papers around.

The other newspaper to end a short-lived existence was "Faculty." "Faculty" aimed to act as a link between universities, being distributed mainly amongst staff. The staff included Alan Munton, one-

time head of G.T.V. The closure of the paper is "part of financial retrenchment on the magazine side of the News of the World organisation."

STICKY

A COUPLE of weeks ago the Union was invaded by students from Sheffield University who proceeded to advertise their rag week by plastering the building with hideous purple stickers portraying a spider. Rod Playford, Guild President, wrote to Sheffield Union to complain of this action and requested compensation to the value of £10. In a letter of reply, David Serjeant, President of the Sheffield Union, apologised for the action and stated that he was considering the request for compensation.



Interview with Prof. Miles, of the Barber Institute

PROFESSOR MILES came to Birmingham at the beginning of this term from Leicester, where he had held the chair-ship of History of Art. He described his duties here at the Barber Institute as twofold. As well as the care of the collection and the general administration of the building, including the music department, the Professor has various teaching duties. Although Birmingham doesn't offer a Fine Arts degree as such, the Institute provides courses for various departments including French, Drama and History. It is deeply involved in the four-year course in Italian Renaissance Studies, which Prof. Miles described as unique to this university.

Prof. Miles explained, with regard to the organisation of the Barber Institute, that it draws its funds from a trust and is governed by trustees. He described the funds available each year as generous, compared with municipal galleries, but went on to say that in these days of soaring art prices, the Barber Institute cannot hope to compete for acquisitions with the "big league" of the national galleries. Most of the paintings of major importance that the Institute owns were bought in the early days of the trust.

One of the conditions of the trust used to be that no work executed after 1900 could be bought. This has since been amended to "no work done in the last 30 years." The trust also prohibits the acceptance of gifts or the mounting of exhibitions of borrowed works.

These limitations are seen by Professor Miles as an advantage, in that they help to preserve the independence of the Institute. He sees it as standing aside from the "Sausage machine of graduates." He believes that the policy of the U.G.C. is tending to make the universities a branch of the Civil Service, with all the dreary uniformity that entails.

Although unhappy about the small number of students who use the gallery, Prof. Miles said he had no immediate solution to that problem. The Institute tries to encourage a wide variety of students to make the most of its facilities with a series of lectures every Monday at 5 p.m. on a wide variety of topics. Over a three-year period about 54 lectures are given, with aspects of the art of the past reflecting the historical bias of the Institute as a whole, but Prof. Miles said he felt more could be introduced dealing with 20th century art, especially in America.

He feels very strongly that the university as a whole should do more about art, and pointed out the disparate emphasis given to art and music on the campus. He believes that the proper life of a community should provide opportunities for seeing and judging the art of the present, including the work of students themselves.

He would like to see this promoted by the provision of space

both for exhibitions and for studios where students could work in many different mediums. He believes amusement and pleasure are not irrelevant to art or to university life, and would also argue for the provision of such facilities on therapeutic grounds.

The sports centre provides a place for certain types of people to let off steam, but there are others who don't choose to use their surplus energy in this way. These people, perhaps, would make good use of a studio, releasing their repressions and frustrations happily, productively, and with value to society, by exercise of their "manual intelligence."

The professor said that although nothing of this kind could come directly under the auspices of the Institute, due to the terms of the trust, he believes that some kind of linking would be both possible and desirable. Too wide a separation in spatial terms would serve to put undue emphasis on a polarity between old and new art that is both sterile and historically nonsensical. He visualises a building containing studio space, a room for exhibitions and a lounge and coffee area.

Apparently, at some point about 10 years ago, the University put before the U.G.C. a proposal for an Arts Centre that would include a theatre and other facilities for the performing arts, exhibition space and possibly studio space. The U.G.C. accepted the proposal in principle and then retracted for some reason. Doubtless it would be unrealistic to expect the present U.G.C. to consider this as morally binding in any way.

RUTH ARNAUD.

Bomb scare at N.U.S.

THE N.U.S. Conference, held at Margate over the weekend was interrupted at 3 p.m. on Saturday with a bomb scare. An anonymous phone call was received saying that a bomb had been planted in the Wintergardens.

The Conference had just been debating an amendment proposed by Birmingham concerning comprehensive education. Keith Palmer, chairman of the Education Committee, had finished speaking on the motion and a vote had been taken when the announcement came of the phone call.

The Conference immediately adjourned while police searched the buildings but found nothing so the Conference recommenced.

Rod Playford has said that the Conference this year was rather dull and the major issues did not have priority and little was achieved in the way of new ideas being put. There was also a tendency for discussion to centre around implementation of ideas and there was,

Vacation dates

IN a reply to a letter from Rod Playford, concerning the difficulty students have in getting Christmas jobs due to the late ending of the Autumn term, the V.C. stated that there was little he could do at present. Dates for the academic years up to and including 1973-74 were decided at a University Council meeting on July 9th, 1969.

The dates on which the Christmas vacation will start will be December 18th in 1971-72, December 16th in 1972-73 and December 15th in 1973-74. The V.C. did, however, say that he would "bear the matter in mind" on future occasions.

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a Pelican Book

Science and Society

Hilary Rose and Steven Rose



BOOKS

THE combination of biochemist and sociologist produces a type of science à la R. D. Laing. "Science and Society" gives an account—in terms of "The British Road Forward" and the "Bourgeois Response"—an account of the bodies controlling scientific research and why the control of scientific research is in fact necessary.

The Government obviously plays a large part in such control, but just how much does the public know of government use of public finance for scientific research?

Are there many cases as in 1952 when the Labour government managed to "slip through the accounts," a small matter of £100m. for a defence project?

The authors also point out the lack of scientific training in the members of Select Committees on scientific subjects—however this

problem is not unique to scientific organisations.

Should the government control scientific research? Should not scientists decide priorities in scientific research? Hilary and Steven Rose put these points forward, but give no answer to the question "how does one decide on priorities?"

It is perhaps pertinent to point out that a similar book entitled "Art and Society" would not have been written purely because society does not expect art to be morally justifiable.

Science apparently must be justified because of the extent of money spent on scientific research. The authors use the index of scientific activity in a country, the percentage of the gross national product spent on research projects. It is unnecessary to point out that scientific research is not stimulated automatically in the presence of money. A large amount of scientific research is obviously simply unplannable.

Science like art must have a basic type of freedom, but all too often in scientific fields as one cynic stated, "When I hear the words 'academic

freedom' mentioned, I know that someone's vested interests are being protected."

Every point made is substantiated by statistics and examples—which either astound or dumbfound the reader. The book is intended as a text for the Open University. I have a feeling that if potential Open University students enter this text with an open mind they may get a lot of rubbish thrown in. On the other hand, the authors are to be congratulated simply on the quantity of facts presented.

Indeed there are so many facts that the authors must be criticised to use appropriate jargon, for "opting out," by the very noticeable lack of personal opinion.

The accumulation of facts also make the book unpalatable in parts—together with the heavy all-too-serious approach of the authors to science. Obviously too much flippancy is undesirable, but it is a notorious fault of scientists that in their search for a rational approach to everything they miss out on a great deal on the way.

It may be a fault of the popular press that some people believe "every graduate carries a Nobel prize in his lab coat pocket." It may be the fault of the academic scientist that some people believe in the existence of an ivory tower. This misguided image must be altered.

Science and Society are to be remastered, scientists must come down from their ivory castles—even if only for the simple reason that castles in the air cost a vast deal to keep up.

BETTY HERBERT

THEATRE

OCCASIONALLY, the work of some neglected artistic genius achieves significance, and often greatness, years after his death. Such a man was Alfred Jarry, whose Ubu plays were generally regarded as the progenitors of the Theatre of the Absurd, were not produced in this country until the 1960's—70 years after they were written. Such a man is Witkiewicz.

The first of Witkiewicz's plays to be performed in this country—"THE MADMAN AND THE NUN"—has just had its first production in Glasgow. The second production will take place in the Department of Drama and Theatre Arts of this University from December 14th-16th.

Witkiewicz led a life in many ways as absurd as the subjects of his plays. His father was a highly successful painter of the same name, which confused the question of who Witkiewicz was, not only publicly, but also, seemingly, privately since much of Witkiewicz's own work as a painter seems to be in direct contradiction to his father's principles.

At one time Witkiewicz ran a business called the S. I. Witkiewicz Portrait-painting Firm, which was a mass production factory working under the motto: "The Customer Must Be Satisfied. Misunderstandings are Unimaginable." In his own work he experimented with paintings under the influence of drugs to transcend the limits of his strength and create a world of Pure Form. His plays are constructed also on a theory of a Theatre of Pure Form which is the antithesis of any casual psychological theatre. "THE MADMAN AND THE NUN," written in 1923, concerns a poet locked in a lunatic asylum. The psychologists variously attempt to either poison him, cure him, or operate on him. A nun is sent to him to get him to reveal his "complex." Together they release each other from the strait-jacket and the religious habit and escape from the system leaving a melee of psychologists and a Mother Superior wrestling with the corpse of the incarceration behind them. The play utilises theatrical

devices which even now are shocking and bizarre.

Witkiewicz himself fled from Warsaw to the East when the Germans invaded Poland in 1939. Fleeing to the East he collided with the Russians, who were invading from that side. On September 18th, 1939, he took sleeping pills in a beautiful forest setting, cut his wrists and died. His last words were "I won't go on living as less than myself."

Witkiewicz has no "message" for our times. He is a kindred spirit wailing to us through the flames. His predicament is still our predicament and it hasn't grown any easier.

The play will be presented in a double-bill with "RED CROSS" by Sam Shephard. Shephard writes off Broadway, and like Witkiewicz, is concerned with theatrical effects rather than psychological drama.

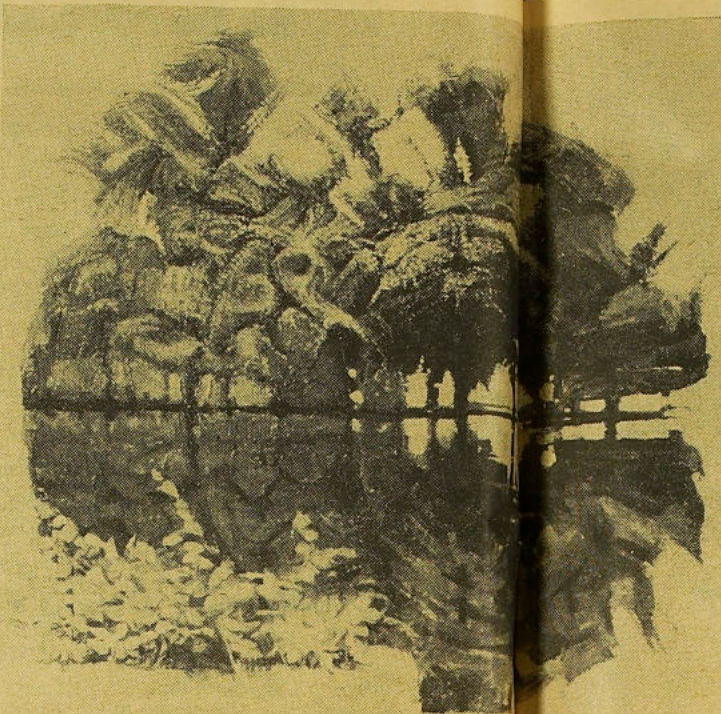
"RED CROSS" presents a situation in which fantasy and bodily sensations are more engrossing than the supposed "real world" outside. Both plays will be presented in the Alamy Theatre Studio in the New Arts Commerce Tower at 7.30 p.m., December 14th to 16th inclusive. Admission 3s. 6d. by programme from the Department of Drama office in advance.

"AFTER MAGRITTE," presented last Friday by the late-night Rep. group, was personally disappointing to me. As I said in the preview in "Redbrick's" last issue, I had seen an early rehearsal. Unfortunately, I considered the play had progressed little in terms of presentation. Doubtless a great deal of work had been done by the actors in the succeeding 10 days before Friday evening, but it did not show as far as I was concerned.

The play was uproariously funny but the pace at which they took this Stoppard piece seemed inappropriate. It was for the most part played at a farce speed, reducing many of the finer jokes to gabbles. Humour palls when explained, so I will not cite examples; but suffice to say that the jokes came across better in rehearsal when line-learning prevented the gallop we got on Friday.

The break in continuity, mood, pace and turn of plot are centred very definitely in the phone call telling Inspector Foot his whole series of deductions is wrong. This change was really very well emphasised by the subtle changes. I saw in rehearsal. The change from Foot's apparent mastery of the situation to the realisation of weakness in

reviews



Geoff Yeomans, Compendium

the little man who removes sock, oblivious to the world over-stressed by an absolute "tante" of pace on Friday. It is to me that the whole of the half of the play was sacrificed to this device.

The problems in comedy of scurrying lines are enormous well-known to all who play it. Country, Peter Baker commented a playwright puts several jokes after one another, after a close proximity, the audience is bound to get only every other or two. Unfortunately for Mr. Baker, the humour here lies in the circumstances of the play losing lines seems to add to audience confusion.

However, in all fairness, this is not manifested on Friday night. Despite a couple of technical hitches and line fluffings, the progress with the audience, tingling but managing to keep up.

It is not an easy play, particularly when the central explanation of the story occurs in the Cline. Simultaneously with someone else fairly loudly on stage. The ending unsatisfactory, but not my job to suggest another. Stoppard creates a visual gag when the lights come on again, ruins it by an inept line, does not miss the sea of laughter.

PETER BENSON and PETER ELLA FORD made an excellent ballroom-dancing man and woman whose domestic bickering bled the edge and wit we associate with Stoppard. THERESA WATSON, the toothless tuba-playing musician, had little in the play, but her own action and did it well.

A spectator Foot, played by JONAS HOLT, seemed too full of nervousness and too speedy in his dialogue to create the false picture of security which smashed by the phone call; his neurotic obsession with detection was conveyed admirably.

The audience liked the production very much, and since I know nothing about the December 4th production, I considered the play "THE INVESTIGATION," except to be done on Simpson's rope for the "DREAM," I suggest to go and see it merely on the basis of the other two excellent productions directed by DUSTIN HUGHES so far this season.

Just two lines on "CATCH SOUL," which I saw on Saturday. First, it is a fun show which pinched my idea of doing "CATCH ON OTHELLO." Second, come on, if money were not the only criterion, if films were booked because somebody sincerely thought they were good films. The feeling I have here is that the retaining of the realisation of weakness in

FILMS

DURING a ferocious attack on the archaic and crippling system of film distribution in this country, Peter Baker commented that giving the average British film-closely proximity, the audience is bound to get only every other or two. Unfortunately for Mr. Baker, the humour here lies in the circumstances of the play losing lines seems to add to audience confusion.

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than conviction and has nothing whatsoever to do with the film's quality.

Can anyone seriously justify the non-appearance in Birmingham of *The Happy Ending*, *Rookie*, *The Strawberry Statement*, *Pretty Poison*, *Targets*, *Downhill Racer*, *The Illustrated Man*, etc., etc.? The only reason I can think of is that they might be considered as dubious box-office. But who knows? We all remember that Rank, on commercial grounds, refused to distribute *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning*, *Tom Jones*, *Women in Love* (all box-office bonanzas) and backed *Sweet Charity* and *Isadora* (both box-office disasters).

We all know that the distributors of *Kes* originally thought that, to be successful, the film would have to be dubbed with Home Counties accents—which would have been rather like attempting a Noh production of *Howards End*. The people in the industry are no better at picking out box-office winners than we are.

Besides, to return to my original point, why should box-office rather than quality be the criterion? Is there one cinema owner or manager in this city who does not believe that every good film has a right to be shown, and as extensively as possible? If he doesn't believe that, he's no right to be in the film business at all. If he does believe that, why doesn't he do something about it?

To be fair, there have been two encouraging signs lately. The Odeon Ringway is much to be congratulated for giving time recently to *The Producers*, *The Bed-Sitting Room*, *Leo the Last and The Fixer*. I hope they were sufficiently rewarded.

The emergence of the Jacay is better than nothing, though not as much better than nothing, as it could have been, given more constructive support from the local press and greater confidence in what it was doing. You still felt that every visit to this glummet of cinemas was doing somebody a favour, that it was merely an aberration in the projection room, that they were showing Godard rather than Laurel and Hardy and a few cartoons. When an ice-cream salesman comes crumpling down the aisle during Richard Burton's final soliloquy in *Doctor Faustus*, or when the exit door is left open so that the soundtrack of *The Birthday Party* has to compete with the noise of Brum traffic (two of my experiences), you can't be blamed for thinking that good films are somehow being shown there by accident or for thinking that no-one is really proud of what he has to show or is bothered very much about the conditions in which it's shown. And anyway in recent weeks it's become as drearily unimaginative as the Cinephone and the Futurist.

Well, as Robert Sabin said recently in "Redbrick," thank God for the Arts Lab. But it's a long way out. And it can't hope to catch anything more than a small proportion of the product which would otherwise miss Birmingham.

I daresay casual cinemagoers couldn't care less. The trouble is I have the feeling that cinema owners here couldn't care less either, that there is little love and much commerce in what they do and that box-office returns are scrutinised more closely than the films they show. By such criteria, *Sexy Susan Sins Again* becomes preferable to *Citizen Kane*.

If book publishers ran their concerns in the spirit of Birmingham cinema owners, we'd have nothing to read but Harold Robbins and Mickey Spillane.

NEIL SINYARD

AFTER the Hitchcock season comes "Futz" (December 3rd to 8th). A more violent contrast you couldn't have. "Futz" is the film of the stage production—the La Mama Troupe of New York's East Village performing a ritual celebration of the death of personal liberty.

The stage version got through to the lucky ones at the Edinburgh festival. Hopefully the film will get through to a few more, and to that end those who want to see what GOOD contemporary films look like are once again exhorted to get to the Arts Lab somehow.

Cyrus Futz is a boy who loves a pig named Amanda, and whose life is blighted by a rape-cum-murder done by mentally-disturbed Oscar Loop. The latter claims the crime has been incited by his having witnessed Cyrus and Amanda making love.

Allegory mounts on allegory as the local townspeople become a lynch-mob whose irrational desire is to kill Futz—and they do. In the words of Tom O'Horgan, director of both stage and screen versions, "in a sense the town is revenging a murder, an act of violence, upon a man who only committed an act of love."

In a Birmingham whose theatre is dominated by sad replays of other people's successes, whose cinema groans under the pornography that only knows about the back entrance, events like "Futz" are miracles to be believed. Music, dialogue, movement: as spectacle and satire "Futz" has all the attack (morally and socially) and all the adventurousness it could possibly need.

ROBERT SABIN

NO, this isn't just a collection of odd sketches they didn't have time for in Marty Feldman's TV series. Based on a Feldman, Barry Took, Denis Norden screenplay, "Every Home Should Have One" is an extremely funny lampoon on the advertising world and thereby, a send-up of everything else going.

Feldman, as a way-out ad-man is prevailed upon to put sex into porridge. This he does and so runs foul of a "Clean up TV" campaign led by the vicar whose eye we are led to believe is constantly falling on Feldman's wife, who is a front-line member.

The list of send-ups in this film is a long and entertaining one, with Marty himself playing almost everything from Dracula to a rather dubious seventeen year old in a Swedish sex movie almost as funny as the real thing.

With Ned Sherrin producing you might expect few things to be sacred and Sherrin even takes a bite at the hand that formerly fed him in a lunatic climax which takes place on a controversial TV discussion show, in which the gallant anti-sex campaigners meet the sexy porridge ad-men.

Absolutely supporting Marty are many familiar television faces including Judy Cornwell as his wife, Patrick Cargill as an M.P. with more than skeletons in his cupboard, and Shelley Berman at his smooth talking best as (what else) an American/Jewish ad-man to end all

American/Jewish ad-men. Oh, there is also Miss Julie Ege who should have been shot in Cinerama just to get her all in. Miss Ege and the film are well worth a visit.

ANTHONY LEE

IT is difficult to say whether or not "Prudence and the Pill" is escapism. There is a very pleasant and humorous story which could be interpreted as moralising, but not necessarily.

A girl who is sleeping with her boy-friend had taken the precaution of obtaining a supply of the Pill—from a bottle belonging to her mother, but the loss went unnoticed because she substituted aspirin. When her mother learns this she and her husband are shocked—mainly because she was taking her pills in order to be safe while having an affair, and her husband did not know. But then, he paid very little attention to her because he was also having an affair.

In order to get a divorce by proving adultery in the most tangible way, he substitutes aspirin for her pills—but then the maid decides to acquire an illicit stock by raiding the bottle...

And so on, and so on. Since it is intended as a comedy it all tends happily, and so neatly that it destroys all pretence to realism. That is its main fault; it is not really an amusing, but pointed view of the morality of contraception, but a humorous side-light on the subject via the possibilities of substituting aspirin for the Pill, with a few premarital or extra-marital relationships thrown in for good measure.

Unfortunately, the plot is based upon the misconception that the Pill comes out of bottles like aspirin, and looks the same. So it cannot hope to be a realistic film, more of a pure comedy, and as such it is excellent. But by the definition of farce as "ordinary people in extraordinary situations," "Prudence and the Pill" is no more than farce. A good farce, but not much more.

DAVE PARRY

ERRATA

APOLOGIES are due to Robert Sabin for the substitution of "a lorry load of bogs" for "a lorry load of bogs" in his recent review on "The Man Who Had Power Over Women."

It is unknown if the fault is due to erroneous proof-reading or the euphemistic turn of phrase of the printers at Ripley.

Similar apologies are due to Peter Donovan for the appearance of the mysterious name of "John Williams" under his article on "Rock Othello" last week. The rumours that Peter Donovan is to give a guitar recital are unfounded.

ART

IT'S not surprising if few people know about temporary exhibitions on view in the City Art Gallery—the publicity for them all is all-but non-existent. This is a great pity, since some of these special exhibitions deserve to draw as many people as possible to see them, and the present display of Chinese art is one of these.

The collection, loaned to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the widow of Captain Vivian Bulkeley-Johnson, and known as the Mount Trust Collection, spans some 4,000 years of Chinese art, from the Shang dynasty to the present Republic—a fact which you have to keep reminding yourself of when looking at some of the finely preserved earlier pieces in the collection.

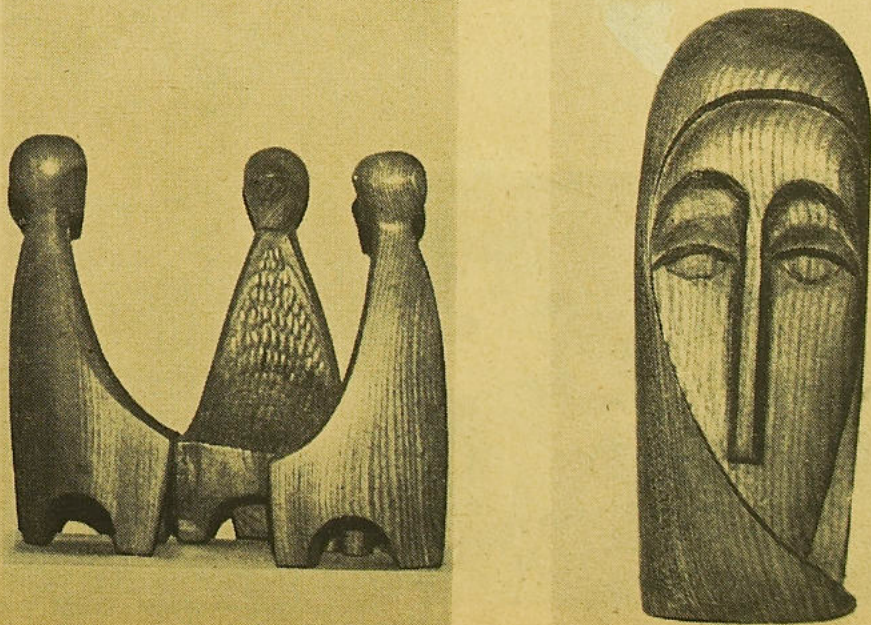
If, like me, you don't know the first thing about Chinese art, don't be put off—the point of the exhibition is that it opens up a whole new world of beautiful objects, reflecting a civilisation which has been developing for 4,000 centuries, its art closely expressing the quality of its life.

The collection has a fine balance between objects which are both beautiful and useful—an earthenware bowl of the neolithic period through to the perfection of the porcelain dishes and plates of the 19th century—and the statues and figures produced purely for their own sakes.

It's these objects which are perhaps most fascinating: there's an earthenware watchdog from the Han dynasty, a camel and a horse (both Tang), a lady holding a baby—all of which are simply finely-wrought representations of everyday things, seeking no excuse to be anything else. Then there follow religious statues—a bodhisattva in the attitude of teaching, another (Kuan Yin) hearing the prayers of the suffering, whilst a second Kuan Yin is shown (in porcelain) riding on a guardian lion.

The exhibition is here until February, which is just long enough to become acquainted with the works, which seem to require several viewings. There's also a well-produced catalogue which, at 4s. 6d., provides a readable background to the whole subject, and you might even be tempted to try and resolve for once the intricacies of the Chinese Dynasties—one of those things you could never quite get straight.

PETER DONOVAN.



Wood Sculptures by Paul Donovan, Compendium Gallery

music



AL STEWART

AL STEWART is one of the best songwriters around. His technical skill as a lyricist is equal to Paul Simon's, but he has always avoided the sentimentality which pervades the albums of Simon and Garfunkel, and since "Bedsitter Images" he has not used any "commercial" arrangements in his songs.

Each of his albums represents a progression in both style and content.

"Bedsitter Images" contained his early sexual adventures, the songs were usually set in London and the life depicted was very much that led both by the singer and his audiences in the clubs.

"And so in the gloom of a candlelit room with spaghetti, two forks and a plate."

The "Troubadour" led to "Cousins". Stewart was discovered, taken into a recording studio and effectively drowned by orchestration. The songs on the album were simple, and occasionally trite. It has lately been re-mixed and re-issued with the worst track, "Pretty Golden Hair" which was fortunately unsalvageable, omitted.

In "Love Chronicles" he expanded his horizons. The source of material in the whole of his experience rather than only London. Social comment is also rather more obvious on this album, but it is concerned with individuals.

The schoolmaster's provincial housewife and the prostitute are seen as examples of society, but although Stewart creates real people he still sees them from a distance. His role is that of an im-

personal observer, commenting on the action, even when, as in "Love Chronicles" and "In Brooklyn," he should be personally involved.

The rhymes which on every record are quicker and easier, give his songs a gloss which emphasises their distance. In the autobiographical "Love Chronicles" he worked out all his past attachments. The song is almost a masterpiece, displaying Stewart's seemingly endless talents for variation inside a line.

"Zero She Flies" is the latest album, on which the experience has been completely contained and controlled. "Manuscript" is almost the perfect song that Stewart is aiming for. It is Compassion distanced by 50 years.

On Saturday he bounded on to the stage, trailing a guitar, and launched into a two-hour concert which included every major song he had ever written, with the exception of "Bleek Doodle Day." It's almost too easy now, he continually alters the words of the songs of which both he and the audience know off by heart. He obviously preferred doing instrumentals which he could develop more easily. The only new song, "Songs Out of Clay," showed that, if anything, his songwriting has improved, but even those who write solely out of personal experience must eventually create new material.

What is interesting to listen to the last of these concert tours, in January he goes off to America, where he hopes to have time to write. I only hope he does.

ANTONY STEIN.



LIFETIME

TOMORROW'S C.B.S.O. concert at the Town Hall, conducted by Louis Frémaux, offers the chance to hear John McCabe's "Notturmo Alba" (the first Birmingham performance), Smetana's overture, "The Bartered Bride," Ravel's famous and well-loved suite, "Le Tombeau de Couperin" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 (the great A major).

Sheila Armstrong, Louis Frémaux and the C.B.S.O. gave the first performance of John McCabe's work earlier this year at the Three Choirs Festival in Hereford. It was commissioned for the festival by the Herefordshire Arts Association. The four medieval Latin poems which describe different aspects of night, from sunset through sleep and unquiet dreams to the coming of dawn.

The 7th Symphony was composed in May, 1812 and first performed at the end of the following year. It was an immediate success, the Allegretto movement being repeated three times. In many ways it was quite new and different from the six which preceded it. With the completion of the "Pastoral" symphony No. 6, Beethoven's exploration of the structural potentialities in the orthodox tonal system was at an end. With the 7th symphony, even the briefest study of its tonal architecture reveals an extension of the classical scheme, so far-reaching as to be virtually a new style. Added to this, only a very great familiarity with the work can obscure the astonishing newness of its tonal procedures. It is interesting to note, however, that this "new style" was to remain without influence on composer's practice until modern times.

The work is always overwhelming in its power and conviction, and among its other glories is the sheer vastness of sound produced by the normal classical orchestra.

The concert tomorrow night promises to be one of the most interesting and varied in this season's programme.

ALISON MACNAMARA.

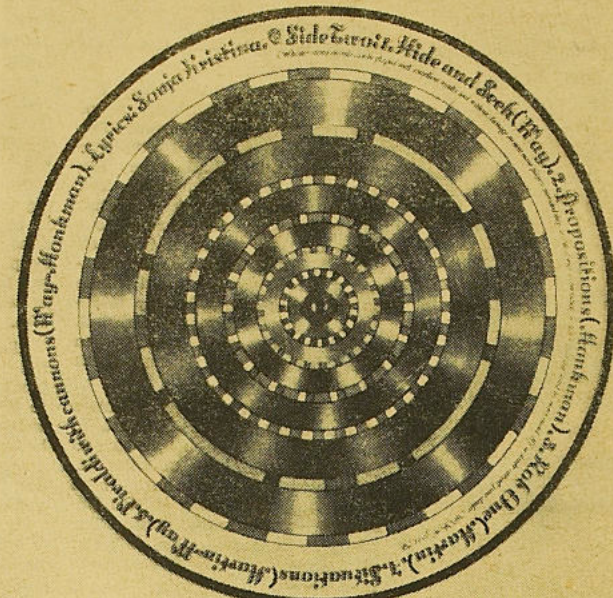
I LEFT the Town Hall on Monday night with ringing ears, a headache and a sad heart. I had just seen four of the world's most talented jazz musicians waste an hour and a half of brilliant technique.

Tony Williams, Jack Bruce, John McLaughlin and Larry Young performed four pieces which might just as well have been one for all the apparent variation in theme and solos.

They took great pleasure in complex time patterns and brilliantly executed but interminable stop-start procedures. This indulgence coupled with ridiculous over-amplification (hence the headache) served only to detract from the musical subtleties which must have been present when such an original composer as Jack Bruce is playing.

I imagine the word subtlety is non-existent in the vocabulary of Tony Williams. Technically superb but creatively uninspired he pounded us into submission with repetitive machine-gun fire punctuated by the occasional off-key vocal gambit.

Jack Bruce's bass and voice were largely obscured and the lyrics were total unrecognisable. My musical knowledge may be limited but there appeared to be no difference in the lines he sang and his bass-playing seemed orientated towards making every single note an unexpected one so that by the end they were completely predictable in their unpredictability.



Larry Young, once his amp and speaker settled down, played largely "inter-galactic" sounds created much more successfully by Pink Floyd and the only redeeming feature of the group was John McLaughlin's guitar, when it could be heard over the cacophony. Using the guitar, quite conventionally he improvised in a musically original manner, although I may be over-enthusiastic because of contrast with the technique-stifled music of the others.

I hate to say it but Lifetime are not producing the music of which one would think them capable.

JOHN HEADON

THOSE people who saw Larry Johnson at Folk Club last night saw a fine evening of blues entertainment. It was the first time, to my knowledge, that any American blues singer has appeared here, and it is not likely to be forgotten in a hurry.

The evening began with the appearance of a talented English blues duo from East Anglia, Pete Croft and Tommy Nice. They performed until the early interval and for some 20 minutes afterwards, and it was to their credit that they kept the audience interested and entertained for that length of time. They drew on a wide range of material and performed it all very competently, the harmonica of Tommy Nice being particularly good in several numbers. Some criticism could be made of the singing but the overall impression was very good.

Larry Johnson received thunderous applause for his first song, and everything else was welcomed with the same enthusiasm. It is very difficult to find words to describe adequately the performance. The strength and subtlety of his voice carried each number along with a brilliance equalled by his guitar playing.

Singing out any particular songs is difficult but his version of Leroy Carr's "How Long Blues" compared well with versions by Skip James and Jesse Fuller, to say nothing of the original.

Larry did 35 minutes more than the hour his contract demanded, and, showing no signs of tiredness, he was playing as brilliantly at the end as at the beginning. This extra time was entirely due to the tremendous reception given by the audience which was undoubtedly well deserved.

DAVE EDGAR

JOHN HEADON.

WOMEN IN REBELLION

THE postponed, lamentably ill-advertised Atkinson lecture on Women's Liberation, was given last Tuesday by Selma James, an American who was active during the McCarthy period in a way which many Americans did not appreciate, and who has as a result been resident in this country for the last 15 years. Selma James's first pamphlet on the Women's Question was written in 1963, but she makes it clear that this merely represents the latest stage in a life-long involvement. For her, Women's Liberation, which is the most recent phase in a struggle which women, as an oppressed group, have been waging for a long time now, has an important political role to play.

Her argument is based on a Marxist analysis of the situation of women in our present society. All women in Western, capitalist societies, she avers, are housewives—whether they work outside the home in addition to working inside it, or not. As such, their work is characterised by four main features. First, it is unpaid (in a society where the value of a person is measured in cash terms), and thus forces the woman to be personally dependent on someone else. Secondly, it is not social labour, and thus women are deprived of an important medium of education—that of the mutual education of human beings through their social intercourse—and of the essential experience of social rebellion. Housewives are forced to do their rebelling, if they do it at all, in the private sphere, which is bad for personal relationships and contributes nothing to the social education of women. Women's work is also in under-developed conditions, the technology of house and kitchen in no way reflecting the technical sophistication of Western society. Finally, women's work is unending, producing the occupational disease of compulsive housewifery.

The situation thus described is pre-capitalist (the family itself being a hangover from feudal society incorporated into capitalism) and is characterised by personal, non-social relationships.

In relation to the economy, women have always played the role (along with the unemployed male population) of an "industrial reserve army." This places them in an uncertain position of which they are very aware and they do not, therefore, take advantage of any opportunities to complain. The one commodity which women (in their fundamental role) produce for the market is labour power, both because they bear the children who are the raw material for the next working population, and because they are the ones who see to it that the family performs its disciplinary task of repressing the instincts of free individuals in order to meet the needs of society.

The historical development of capitalist society, Selma James argues, has deprived women of many functions which they once performed.

In pre-capitalist society, the family was the productive unit, and women played an important economic role within it. Capitalism has taken the children out of the home and put them into schools, and has transferred the scene of economic

values. The humanity of the woman has been preserved by the discrimination against her which has saved her from involvement, for instance, in the bureaucracy of the trades unions.

Speaking more specifically of the Women's Liberation Movement, Selma James pointed out that it is a movement of middle-class women, who play a distinct role in society as the wives of the men who perform the ruling functions for a ruling class too small to exercise direct power itself. The ruling class owns and regulates the means of production, while the middle class (teachers, doctors, sociologists, etc.) maintains law and order by coercing, enticing or indoctrinating the working class.

Though middle-class women have been intimately connected with this exercise of ruling functions, they have not got much out of the connection, and therefore many of them no longer want to be a party to it. The rebellion of middle-class women is a rebellion against middle-class functions, thus the liberation of the middle-class woman is part of the workers' struggle and the liberation of all people.

To achieve its aims, it is essential for the women's movement to set up and maintain a completely separate and autonomous structure. Its aim must be to destroy all institutions (which are rigid formations of social relations making it impossible for people to move out of them without threatening the whole of society) and replacing these by free association of individuals.

This might be interpreted as a call, amongst other things, for the destruction of the family; it is far more than this.

Simply to destroy the family would be to put women totally at the mercy of the state; liberation of women cannot take place without the liberation of all people from all institutions. The end of constraint in human relations will only be possible when men and women are able to meet freely on all levels.



Selma James

GOOD RESPONSE TO COLLECTION

STUDENTS from the Pakistan Society organised a street collection last Saturday to raise money for the Pakistan Disaster Fund. They collected over £600, mainly in the region of the city centre. Collections on the campus are still in progress.

The Society would like to thank everyone who contributed and also officials of the City Council who gave them almost immediate permission to hold their collections.

A concert will be held in the Great Hall on Thursday at 7 p.m. to raise more money. It is hoped that several celebrity artists will appear.

DEATH OF REFECTORY MANAGERESS

It is with regret we record the death of Mrs. Rose Dawes, evening manageress in the Refectory since 1966, on Thursday, November 19th. To the many who used the Refectory she will be greatly missed for her continual kindness, consideration and sympathy. To her many friends and her family "Redbrick" sends its deepest sympathies.

S.G.M. rejects move to staff house



At least one person found something to interest him at last week's S.G.M.

THE Special General Meeting of the Guild held on Wednesday, November 18th, in Deb. Hall, failed to pass a motion calling for an adjournment of the meeting to Staff House. About 250 people were present at the meeting and thus the meeting itself was constitutionally inquorate. Mike Terry, ex-President of the Guild, proposed the motion and the following sections were passed:

- That this General Meeting:—
- (1) Censures Guild Council for rejecting the decisions taken by the General Meeting of November 12th.
- (2) Reaffirms its decisions calling for the abolition of the U.A.A.C. and for all procedures governing selection of staff to be decided by general meetings of staff and students in each department.
- The third part of the motion, which the meeting rejected read:—
- (3) Adjourns to Staff House to promote staff-student discussions and to await the result of the meeting between the Vice-Chancellor, Guild Executive and representative of the Action for Academic Freedom Group before deciding on further action.

To some people this third part of the motion represented direct action. The "adjourns to Staff House" was regarded as a disguise for a sit-in. Keita Palmer spoke against the part of the motion claiming that the time was not right for any action such as this.

Following the General Meeting, Executive went for "discussions" with the Vice-Chancellor. As in previous weeks the Vice-Chancellor would do nothing except to state his beliefs that the decision on Mr. Atkinson's non-appointment had been taken by the properly-constituted body. Rod Playford believes there are now only two ways to take the matter of the veto further—an appeal to University Council and an appeal to the Visitor (the Queen). This second alternative involves lengthy legal procedures but is nonetheless, a rare and spectacular step to take.

Following the meeting with the Vice-Chancellor Rod Playford went to a meeting of University Council, on which he is an observer. During the meeting discussions took place on the U.A.A.C. report which basically stated that there was no need for a change in structure of the U.A.A.C. Playford wished to move that the report be rescinded but as he is only an observer on the Council it is usual to ask the chairman (the Pro-Chancellor) to move a motion on his behalf. This request was put to the Chairman who, however, refused to move the motion but noted the statement of the President of the Guild.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was called for 7 p.m. on Wednesday, November 18th, to discuss the motion passed by the "constitutionally inquorate" General Meeting. However the ludicrous situation whereby Guild Council was inquorate.

sport 1

IAN GOES IT ALONE

WHO is the University's top sportsman at the moment? If one takes the incidence of appearances on "Redbrick's" sports page as a guide, then one might be led into believing that this title belonged to Andy Maile, Dave Starling, Sheila Poog, the exiled John Simons (was that a ghost we saw in the bar last week?), or even Gra Morgan. However, if one takes achievements as our sole criteria then there can be only one candidate—Ian Hallam.

Not many "Redbrick" readers may say: "Who is Ian Hallam?" True, the exploits of this fifth-year Dental student don't often reach the pages of "Redbrick," but most avid sports followers will know Ian as the Commonwealth champion in the 4000 metres pursuit. He also added a world silver medal to his Commonwealth success, and established himself as Britain's most successful amateur track cyclist for over a decade.

Not many people outside the world of cycling had heard of Hallam before he went up to Edinburgh this summer. He was tipped for a medal by some reporters, but most thought that the reigning champion, Dave Watson (Australians), and his team-mate, Dennis Clarke, would prove too strong.

Fire Returns

He came to life at the semi-final stage and destroyed Watson's challenge over the last three laps. Nevertheless, he still recorded a slower time than the other semi-final winner, Clarke.

The final took place at 9 p.m. when dusk was already setting in. The conditions were still cold but the wind had dropped—a factor which would help the taller Hallam. This boosted the British champion, who provided by far the fastest of the week, and left the tiring Australian three-and-a-half seconds behind.

Despite winning this title, Hallam didn't receive much acclaim outside the world of cycling. Just a bare mention of the fact on T.V. and a few words in one or two newspapers. If he'd been a Belgian or Frenchman, Hallam would have been a national hero but such is the interest in cycling in Britain that Hallam's win went virtually unnoticed.

Ian didn't take long to reinforce his new-found status. If his Commonwealth performance was good (he was the only Briton to win a Gold Medal), his feats in the world

championships were even better. He was the only British cyclist to get through to the quarter-final stage. There, it was thought, his challenge must end.

At this stage he was paired with Kratzer of West Germany, who had broken the world record in winning the Olympic Gold Medal. After lagging earlier in the race, Ian drew level with a kilometre to go, and pulled clear of his opponent. His semi-final against Russia's Bykov was even closer, and Ian produced a time close to his best in winning by the slender margin of 0.2 sec.

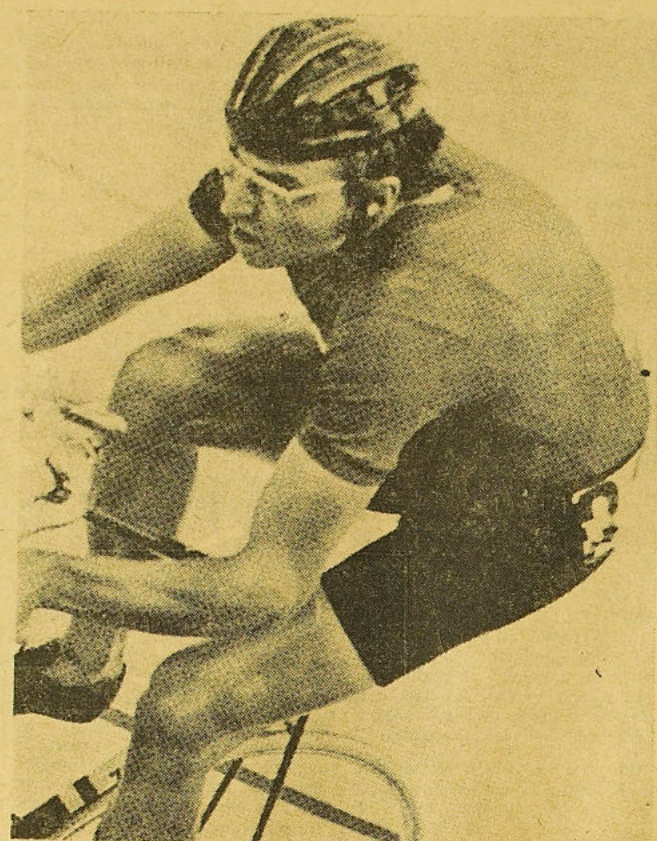
Swiss Power

In the final he faced the Swiss title holder, Xavier Kurmann. Throughout the series the champion had produced much faster times than Hallam, and seemed to have a lot in hand. The British boy put up a great fight, but eventually had to succumb to Kurmann's power. Nevertheless, reaching the final was in itself a magnificent achievement. In fact, he was the first British finalist since Norman Shiel won the title in 1958. It is perhaps significant that Shiel now coaches Ian.

Ian started race cycling at the age of 13 when he joined his present club, Beeston R.C. He came under the care of national coach Shiel in his final year as a junior at the age of 18. At the age of 19 he was runner-up in the British championship, and went to Mexico as a member of the pursuit team.

His form out there was so good that he was included in the individual pursuit, where he finished 12th. The experience was invaluable, and the year after he won the British title for the first time. The withdrawal of the British team from the European championships prevented him from gaining any further international experience.

However, this season he more than made up for this by his performance in the two bigger championships. Ian now trains every day, twice a day, in his build-up to championships. His basic training of six miles a day may not sound very much, but this consists of hard interval-type training of, for instance, 30-second efforts with one minute recovery. Anyone who has



Kurmann, World Champion at 4,000 m. Pursuit.

done this type of training will believe Ian when he says that some nights he has to be helped off his bike because of the state of exhaustion he is in.

In winter he mixes weight training, hill training and some cross-country running with his normal cycle training. His competitive season starts with road racing in May, and gradually mixes in track racing. Although he is primarily a pursuit rider, Ian also competes with considerable success in sprints, handicaps, scratch races and also road races up to 100 miles.

Off the track Ian is rather quiet and reserved—some might even

think introvert. Perhaps one needs to be an introvert to succeed in the world of British cycling, where so much is left to the individual. When he came to the University, Ian didn't find much support for race cycling, so he continued on his lonely path.

At the moment he has a lot to do in combining cycling with his dental studies. On the question of whether he might turn professional, Ian feels that the pros don't have to put much more into training than amateurs, and he may very well turn professional once he has qualified as a dentist. After all, as he says: "I've got my whole life to work as a dentist, I might as well use of my cycling ability while I'm young."

TABLE TENNIS

P.P.P. SLIP

Birmingham 11, Loughborough 4
Birmingham 6, Liverpool 9.

THE Ping Pong Power squad clinched top place in their division with an emphatic win over Loughborough and now only have the Midland play-off in order to go through into the national quarter finals.

However, prospects of progress beyond the quarters are not good because, in a friendly match, probable quarter final opponents, Liverpool, beat Birmingham 9-6.

This result is hardly surprising, since Liverpool fielded a team which included England's 10th-ranked player, Tony Clayton, who had no trouble in beating the Birmingham players.

Prior to these matches, the ladies' team beat Aston 8-1 and appear to be doing well in their division.

BRIAN MITCHELL,
pp. P.P.P.

Short Sport

SOCCER

THE University first XI continued their successful season with victories over Carnegie and Loughborough Colleges. Playing on a quagmire, Loughborough were eventually crushed by 4-0. Much credit in this game must go to the defence, which restricted the opposition to four half-chances in the whole match.

Carnegie provided more of a problem but an early goal by them was soon cancelled out by goals from Thorpe and Whibley, both laid on by Andy Maile.

The first team's playing record so far this season is very impressive and must rank as the best ever.

P	W	D	L	F	A
17	13	3	1	36	12

SAILING

BIRMINGHAM's run of five wins was ended on Saturday by Manchester, in their second away match. The University team which has demonstrated good team work Southampton, Sheffield and Wales, in a variety of boats and conditions, have demonstrated good team work throughout, and have given impressive displays both on and off the water.

Their first defeat on Saturday at Manchester came after Birmingham had convincingly beaten Wales in extreme conditions, in which our commodore showed that sheer bulk does not necessarily keep a boat upright. Defeat came in a flat calm and a breezing sunset four hours later.

In the previous match at Sheffield, the team adapted well to strange boats (though one boat proved difficult to keep afloat) and showed excellent co-ordination and tactics. The most display was put on by Ian Bressley, who showed how to come from first to third place, and, in the process, force one of the opposition to retire from the race.

MERMAIDS

I RECEIVED a scrap of paper last week with some pretty illegible hieroglyphics scrawled on it. Enquiries revealed that it was, in fact, a report of the Mermaids. It appears that these worthy gentlemen are as yet undefeated this season (the only club to enjoy this idyllic situation). Apparently the writer had promised "the boys" he would get something printed. However, as most of the article was unreadable and the rest unprintable, I couldn't do very much.

Anyway, well done Mermaids, keep it up.

A.H.

ORIENTEERING

IN spite of the absence of three of the leading lights, B.U.O.C. did better than expected at Bristol last weekend. Val Pacey was second over a 7km, two-hour Senior Ladies' course, in spite of a knee injury sustained in the early part of the race. But perhaps the most remarkable results came in the Intermediate Men's event, where Freshers Dave Pitcher and Pete Devlin came home third and fourth respectively, while Calderback 10th, apparently giving the Club the team prize.

The older hands entered the Senior Men's race, a rather rash act, which they lived to regret. The course involved 1,300ft. of climbing, including some very steep and slippery crags. Much of the course was wet, and, in places, decidedly dangerous. In the team's opinion this sort of country is unsuitable for winter events.

Jon Carr narrowly escaped running over a cliff and Geoff Bell nearly had all his hopes for the future dashed when he straddled a tree when running downhill in an over-enthusiastic manner—and he is still fuming because, after two hours of running, he was beaten by 10sec. by Jon Carr. It seems that B.U.O.C., after their early setback are on form once more.

sport 2

HOCKEY

Wet weather success(es)

DURING the past fortnight the 1st and 2nd XIs have both recorded two useful victories, and have both qualified for the U.A.U. area semi-finals. Two goals in each half of a very one-sided game against Loughborough University (when they eventually arrived 50 minutes late) were more than enough to ensure that the 1st XI collected maximum points in their U.A.U. group.

A superlative goal opened our account after 15 minutes of Brum pressure. Henry Globe, cruising up the wing just below supersonic speed, picked up a great Peter Longman through-ball, and drew the full-back before crossing to the unmarked Robin Clarke, who sportingly waited for the goalkeeper to get back to his goal before putting the ball in the top left-hand corner of the net.

A short while later John Lawrence (my-boomerang-rum-stick-went-come-back!) added a second, and thus opened his account for the season. The second half was a repeat of the first with another devastating Globe-Clarke goal, followed by a Lawrence special. The amount of effort and running displayed was quite remarkable; even Rich Williams (of W and W fame) was seen to sprint 50 yards with the ball!

The following Saturday Brum travelled to London to play Southgate 2A, where, on a saturated pitch, two Longman goals and yet another Clarke goal saw us to a 3-0 victory.

Last Wednesday, Worcestershire 'A' were held to a 1-1 draw on a Wast Hills pitch that was so wet as to bring back "happy" memories

from the penalty spot. Saltley College 1st XI provided stronger opposition than had been anticipated, but were eventually overwhelmed by a phenomenon there. A Peter Longman goal following a short corner mid-way through the second half was quickly neutralised by a hard shot past Bob Pietrowski, who looked distinctly unhappy all afternoon.

EASY FOR SECONDS

The 2nd XI had an unsettled start to the season, and the return of Andrew Herbert to the captaincy following a year's lay-off due to illness did not at first prove to be successful. However, the side is now beginning to settle down and find its true form.

Loughborough became our third U.A.U. victims in a totally one-sided game, in which only their goalkeeper prevented the necessity of a cricket scoreboard or a computer being utilised. The reason for Brum's failure to score more than three was due partly to the forwards' inability to realise where the goal was, and partly to Herbert's selfishness (offside, indeed!) in trying to keep warm. The goals were scored by Liddle, Tapp, and Her-



RUGBY

LATE ROBBERY

Birmingham University 12, Oxford University Greyhounds 13.

DESPITE the absence of "stars" Dave Starling and Stu Guthrie, the University side came very close to beating a good Greyhounds XV on Bournbrook last Wednesday. This was particularly encouraging, for the Greyhounds, the week earlier, had only gone down 11-14 to the full Oxford side.

In conditions more suited to water polo than rugby, the Boys in Blue played with much more fire, spirit and cohesion than had been seen all season. Yet it was the Oxford side that scored first with a well-taken try in the first few minutes. However, the home forwards slowly began to dominate their opposite numbers in all phases of play.

Especially noticeable was the rucking and loose play (harshly criticised last week), where all eight forwards were hunting together as a pack. Consequently the three-quarters were being provided with the ball going forward and good runs by "new" boys Pete Woodward and Alan Wright almost created tries. But it was the boot of Pete Butler that kept the University in the game by notching up two penalties to bring the half-time score to 6-8.

The whole of the second half belonged to the home side and the Greyhounds found themselves pinned on their own line throughout. However, a combination of a wet ball and a blind referee linked to prevent the almost inevitable tries from being scored, but Pete Butler was on target with two penalty attempts to make the score 12-8.

When everyone else was thinking of the hot bath and the victory rays that were to follow, the Oxford right-winger, in the last minute, took it into his head to ridicule justice by running the full length of the field, to touch down between the posts. As the conversion went over a number of the Blues were seen to shed a tear, for this was sheer robbery.

Team: D. Watkins, P. Gardner, R. White, P. Woodward, A. Wright, P. Butler, T. Pipe, P. Ebsworth, J. Bond (capt.), D. Cooper, C. Howard, S. Bastable, D. Winter, J. Suggate, D. Dodd.

LACROSSE

Miss Davies survives!

Birmingham 5, Manchester 5

THE ladies' lacrosse team managed to sustain their unbeaten W.I.V.A.B. record on Saturday by holding a particularly ferocious Manchester team to a 5-all draw.

Manchester opened the scoring with a good goal from their centre, who showed a remarkable ability at trundling through the amassed Birmingham defence in spite of repeated attempts to mash her.

Undaunted, Birmingham went on to equalise with a fiery shot from Judy Davies. It should be mentioned at this point that the turning of the match was left in the hands of Miss Davies owing to Manchester's failure to provide one. The

task was done, we like to think, without partiality, and what is more, she has lived to tell the tale. The score at half time was 2-2, the second Birmingham goal having been expertly flung from the stick of Miss Hilary York, who made her sparkling debut at the attacking end of the field this Saturday.

After a quick pep talk and a few segments of orange, we sprang back into action. Another couple of bombastic breaks by the Manchester centre left Birmingham trailing by five goals to three.

This is when the true grit of the Birmingham females came to the fore, and amid a volley of encouragement from within the ranks we went on to score a further two

goals. These last-minute gems demonstrated the obvious determination which has been so characteristic of the sadly underrated ladies' lacrosse club both in its play and in its struggle to survive as a University club.

As Birmingham's fifth goal sped into the back of the Manchester net (nearly knocking the opposing goalie's block off)—Judy Davies blew up.

Special mention should be given to Pat Blythe, the wonder goalie, whose superbly accurate "clear-outs" must be seen to be believed. The match was a triumph for the determination of Birmingham's lady lacrosse players.

Sports scene

AS this is the last "Redbrick" of term, I'd like to start by thanking all those people who have helped in producing the sports page this term. Thanks to those who have written articles and brought in photographs. In this respect I owe a special thank you to Josch, who has produced many of the new photographs which have appeared this term.

However, photographs still remain one of the big headaches in producing a well-balanced sports page. Josch can't be everywhere at once, and really I must rely on individual clubs to supply me with pictorial material. If there are any club members who wield cameras, then "Redbrick" is quite willing to supply film and develop and print the photographs.

I would much rather use new photographs than have to fall back on the old stock-photos, which have been lying in the files for donkey's years and have been used more times than I care to think about.

I would like, if possible, next term to include more feature articles on clubs or individuals. Many sports are very poorly publicised and the general public knows very little about them. Thus it is

by
ANDY HOLDEN

possible that the development of such sports is being hampered solely by the lack of publicity.

If anyone connected with so-called "minority" sports could produce articles on the sport, perhaps explaining the aims of the sport or some of the intricacies of it, I am sure that people would be interested in reading them and may even develop an interest in it.

How much do we ever read about things like kayak slaloms, petting, rock climbing, blow football or tiddly winks?

Lastly, how about some Editorial help? ... I've now edited the sports page for over a year. Perhaps it's time that new ideas were infused into the sports page. Furthermore, now that John Palmer and Gene Griffiths have gone, there is no one else left at the University who has the know-how to edit the sports page.

Derek Houghton did try for a while but since his elevation to the Chair of Master of Buzz he has departed from the "Redbrick" scene. Which reminds me to thank Dave Starling, without whom much wouldn't have been possible.

Athletic Union Executive certainly wasted no time in acting on the comments and suggestions in last week's Sports scene. On Friday two letters were sent to all club captains.

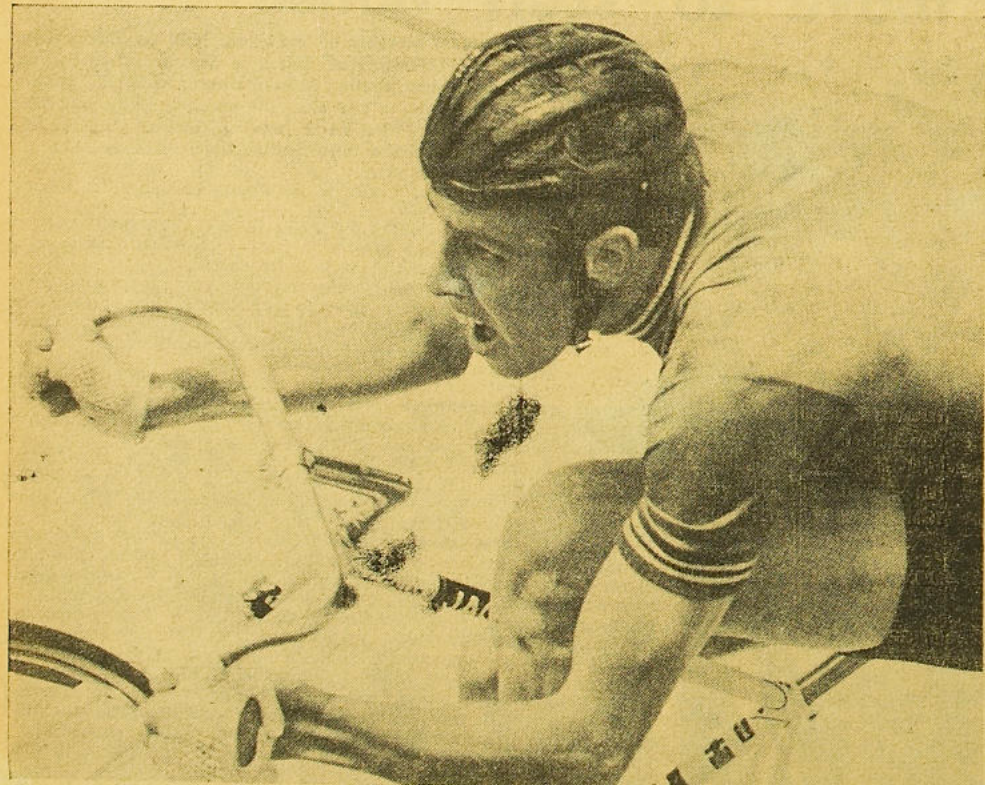
The first letter ordered all clubs to ensure that all fixtures, whether home or away, are confirmed at least seven days in advance. It also said that, should cancellations be necessary, clubs must ensure that the visiting team are notified in good time by either letter, telephone, or even, in emergencies, by telegram.

The second letter warned that any club causing trouble at away matches would have its grant withdrawn. The withdrawal might possibly be repealed, but the club would have to provide a good argument in its favour.

The letter pointed out that club captains and officials are responsible for the conduct of members of the clubs. Perhaps it might be added that in some cases the members of the club are responsible for their captain.

Unfortunately, that more or less wraps up Sports scene for this term. A term which has not been lacking in incident or action as far as sporting activity (and the activity of sportsmen) is concerned.

All that remains for me to do is to wish you what might seem a rather premature Happy Christmas. I'll be with you all in the New Year. So behave yourself over the vac, Dave — Big Brother Andy is watching.



Ian Hallam, Commonwealth Gold, World Championship Silver.



Pete Crone (left)

around

DAY-BY-DAY

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25th

Deb. Soc.: "This House believes that the first object of the artistic creator is to give pleasure to his contemporaries," Council Chamber, 7.30 p.m.

Town Hall: Organ recital by George Thalben-Ball, 1.15 p.m. Admission free. "Gay Tyrolean," 6.30 and 8.45 p.m.

Odeon, New Street: "The Beach Boys and the Flame." Prices from 15/- to 30/-.

Birmingham Settlement: Poetry for Pleasure, "The Newtowners," 8.15 p.m.

Atkinson Lecture: "Professional Control," with Clive Jenkins. Council Chamber, 1 p.m.

Film Soc.: "Go West Young Man," by Henry Hathaway, 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26th

Charity Show: In aid of the victims of East Pakistan Cyclone Disaster. Great Hall, 7 p.m., 6/-.

Israel Week: A speaker on Kibbutz. St. Francis Hall, 7.30 p.m.

Film Soc.: "Jailhouse Rock," Haworth Lecture Theatre, 7 p.m.

Town Hall: C.B.S.O., Louis Fremaux and Sheila Armstrong. Pieces by Smetana, Ravel and John McCabe. Prices 5/- to 18/-. 7.30 p.m.

Jazz: Artesian Hall Stompers, White Horse Cellars, 8.30 p.m.

Saint Francis Hall: Celebration of Berkeley Free Church, Freedom Meal, 1.10 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27th

Town Hall: Family, 7.45 p.m. Tickets 10/- to 20/-.

Israel Week: Mr. Joshua Palman, Hillel House, 8 p.m.

Blonde on Blonde: plus disco, Aston.

Jazz: Birmingham Arms, Moat Row, Salutation Stomp Jazz Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28th

Events/Geology Disco: Founder's Room, 8 p.m., 2/6.

Aston: "Impact" disco, 8 p.m.

Jazz: Old Crown, Digbeth, Eagle Jazz Band, 8 p.m.

Birmingham Chamber Music Society: The Goldsbrough Ensemble, City Art Gallery, 7.15 p.m.

Concert: Margaret Wharam Choir plus Orchestra da Camera, Carrs Lane Church Centre, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOV. 29th

Sunday Film: "The Ipcress File," Debating Hall, 2/6, 7 p.m.

Disco: High Hall, 1/-, 8 p.m.

MONDAY, NOV. 30th

Town Hall: Edwin Hawkins Singers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2nd

Concert: Pieces by Brahms, Poulenc and Schubert. Gervase de Peyer, Ilse Wolf, Lamar Crowson. Barber Institute, 8 p.m.

Deb. Soc.: "This House finds that maxi men prefer mini skirts." Council Chamber, 7.30 p.m.

CINEMA

Jacey: Starts Sunday, Marty Feldman, "Every Home Should Have One." Marianne Faithfull, "Girl on a Motorcycle," 7.5 p.m.
Next week: Ingrid Bergmann, "The Cactus Flower," "The Wrong Box."

Odeon, New Street: "Hello, Goodbye." "Prudence and the Pill."
Next week: "The Mind of Mr. Soames," "Liberation of L. P. Jones."

ABC, New Street: "Z," "The Competitors."

ABC, Selly Oak: "Battle of Britain," 6.25 p.m.
Next week: "Vampire Lovers."

Futurist: "Don't look Back," Bob Dylan. "Monterey Pop," Who, Canned Heat, Jefferson Airplane. One-day showing, afternoon 2 p.m., evening 7 p.m., December 9th. Tickets 9s. and 8s.

GALLERIES

Compendium: Paul Donovan (Wood Sculpture), Geoff Yeoman (Painting), Audrey Smith (Line Drawing).

Ikon: Until December 5th—Dave Kelly, One-Man Show.

City Art Gallery: Blake and his Circle, until Nov. 29th.

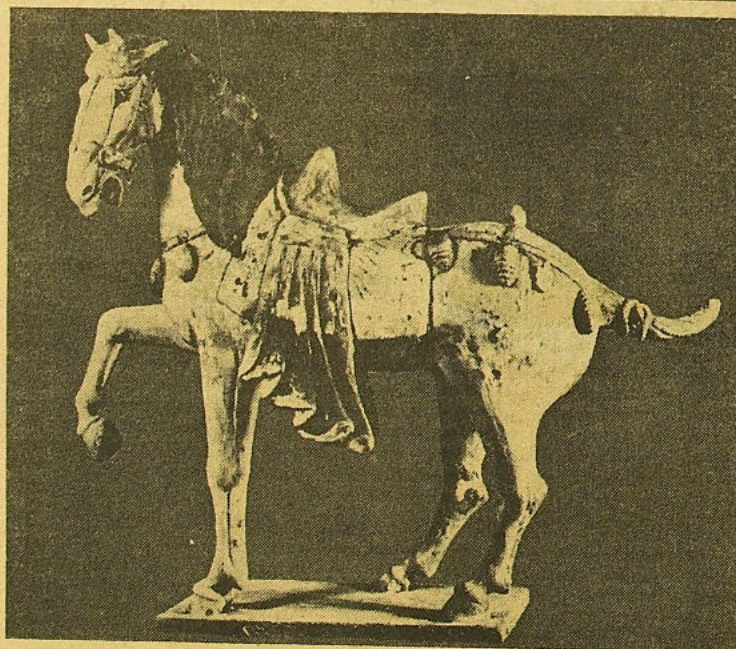
The Mount Trust Collection of Chinese Art, until Feb. 28th.

THEATRE

Birmingham Repertory Theatre: 25th-4th Dec. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 7.15 p.m.

Midland Arts Centre: 24th-28th, "Beggar's Opera" and "The Tin Soldier," "The Emperor's New Clothes."

Alexandra Theatre: Wednesday 25th, 2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m., Dvorak Variations, Scheherazade and Etudes. Thursday until 28th Don Quixote. November 30th for one week, "Oh Clarence," by John Chapman.



The Mount Trust Collection, City Art Gallery



Roger Chapman (Family), Town Hall, Friday.