

Rhodesia files prompt link crisis

Direct action against the University will be proposed to a General Meeting of the Guild at 1.15 today on the issues of political files and links with Rhodesia.

This follows the recent exposure of spying on staff and students by Warwick University authorities, and yesterday's revelations about Birmingham University's appeasement policy towards the Smith régime.

The motion also calls for the withdrawal of injunctions on students at other universities and an end to secrecy in the administration of the University.

The amendment calling for the severance of links with the Medical School of University College, Rhodesia, will be proposed by Ray Osborne, a medic who has been concerned with this issue for some time. It was precipitated by the publication yesterday of a startling dossier

—files found at Warwick, concerning British involvement in Rhodesia.

From these documents it is clear that the authorities have pursued policies which have fundamentally compromised the principles of a multi-racial college. They show that the Council of U.C.R. has bowed

to the pressure of the illegal government in Salisbury to increase racial segregation in the teaching hospital at Harari, and to curtail the "Africanisation" policy of Professor Miller, formerly Principal of U.C.R. Sir Douglas Logan, Principal of London University, said in one letter:—

"My own view is that, if only Miller keeps his mouth shut, the status quo can be maintained without difficulty until we see that outcome of the proposed constitutional referendum."

The document also proves that Dr. Brockie Hunter misled students at a symposium in the Medical School last November. Reaction for both staff and students has been predictably swift; a meeting of non-professional staff expressed sympathy for the proposals put forward for the general meeting.

One part of the motion calls for the immediate occupation of the Aston-Webb building, though it is expected that there will be considerable opposition to this proposal.

"Rhodesia" and the Med. School: What the files mean—Centre pages.

The disorganisation of the event is believed to be in part due to the late arrival of the ring, delaying in turn the finalising of the seating arrangements not finished till seven. Another factor is believed to be the late arrival of the stewards, who had been erroneously instructed to take in all tickets, throwing the seating plans into complete disorder.

Many people are believed to have come in free during the first rush. One of the organisers said: "We agreed to organise tickets and seating, but not to hold back a 400-strong crowd by ourselves."

The wrestling itself was disappointing after last year's event. There were four bouts, including men's and women's tag matches, and also a boxing match during which the ring became piled high with rolled paper to demonstrate the audience's disapproval. The most popular character was The Ghoul, who received long and varied encores — especially during the appearance of Caroline, the infamous, exotic but somewhat flabby stripper.

Chaos at wrestling

THERE was almost complete chaos at the Students' Bedlam event on Monday night when a 400-strong crowd forced its way into the Debating Hall. In the absence of stewards, two students held back the crowd for half an hour but were eventually thrown bodily aside as the mass of people swarmed through the doors in a sudden inrush. One organiser was hit and cut on the face, another was thrown to the floor and lost over £5 in the scuffle.

TAE KWON DO FOR UNION

ON Thursday, March 19th at 7.30 p.m. the first large scale demonstration of Tae kwon Do ever to be staged in the British Isles will take place in the Debating Hall of the Students' Union. Twenty Black Belt experts from the Armed Forces will converge on the University, led by the famous Rhee Ki Ha, one of the world's top self defence and T.K.D. experts. They will bring with them the paraphernalia of tiles, plank, house bricks, and hardwood.

For over two hours the destructive power of the experts' feet, hands and foreheads will be unleashed on the materials: two-inch thicknesses of plank will be held 10-feet high and in flying leaps will be disintegrated with devastating front kicks. Twenty tiles at a time will be butted into fragments. The experts will also stage free fights, exhibiting the use of their skill against armed opponents and demonstrating noisily some of the more lethal blows and moves in a blur of spectacular high kicks, leaps and hand slashing, only to be rivalled in the Action Comics of Batman and Thor. The blows from feet and fists stop inches away from their targets.

"Withdraw Grant" say Councillors

Birmingham City Councillors said yesterday that their £20,000 grant to the University should be stopped as a result of the Treteaux Libres' performance during the Drama Festival

The performance was, they said, a disgusting display which ordinary people didn't want to see.

During their performance, the group simulated various sexual activities on stage.

Yesterday, Barry Russel, Treteaux Libres' manager, said: "A judgment on the artistic merits of this performance that is based entirely on facts related in a short

newspaper article is, in our opinion, as valid as the attempted assessment of a man's morals from knowing that he has a penis. To rectify this lack of first-hand knowledge, we would be happy to perform our play in the Council Chamber, given adequate heating.

A member of Soc. Soc. commented: "If the Council did withdraw its grant, the six City Councillors would then be thrown off University Council."

EMERGENCY GENERAL MEETING OF THE GUILD

CONCOURSE LOUNGE, 1.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4th

To discuss Political Files and Links with Rhodesia

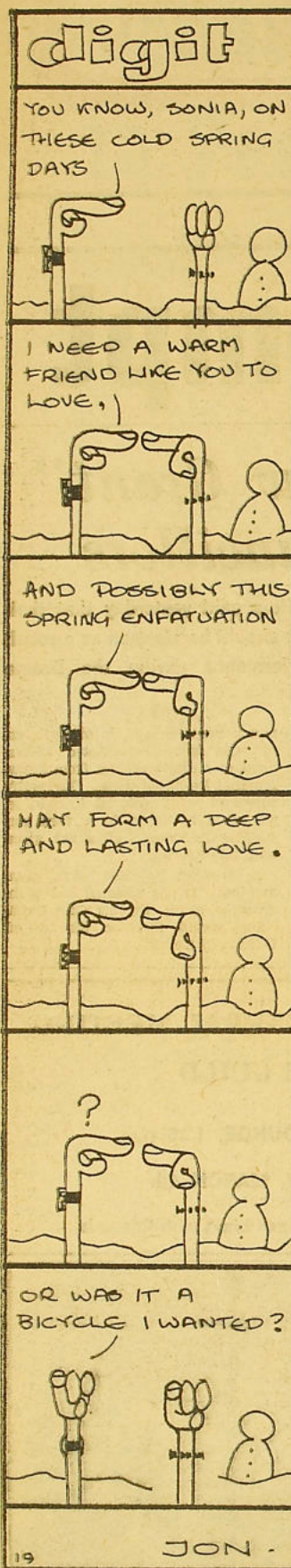


No holds barred in last Saturday's Raft Race, held in aid of Festival.

EXTRA

Universities and Secret Files
—Special Redbrick Feature P. 7-10
Latest News from British Universities

etcetera looks at the drama festival



personal

TO about sixty beautiful people: My speech on Saturday was a trifle incoherent—but what I meant to say was, I'm being reborn(!) and you're helping—I'm very very happy. Thank you all for being there.—Love, Louise X.

BRAND NEW, unused LPs at 30/-: e.g. "Let It Bleed", "Abbey Road", Simon and Garfunkel. Also C.T.A. double LP, 32/6.—Martin Lowe, c/o pigeonholes.

B.U.N.A.C. R.G.M., plus wine and cheese, Tuesday, March 10th, in Mason Lounge, Arts Block, starting at 8.30 p.m. Admittance by membership card only.

Let's all do the Fascist Rag

THE Cologne Drama Group, angered by the news story in last week's "Redbrick" were quick to hit back. On their first (and last) night, they denounced the newspaper as a "Fascist Rag" and suggested the instigation of a "Neutral Campus Journal."

Their Act lasted 30 minutes and involved a flagellation scene. After the performance records were played and the audience mingled freely. One male student stripped naked and danced and joints were handed among the audience. Several walked out after the half hour angrily demanding their money back and the Rev. David Hart, Chaplain of the Guild, remarked: "The whole thing was inconsequential. It means nothing to me. This was not drama."

No secrecy

THE Cologne students and director of G.T.G. stated that they were not concerned over photographs being taken of their Act on Wednesday. Festival's attitude was different: "We do not want photographs of the Act, it could do untold damage," said one member of Festival on Wednesday. Several students hit back stating this view was totally opposed to the present vein of student thought directed against campus secrecy.

"It seems an odd paradox that students should fight to uncover secrecy in the University administration and at the very same time impose secrecy in their own institution," complained one student.

The Publicity Chairman of Festival explained, "We do not want to show the public these scenes."

Asked whether he thought that the view conflicted with student aims over secrecy, he said: "I think that the President of the Guild stands for a minority and Festival's wishes should be respected."

Space for R & J

AT Saturday's performance of "Romeo and Juliet," there was an agreement between Festival and Les Treteaux Libres that no more than 164 people would be admitted to the hall because of the necessity for large areas of open space.

Considerably more than this number were allowed in and about 80 people were ultimately turned away. Some had tickets. Said Barry Russel, "As a result I revoked the agreement we made with Festival and the next night we performed under the auspices of G.T.G. This turned out to be far more satisfactory and we received 90 per cent of the takings."

"I REALISE that what we are doing is potentially dangerous," said one of Les Treteaux Libres Group after performing "Requiem for Romeo and Juliet" on Sunday.

The Act showed the oppression of the qualities of love by society and involved extreme emotional tension. There were scenes of violence, simulated sexual intercourse, castration and self-abuse. "When we performed in France recently several members of the audience collapsed. We realise that we are literally playing with dynamite and that there could be serious effects for anyone who saw our plays who had an unstable mind. It takes a lot out of us both physically and emotionally with all the screaming, violence and sex, but we believe that we have a lasting impact."

"We take our acting seriously and live like a tribe. We rely a lot on meditation and yoga and occasionally on drugs."

Bad deal

BARRY RUSSEL, the Manager of Treteaux Libres, the Group that performed the highly successful "Quo Vadis" and "Requiem for Romeo and Juliet," told me before leaving on Monday of his disappointment over the treatment his group had received: "I cannot understand Festival's willingness to

prevent us from eating and living decently."

He was referring to the fact that each member of the Group was given an allowance of 7/- a day. "This was all we had to live on. We bought things like carrots from the market every day. I believe that to a certain extent the views and ideals of the Group were exploited by Festival."

In addition to the allowance Russel negotiated terms in which the Group received 60 per cent of the takings at each performance.

"As a result we will be out of pocket. We have not had enough to pay for our fares. We were forced into a last-minute deal by the Festival Treasurer. I do not think these terms were either equitable or fair and consequently I would rather not return again under the auspices of Festival."

Treteaux Libres - a personal response

THE great thing about Treteaux Libres is that they demand a honest, subjective response. There's nothing you can do to get away from them. Their shows are total experiences in the sense that if you walk out half-way through you walk out frustrated. If you stay, the emotional faculties they expose or attack will have achieved a kind of fulfilment, realisation or disruption.

Treteaux Libres make you look at yourself by facing them, bearing them out. It is not easy to be indifferent to them, to their ideas or to their presentation of those ideas. One can react with or against them on any level. They let you. They want you to. Continental audiences beat them up, British audiences like to be more reserved, but still the reaction is there. They force you to accept the possibilities of your own freedom.

It is impossible to discuss Treteaux objectively. There is a theatre of response—emotional, spiritual, intellectual, when they are working, in theatrical terms, the three levels of response are indi-

visible. We saw it happening on Friday night at "Quo Vadis."

The arguments against their theatre are made solely on an intellectual level. Spiritually and emotionally any rejection is contained by the performance. Their theatrical performance fails when they split heart and head, they succeed when they make them inseparable.

Their plays are plays about contact, about personal relationships, "Sans relations il n'y a pas de vie. Je comprends la vie par mes relations. Je comprends mes relations par l'amour." ("Quo Vadis"). They say decide for yourself, know yourself, there are other people in the world. Open. Trust. Celebrate. They sign their letters Paix Forcé. "Requiem pour Romeo et Juliette," destroys where "Quo Vadis" builds. "Requiem" accepts that openness, trust, celebration are luxuries. Withdrawal, shame, guilt are facts of life. The two plays fight each other as Treteaux ask that we should fight ourselves.

Treteaux ask us to strive for individual revolution—but to understand our problems not necessarily overcome them.

"Quo Vadis" sublimates aggression. Purges you religiously. The more you say no, the more the chances are you will be saying yes ultimately. Darkness—void—horror—repulsion—individual crisis—they build from nothing—comprehension—realisation—love—rebirth.

IF NOT?

"Requiem pour Romeo et Juliette" starts by an expression of perfection—a nearness to absolute beauty. Time is suspended. You accept. You admire. The peace, the timelessness is disrupted by reality. Obviously a member of the audience cannot fully accept a member of the cast. People don't behave like that. "Requiem" is no longer set in Paradise. You, being mortal, have made Treteaux mortal.

You have destroyed Romeo and Juliet. Your guilt and shame are part of the performance. You celebrate your complicity by taking communion. You let them walk over you.

Treteaux like to perform "Requiem" after "Quo Vadis" but remember that "Quo Vadis" exists after you have seen "Requiem." Remember the artificiality of Cologne's "celebrations." Find your own balance between "Quo Vadis" and "Requiem pour Romeo et Juliette." Know yourself.

Events this week

MUSIC

Thursday, 5th: GEORGIE FAME, ALAN PRICE. Festival Dance—Mayfair Suite, Bull Ring. Friday, 6th: JOHN CADMAN, Guitar Recital—Lecture Hall, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery. Saturday, 7th: HUMBLE PIE, Mothers. Sunday, 8th: PINK FLOYD, Mothers. Tuesday, 10th: LOVE, COLOSSEUM, Town Hall.

FILMS

Le Depart/Bicycle Thieves. Jacey, Station Street (reviewed). Bonnie and Clyde/Bullitt. A.B.C., New St. (reviewed). On Her Majesty's Secret Service. Odeon, New Street (reviewed). Goodbye Mr. Chips. A.B.C. Cinerama (reviewed). Nightmare in Wax/Blood of Dracula's Castle. —Futurist. Hello, Dolly—Gaumont. The Sound of Music—Scala. The Subject is Sex/1,001 Ways to Love (?) Cinephone. Little Caesar. B.U.F.C., Thursday, 7.00. Cold Days. B.U.F.C., Monday, 7.00. Vindiana (Bunuel) Arts Lab., Friday, 11.30. The Tall Men—Union, Sunday, 7.00.

RADIO

I'm sorry I'll read that again.—Sunday, Tuesday.

THEATRE

Hamlet—Birmingham Rep.

NEXT WEEK

Monday, 16th—EDWIN HAWKINS SINGERS, Digbeth. Spring and Port Wine—ABC, New Street. Therese and Isabelle—Futurist.

What the papers say

DEAR SIR,—Over the past couple of weeks, student activity has once again hit the national Press headlines with respect to the row about confidential files which has affected Warwick, Oxford, Sussex, Southampton and Manchester.

I daresay many students on this campus feel strongly about this matter, even to the extent of actively demonstrating their views in public.

However, I'd like to draw the attention of all students to the editorial comments to be found in the national papers which I feel present a clear warning to those of us who feel called to toe the militant line in the mode of direct action.

The Press argues that students can be justified in their efforts to

ensure that no political judgments enter into the assessment of any given student by the University Authorities, and says that "this is a legitimate argument on behalf of the students." BUT that it is "an argument now being brought unnecessarily into contempt by the direct action groups, who urge others to break into university

academic ways in which the two groups (now becoming more and more alienated) shared interests and pursuits.

The magazine was not always a success, of course. The onus of producing it always fell heavily on its editor, Peter Davidson of the English Department, and it occasioned a (perhaps natural) bias towards English studies. The Editorial board seemed perhaps more concerned to produce a magazine which was "representative" than to produce something which would command a large audience. In this way, the undergraduate audience remained largely untapped, as did its talents.

But there were issues which included a remarkable standard of writing and, one would have thought, of interest to a large section of the campus, particularly the Creative Writing issue last year. The main problem seemed to be that, as in Union publications like "Mermaid," it relied on contributors

buildings and appropriate documents which are and must be, confidential."

I plead with any student who feels so committed to the "students' cause" as to take up action on behalf of those of us whom he refers to as being disinterested, apathetic, reactionary... to heed these final words of wisdom:

"Any student in the land is entitled to stand up publicly and to assert that the governing body of any university is inept, corrupt, reactionary or plain stupid. What such students are not entitled to do is to incite others to violence."

Yours sincerely,
DAVID TOWERS,
Med. III.

letters

Support for 'Alta'

DEAR SIR,—I was very disappointed to read in "Redbrick" last week that the University does not see fit to finance "Alta" any further. It is a great pity that yet another outlet for the writers in this University has been stopped. "Alta" has been one of the only means of inter-departmental communication outside the administrative, political level, which should have been of interest to students and staff equally; it could have been a binding factor which showed the

willing to spend a large amount of time and creative energy on producing something from which they gained only philanthropic pleasure, a small audience and their name in print. This was obviously a disadvantage when its writers could command some recognition from writers in their own field through external outlets.

There should be a place in this University for "Alta." I cannot help feeling that if it were connected with science or technology the money would be forthcoming. But in a University where the Arts are grossly overshadowed, resulting in cramped space and lack of money for research facilities, perhaps this should be expected. Maybe that long free drop from the top of the Arts Commerce tower is a gentle hint that we're not really wanted round here any longer.

Yours,
MAXINE LINNELL,
English III.

The question of justification

DEAR SIR,—I feel I must comment about the affair at Warwick about political files on students. Most liberal-minded people would agree that such information on political activity is irrelevant and monstrous, but the whole affair has been handled very distastefully by both parties. I'm not totally convinced that it's always the university authorities that are wrong in these cases, students have a remarkable aptitude for believing it is they who are always right when involved like this.

At this university, leaflets were handed out and "Redbrick" ran an editorial both crying out for liberty and justice. Quite right! Let me quote from the blue leaflet:

"It is clear that files of this nature are contrary to the laws of natural justice and to the moral code of a free society."

But everybody has totally missed out on the fact that breaking and entering into a private office and then breaking open a private filing cabinet is much more contrary to the moral codes and natural laws of our society.

Further, I bet that the students didn't even know, a priori, that the files were there, they just thought they'd have a quick pry while they could.

Hypocrisy? Yes, the end does not justify the means, if we are to show the authorities how to live, how to live democratically, we must put ourselves above question.

Are we going to solve all our problems in life by demanding this and that within 48 hours in a menacing fashion?

By all means question the existence of political information. As said before, such files are unreliable and should be questioned. But let's accept the answer given without demanding to see what are after all, private files. If we are not adult enough to trust each other we are never going to achieve anything in life.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER GREEN,
Physics (Postgrad.).

In the case of Warwick, the students were occupying the offices on the question of their control of social facilities when one of the "secret" documents was spotted lying on a desk. This prompted the action of breaking into the files. Whilst they did not have "a priori" knowledge, they had therefore strong evidence.—EDITOR.

JOHN SLENNINGFORD.



Scenes at last Tuesday's anti-Apartheid demonstration when one student was detained by police. The occasion was the talks on trade with South Africa at the Mayfair Suite. Above, two solitary policemen wait for demonstrators to arrive. Below: police use some "persuasion" on students.



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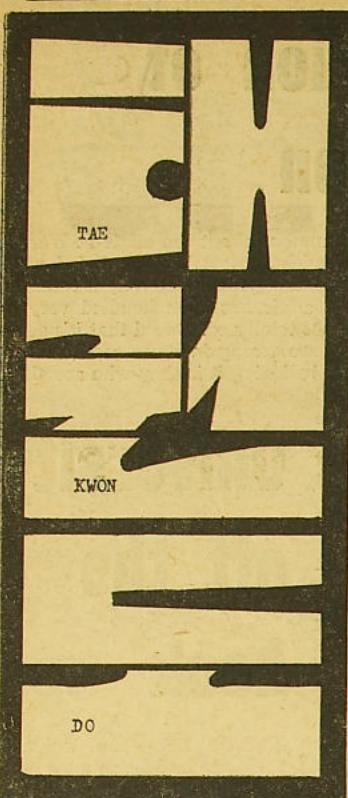
FOR INTRODUCTION NOTES CONTACT:
Rodney Watts, via The Union P.H. or
Dept. of Medical Biochemistry

Opportunities exist for research in THEORETICAL and EXPERIMENTAL NUCLEAR REACTOR PHYSICS, TURBULENCE and HEAT TRANSFER in the Nuclear Engineering department of Queen Mary College (University of London), Mile End Road, London, E.1. Science Research Council awards may be available to suitably qualified applicants. A one year M.Sc. course in nuclear reactor science and engineering is also offered. Enquiries to the Secretary please.

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THE KOREAN ART OF SELF-DEFENCE TO BE DEMONSTRATED IN THE UNIVERSITY ON MARCH 19TH. WRITTEN BY BYUNG WON PARK. PHOTO BY TAN TAI HUA.

THE University is soon to see its first ever demonstration of Tae Kwon Do. What is the Tae Kwon Do?

Put simply, it is probably the most dangerous and effective form of self defence ever developed. Translated from Korean, Tae means to jump or kick with the foot; Kwon, to smash with hands or fist; Do means art or method. T.K.D. is the technique of unarmed combat involving the skilled application of punches, strikes, kicks, blocks, dodges and interceptions with bare hands, arms and feet, to the rapid destruction of the moving opponent.

The art was originally developed in Korea about 1,300 years ago, when it enabled a relatively small kingdom to conquer and unify the whole peninsula. The sport is still native to Korea but has spread all over the world.

T.K.D., in many ways, resembles similar Oriental fighting systems, such as Karate and Aikido, but it distinguishes itself not only in the greater complexity and skill of the movements, but also on the sheer power it confers on the adept. Ancient Korean warriors trained in T.K.D. were able to unseat armed horsemen with a flying kick, a feat which is today used in spectacular displays of sheer destructive force.

OPPONENT'S BODY

The present form of T.K.D. was perfected in the Republic of Korea in order to develop a powerful and effective Army. Not only is it compulsory training for the Korean soldier but there are over two million practising T.K.D. students in the country.

The sport was introduced into Britain in 1967 and is based in Coventry with clubs in Doncaster, Derby, Cardiff, Barry and, since this is a military art, there are many clubs belonging to the Royal Air Forces. The United Kingdom T.K.D. Association was inaugurated in May 1968, and has as its President Sir William Teeling, M.P.

Like Karate, T.K.D. depends on extremely fast movements and the concentration of force through the edge of the hands and the fist to a small part of the opponents' body.

To increase the force an opposing part of the body is jerked sharply back. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

The grading for belts is divided into four parts; the pattern, exten-

sively complicated series of moves; free sparring events, where the blows stop instantly before reaching the vital spot, and finally, the candidate must prove his destructive capabilities.

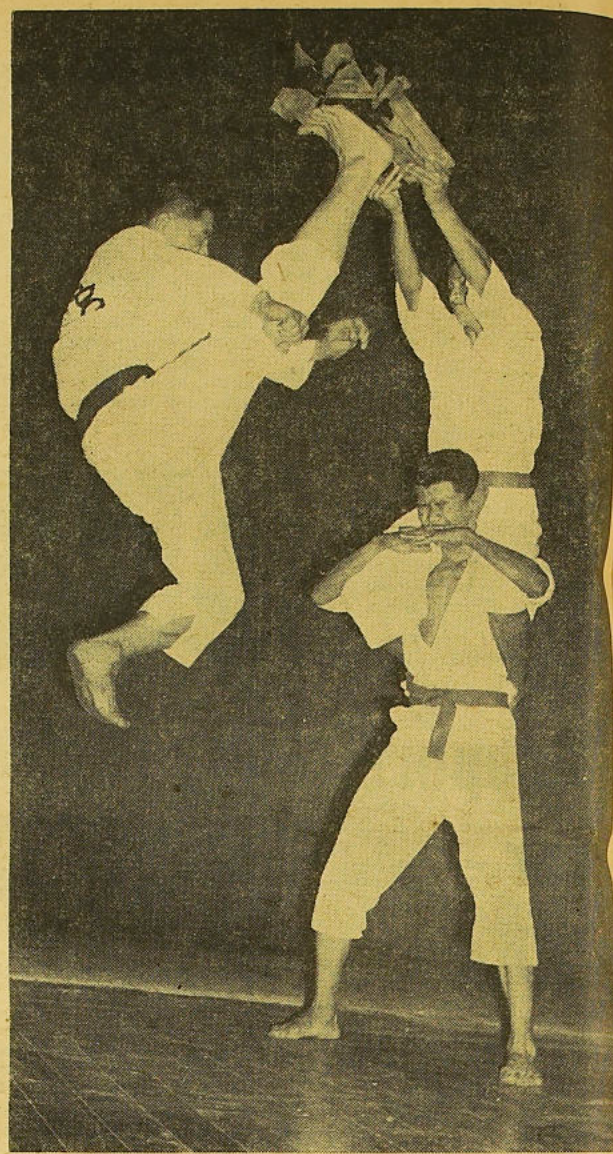
"The candidates for 1st Degree Black Belt had to punch 10 tiles with the forefist, break a house-brick using the knife hand, side-kick two inches of wood at a height of 4ft. and break two inches of wood with a turning kick at the same height. For the 2nd Degree the candidates were expected to break two inches of wood with a flying side-kick and with a flying turning kick at a height of 6ft.

Then the candidates chose one more feat to attempt. Amongst those chosen at this grading were four directional destruction using elbow, front kick, side kick, knife hand and twin destruction using left foot; turning kick breaking 2in. of wood followed immediately after a 360 degree turn by a reverse turning hook through two inches of wood with the right heel.

Finally the candidates have to write a thesis on their responsibilities on gaining the Black Belt and produce references from responsible bodies such as the police.

To anyone who has never seen a T.K.D. demonstration, the sheer power and destructive force exhibited cannot be imagined. An expert will leap up to 10ft in the air and break with his feet a thick wad of tiles or a pile of bricks with his fist. One of the most renowned feats of the T.K.D. expert is the fragmentation of up to 20 tiles with the forehead.

But T.K.D. is more than a mere method of self-defence, more than sensational demonstrations. It is, in fact, a strict self-imposed discipline, a complete way of life perhaps comparable in its effect to the tranquility of Zen Buddhism.



A Tae Kwon Do expert smashes bricks held nine feet in the air—an art developed from unseating armed horsemen.

IS GOD AN OBLONG BLUR?

NEIL MORTENSEN

Sir Richard Gregory, sometime editor of "Nature," wrote as his own epitaph:

"My grandfather preached the Gospel of Christ, My father preached the Gospel of Socialism, I preach the Gospel of Science."

In the last two articles we have seen how the gospels of social change and science as complete answers to the human situation have been found wanting. We saw modern man's dilemma: trying to reconcile his "personalness" with a universe he thinks is impersonal. The alternative possibility was brought up, namely that the universe is intrinsically personal, the product of Personality (i.e.: an Infinite-Personal God).

However, we saw how a 'God' hypothesis must be verified in our three-dimensional earthly experience. That is, if there is a God he must show himself to us. For all man knows on his own, God might be a pale oblong blur. The question must now be asked, in spite of all our misgivings and prejudices, "As we look at human history and the philosophies and religions of

man, is there any evidence that this has ever happened?"

The first look brings an answer of "Yes... possibly," for as we examine the thoughts of men through the ages we see two elements almost invariably present. First, an understanding that there is more to life than mere existence, that man is meant to have meaning; second, the presence of remarkably

uniform ideas about right and wrong, along with an admittance of failure to keep that moral code. Now, either this longing for significance and ability to make moral decisions are the product of chance development (in which case they should be bred out of the race as quickly as possible, because they produce great frustration and a sense of real failure) or they have a basis in reality and are the results of being made truly personal, and going against the moral character of the one who made us.

However, as we look at history a second time, one figure commands our attention. As Professor C. S. Lewis points out, here was a man who turned up among a culture of rabid monotheists and went about "talking as if he was God." He claimed to forgive sins. He claimed He had always existed. He said he was coming to judge the world at the end of time.

"Now let us get this clear. Among Pantheists, like the Indians, anyone might say that he was a part of God, or one with God; there would be nothing very odd about it. But this man, since he was a Jew, could not mean that kind of God. God, in their language, meant the Being outside the world Who had made it and was infinitely different from anything else. And when you have grasped that, you will see that what this man said was, quite simply, the most shocking thing that has ever been uttered by human lips..."

"I am trying here to prevent anyone saying the really foolish thing that people often say about him: 'I'm ready to accept Jesus as a great moral teacher, but I don't accept His claim to be God.' That

is the one thing we must not say. A man who was merely a man and said the sort of things Jesus said would not be a great moral teacher. He would either be a lunatic—on a level with the man who says he is a poached egg—or else he would be the Devil of Hell. You must make your choice. Either this man was, and is, the Son of God; or else a madman or something worse."

Indeed, if Jesus was who he claimed to be, we can answer the question, "Has God shown Himself in our world?" with an unqualified "Yes!"

I am suggesting that the answer to man's dilemma may be to turn the full circle of the epitaph above and look again at Christ. Don't stop here, think a moment—not of the institutions of organised Christianity that have fossilised and

revelation in history of a personal God as Jesus Christ is profoundly and logically consistent with what we know of man and the universe.

But, how can we know that this is the truth? What sort of evidence does it have to back it up? How was Christ's claim different from those of all the other would-be messiahs or history?

The crux of the matter is this: After the physical and mental destruction of crucifixion he was buried. However, history affirms the fact that he came to life again, was resurrected. We need to be aware of the significance this has. If someone has come back from death and is alive today, this verifies his authority, this authenticates his claims.

It would take some pages to write out an exhaustive study of the evi-

PART 3 OF 'THE GREAT ESCAPE'

hardened so much that most of the truth has been squeezed out, nor the countless men who have claimed to be Christians and denied it with their lives, but of the historical figure of Jesus of Nazareth, standing at the pivot point of earth history.

This is a most difficult move for modern man to make, for it seems to be a step backwards, rather than a progression. We have "come of age." We are "beyond that sort of consideration." Why such violent prejudice? I feel that it is because, as Bertrand Russell pointed out, "Any logically coherent body of doctrine is sure to be in part painful and contrary to current prejudice."

As I have written to show, the

dence for the resurrection, but the event itself invites you to verify it. Examine the historical evidence and try to determine whether it is contemporary, honest, and convincing—and whether or not it is susceptible to any naturalistic interpretation. It is too important to dismiss without consideration. It is rather like letting the baby out with the bath-water. Fine, you reject the mess that men have made in following him and twisting what he has said to justify their corrupt societies, but that does not invalidate his claims.

Look again at the one who said he was Truth, and claimed to be the only answer to man's dilemma. To ignore available information is to commit intellectual suicide.

A 'REDBRICK' SPECIAL NEWS FEATURE ASSESSING THE NATIONAL STUDENT SITUATION AT THIS MOMENT...

Centre Pages: latest news from the campuses. From Birmingham, the Rhodesian issue and a review of our position.

Page 8: the Leftist view of students' action.

Edinburgh, Southampton, Manchester, Keele, Swansea, Aston etc.

Faced with a resurgent student movement, the Minister of Education has been forced to back student demands against political victimisation which has been proved at Warwick. Even trade union 'lefts' like Scanlon and the President of N.U.S. have been forced to make supporting noises to protect their left cover. From the point of view of the broad student 'left,' 'Redbrick' examined the situation.

The Press has been full of student protest now for more than two weeks. The movement is once again in full swing and this time at a much higher level than before. Where in 1968 students were chasing up the blind alley of representation, they have now found spontaneously that there are more important issues at stake on the campus.

In 1968 we saw in this country the awakening of a student movement which had remained quiescent for almost 30 years. The issue which rallied masses of students into Great Halls and Administration buildings then was the implementation and elaboration of the representation which had been offered by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals in collaboration with the N.U.S.

From the point of view of the Vice-Chancellors the concessions which were offered were intended to prevent a situation arising in this country similar to that which had happened in France in May of that year. What they did not count on was the level of frustration of students in this country. What happened was that students hurled themselves on the opportunity for a fight and, because they lacked experience of struggle, they chose the Vice-Chancellors' ground for battle. Although the fight was intense and threw up a passing interest in a national student movement (R.S.S.F.), students soon realised that representation offered them responsibility without power. While students felt a part of the decisions of the committees on which they sat they had no real power over the decisions which were made.

This in turn led to a renewed frustration which first manifested itself in the occupation of the Appointments Board at Edinburgh. Here, however, the parallel with 1968 breaks down. What '68 had produced more than anything else was a group of experienced militants capable of understanding the issues which faced the student movement at each stage of struggle. What these people discovered from the Edinburgh action was that the question of political repression on the campus could

be raised in an extremely concrete and forceful way.

In the past it had been a commonplace for extreme militants to talk of the University in terms of its direct connection with the state apparatus. Indeed they had even tried to publicise government admissions that Home Office spies were present at every University in the country. What arose from the Edinburgh occupation was the possibility of making political repression an issue of immediate concern to the mass of students.

It was on the basis of this lesson

tical affiliations of the University out of the realm of propaganda and into popular direct mass action.

The demand that files and committees should be opened has therefore spread all over the country.

The organisational form by which this has happened is described in an article on the back page of this supplement but the spread is quite evident.

One should not imagine, however, that this demand in itself encompasses the limits of the present movement. The demand for open books has for years been a central demand of the left in the Labour movement. The reason that left industrial militants have accepted this demand is that they see it as leading inevitably to others.

The purest form of this progression was seen at Warwick where, as soon as the files had been opened, the demand went out for student control of hiring of staff and admission of students.

The reason for this was plain. Some students could no longer trust the

University bureaucracy to admit and hire on an impartial basis. Similar things have already happened at Birmingham where the files at Warwick which revealed the true nature of the University's involvement in Rhodesia have led to a demand in the Medical School for the immediate severance of links with U.C. Rhodesia.

The reaction of the authorities has been as anticipated. At Swansea they sent students down (decision reversed by mass action); at Manchester they have limited free speech by the use of injunctions; at Edinburgh they are attempting to serve suspended rustifications on more than fifty militants.

The student movement is beginning to fight against political blacklisting. In this field we have much to learn from the Labour movement which has done this for years.

Students are beginning to fight for openness in University Government. This is good. The demand itself, however, is leading to further demands.

In Birmingham we now have a responsibility to an embryonic national student movement. We must not evade our duty to fight for these democratic—though transitional—demands.



Student occupation—the scene in universities all over the country.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION

Edinburgh

The struggle at Edinburgh started on January 19th with a rather confused and badly planned occupation of the University Appointments Board Offices. This action was taken in protest against facilities which had been granted to Barclays D.C.O. to recruit on campus. Students objected to this on the basis that this bank had been, and was, complicit in imperialist exploitation in Africa. Although the building was occupied at 11 in the morning it was not secured until later that afternoon and for the first two days the occupation was run very much by liberal elements.

With the growing realisation that the liberals could offer no real prospective for further action hegemony passed into the hands of militants who began a search of the Appointments Board files. This preliminary search revealed that the head of the Appointments Board, a certain Acaster, had been discriminating between candidates for jobs on the basis of their social class rather than their ability. The revelations of the files were disclosed to the Press on the fifth day of the sit-in. This immediately led to a large measure of public support for the occupation and mobilised many students who wished to see their own files in favour of action.

The Press disclosures proved too much for the authorities, who immediately sent in a squad of security guards to forcibly remove the remaining files from the building. This was partially achieved, but by the time the guards arrived for their second sortie, the students had organised barricades and guards of their own.

Having gained the information which they entered the Appointments Board for, the students decided to vacate the building and carry on the struggle outside. On February 15th the authorities felt safe to start their repression. They informed the student body that between six and ten students were going to be severely disciplined for their action. Senior University officials then offered the students a secret deal by which the six or ten would be let off the hook if 50 more would sign a letter admitting joint responsibility. They felt that a minor fine on 50 would suffice instead of six or ten rustications.

Militant students fell for this offer and when the trial came up they were all sentenced to a one year suspended rustication with a severe fine. This was totally unexpected and the students involved are refusing to pay the fines.

Students all over the country (Scotland) have reacted to this extremely fast. As reported elsewhere in these pages, Universities in Strathclyde, Stirling, Dundee and Aberdeen are threatening action as are students at the Edinburgh College of Commerce and Heriot-Watt.

At Edinburgh itself there will be a General Meeting this afternoon to decide on action against the sentences.

Swansea

Swansea is traditionally a militant University with an extremely strong Socialist Society. An indication of this strength is the fact that the SocSoc newspaper sells five times as many copies as the official Union paper. A group of syndicalists in the town itself sell 1,500 copies of a weekly news-sheet.

In the past the student body, under the leadership of the SocSoc, which also controls Union Exec, have fought and won militant campaigns for representation and against victimisation.

The 11-day strike from which the Swansea students have just emerged victorious must be seen as part of an ongoing struggle with the authorities which the students are consistently winning.

The recent struggle started when a group of women in one of the Halls objected to the repressive regulations which were imposed on them. Their struggle was immediately taken up by the SocSoc, which called a meeting of militants in the Lounge of the Hall in question. This meeting was attended by some of the women in the hall.

Meetings in the Lounge were in breach of Hall regulations and the Warden attempted to eject students from the meeting. In this action the students held firm and did so again when the Warden brought in two Faculty Deans to help her. The Warden then called in the police, but even they were forced to retreat.

Immediately after this fiasco the SocSoc called a Union General Meeting to occupy the Hall in support of the residents' demand for the lifting of repressive regulations. This motion was overwhelmingly carried, and the Hall was occupied. From this occupation the authorities reacted by suspending 15 women students whose names had been taken by the Warden earlier and the seven SocSoc members of the Union Exec.

Faced with this provocation, the occupation declared a strike which was the most effective that students in this country had organised. The university was paralysed for 11 days, at the end of which the suspended women and Exec. members were freed. During the struggle the SocSoc was fighting for an occupation of University buildings and the escalation of demands from the purely defensive to include the national demand for the opening of files. The authorities capitulated to the defensive demands before these ideas could take root.

Oxford

Oxford, and its occupation, displays features not only of a very advanced level of political and organisational awareness, but also of extreme slowness in important respects. On the one hand it was possible to hold extremely high-powered caucuses of the organised left, but on the

Rhodesia and the Med. School WHAT THEY'LES MEAN

The release of files photo-copied during the Warwick sit-in (see 'Guardian,' Tuesday, March 3rd) show the extent to which the University of Birmingham and the Inter-University Council (I.U.C.) have pursued a policy of total appeasement in Rhodesia over matters concerning the University College (U.C.R.). This raises an important new issue on campus.

This is broader than the issue of files on the political or racial standing of staff or students; it is broader than the question of mistrust of the Vice-Chancellor. Like it or not, despite all protests from the student body (recall the E.G.M. which passed a motion calling for the severance of all links between this University and Rhodesia?); despite all this, NOTHING has been done; protests have been ignored, the Vice-Chancellor last week categorically refused to discuss the disclosures in 'Redbrick' about files.

What is the issue? — Well, the report, 'Rhodesia—What the University do not want us to know,' based on the Warwick documents, reveals the extent of Birmingham University's involvement in a policy which quite clearly denies all possibility of equal status for Africans, even in the Medical School in Salisbury. And this can hardly come as any surprise, for it has been clear since U.D.I. that Smith is pulling all the strings, and among his collection of puppets is University College, Salisbury. And is Dr. R. B. Hunter one of his puppets too?

The University has stated time and time again that its role in society is only an academic and technical one. The exposure of the confidential material in the I.U.C./Rhodesia file from Warwick University (the Vice-Chancellor of Warwick is Chairman of I.U.C.) completely destroys this myth. The University can no longer deny that it plays a political role in society.

But this is not to say that the University should not play such a role. On the contrary, students have been saying for some years that Universities cannot but be involved politically in society. They must take a stand on social problems; they must be active in the struggle to destroy racism.

The argument now is not as to whether the University is playing a political role—that much has been proved. What is now crucial is the nature of that political role. The University cannot stand apart from

society. It is to be remembered that the problems of the Rhodesian Universities in Britain, Rhodesia, are clear.

The University of Birmingham is the only institution to have the nature of its political role questioned by the Warwick/Rhodesia files. London University, the Universities Council for Higher Education Overseas, the Ministry of Development and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office are all silent.

There are two main areas where the files clearly show the dangerous situation with regard to University College Rhodesia—

(1) Admissions Policy

Article 4 of the U.C.R. states: "No test of religious belief or profession or nationality or class shall be imposed upon or required of any student in order to be admitted as a member, Professor or student of the University College or to hold office there or to enjoy any privilege thereof."

It can be seen that this prescription is negative in form—it limits action, cannot overtly discriminate, but it sets no positive goal. (i.e. with regard to the size of the African intake). The then Principal of U.C.R., sought to maximise the African intake. He was opposed by the Council, and in particular by the chairman, Sir Henry McDowell (U.C.R.'s Sir George Pugh). The U.C.R. Council, including Dr. Hunter and Professor Miller in his 'Africanisation' of the U.C.R. Council, refused to support the progressive 'Europeanisation' of the U.C.R. Council.

The Birmingham files state that their presence at U.C.R. helps to maintain the character of that institution—but what is their definition of that character? Evidence from the files seems to indicate that while all a few 'token' Africans in the College, Birmingham is not prepared to accept the College's claims to multi-raciality. It is the British University authorities including some senior figures have not stood up to the racist pressure from the Smith regime; they have become appeasers. Asler is quoted as saying in the 'Guardian,' March 3rd, feeling was that a form of appeasement was the only way. My own personal inclination was to fight, but the British members were that we should keep our heads down and hope that something would turn up."

(2) The new teaching

The siting and the new teaching hospital is the second issue which is in a very bad light. It was originally planned as an integrated Medical School on the U.C.R. campus, but from the Smith regime and

advice from two South African medical deans (why was Birmingham not consulted?)—one of whom Miller describes as "a leading intellectual proponent of apartheid"—the teaching hospital was moved from the campus to become simply one wing of a new European hospital in the all-white North Avenue area.

Even at this early stage (five years before completion) the hospital will be based on racial segregation and patients will have the discriminatory right of choice as to the race of students examining them. Birmingham appears to have accepted all this without protest. Is it really possible to believe that the Smith regime—under constant pressure from its Right Wing—will allow a multi-racial hospital to exist in an exclusively white area? Can Dr. Hunter be so naive as to accept Smith's word on the multi-racial factor?—when it is well known as Professor Miller says in a recent letter to the President of the Medical Society (published today) that Smith is capable of saying completely contradictory things in successive sentences. Sir Christopher Cox, of the Ministry of Overseas Development, in the note on his talk with Miller in September, 1969, states: "... Dr. Hunter had told Professor Miller that 'Smith had promised me personally that it (i.e. the multi-racial factor) would be all right' and he seemed to believe it. Professor Miller had been astonished at the alacrity with which the Birmingham people had come round from years of insistence on the new teaching hospital being on the campus to its being on the North Avenue reservation—a tremendous rationalisation."

What comes across most strongly then, is that Birmingham has been dealing in the dangerous politics of appeasement. It gives its blessing to people like Sir Henry McDowell, the Council Chairman of U.C.R., of whom Professor Miller in his talks with Sir Christopher Cox says "His remarks about Mr. Lardner-Burke—admittedly on the occasion of the latter's stating in Parliament in April that the College authorities could not be relied upon to look after the student disciplinary position themselves—to the effect that he was 'not really such a bad chap after all' recalled Neville Chamberlain's remarks about Hitler. He would say that the regime was a frightful lot, busily running the country, but there was nothing to be gained by defying them. So we must keep our heads down and keep quiet and be jolly with them. It was better to give higher education to some Africans than to no Africans, would be his line." Asked why he thought Sir Henry stayed in Rhodesia, he replied: "The corruption of comfort!"

It is now obvious why students have been barred from the Senate sub-committee on the Rhodesian links (the composition of which is not renowned for its liberalism—with the notable exception of Professor J. D. Page). We have been barred because the University does not wish to reveal the extent of its complicity in the U.C.R.'s policy of appeasement.

We in Birmingham cannot ignore the wider implications of the Rhodesian links. Insofar as we have shown ourselves willing to play a role in the development of education in Rhodesia, we have involved ourselves in the attitudes and value system of that country and therefore necessarily in its politics.

Where does Bingham stand?

TO realise the full implications of the situation in Birmingham it is necessary to go back over the events of the last eighteen months and to draw from them some strands of activity that we can see forming a definite pattern.

In the negotiations that led up to the occupation of the Aston Webb building in December, '68, George Farmer, the Pro-Chancellor, played no small part in denying to students the right to representation. It was obvious to him, as chairman of Rover, that this principle was unacceptable, partly because it would be unacceptable in business, and dangerous to the status quo in industry if the workers' right to control were recognised.

And during the sit-in Farmer acted with characteristic authoritarianism in issuing the statement threatening discipline to all those occupying their university. This year we have seen a growth in this repression; nationally we have had police breaking up peaceful demonstrations against the Springboks, and on this campus we have seen police brought on during the demonstration against Sir Humphrey Gibbs.

Under pressure, the University asked the chairman of the management committee to prepare a report on the running of the observatory. But no students were allowed on the inquiry; the University stood to lose many lucrative contracts if the allegations were upheld.

Eventually it was reported that there was no foundation to these

Edgbaston Observatory that the observatory, which supplies meteorological information to local businesses and corporations, was being run incompetently.

When the man concerned was summarily sacked there was an outcry from the press and from students, and an inquiry was demanded.

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other one had instances of great inefficiency. The fatal flaw of the sit-in was that the Left, at the start, allowed a measure of trust to be placed in an ex-member of the Conservative Association who, in an amazing tour de force, had betrayed the sit-in with slanderous statements about the activity of the Left and a totally undemocratic manoeuvre to stop the Left having an effective say in the most important General Meeting of the occupation.

The sit-in was a direct result of the Warwick occupation and its conception lay at the hands of a revolutionary grouping which had members both at Oxford and at Warwick. The sit-in started with an absolute determination by the students involved to fight the authorities for open files, against the use of injunctions and against a set of repressive statutes which the Proctors were about to introduce. Their determination was shown by their unhesitating action in breaking down two 15ft-high iron gates in order to occupy the Proctors' offices.

Once in, they managed to make very effective propaganda for their action among students at Oxford and groups of students were laying

plans for the occupation of other University buildings. Despite police provocation and violence, the students remained firm in their occupation.

The most interesting movement was that between the students who were organised to decide on a policy to put to the occupying regularly they managed to influence on their policies and the movement, however, were general Meeting led to them to march of over 1,200 students in them back to reason.

The action of the union, however, totally to demoralise the mass of students and his hand came in to resist. Only the organised students had already

statements. But it would African mining company, clear to students how and in many firms which have versity worked; arbiters or indirect interests in secret—bowing to the continuation of the white terests—and with complicit dictatorships based on a tempt for students.

This is shown vividly in the Students last term proposed progress towards the University should sell commission—it is not shares and declare itself in months since 4,000 students' abhorrence of apartheid, named this committee Finance Committee refused examine University's discuss this proposition, and yet the authority University Council still shies stalled and procrastinated from making what would be the greatest gesture of moral leadership that any British university has made since the war.

What are they afraid of? Members of the Court of Council themselves have a great stake in the continuation of an illegal regime, have been dramatically exposed.

The pretence that it is helping the Africans to have the links is shown up as a cruel deception; the only people who profit are the children of the Rhodesian middle-class who benefit from U.K. recognition of their degrees, and the Universities of London and Birmingham who gain the prestige of this paternalism. It is the Africans who suffer. The dossier of files reported elsewhere in 'Redbrick' show conclusively that now is the time to sever the links.

First of all we have the problem of investments in Africa, and the survival of the present times, and these interests are

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Warwick

The struggle at Warwick commenced over the issue of a Union Building. The Administration had refused during more than two years of negotiations to provide the Union Building demanded by both staff and students—a social building under joint staff-student control. The Union bureaucracy proposed a 24-hour sit-in in an attempt to defuse the situation and this sit-in received unanimous support from a Union General Meeting. During it "vigilantes" kept people away from all files.

After the University Council rejected all the student demands (save that for a change of architects), and after the Union President had stated that the students were completely satisfied with the Council report, an indefinite occupation of the Warwick Registry began. In an unlocked file in an unlocked cupboard documents were found indicating that the University had been involved in spying on a Labour Party meeting at which a lecturer from the University spoke. After learning of this discovery, the general meeting of the occupation decided to open all files in the building. The documents found which have been circulated here and have clearly shown that the University has kept political files on staff and students, have barred admittance to the University on political grounds, have corruptly distributed University contracts, etc.

In an attempt to prevent the contents of these documents from being published the University procured a High Court injunction. The University, having failed by itself to conceal its activities, called upon the state machinery for assistance. And the state, which belongs to the same class that, as Edward Thompson has demonstrated, controls the educational system, responded readily to the call. The injunctions brought against 21 Warwick students prevented them from making public the contents of any of the captured documents and from occupying University buildings. They thus prevented the exercise of the elementary democratic right of free speech and publication...

Shortly before the arrival of the injunctions a U.G.M. at the Registry voted the ending of the occupation. Few of the enjoinees were prepared to resist the injunction's order to get them out of the building and under the combined pressure of the Union and the law, the occupation ended after 42 hours.

After the arrival of the injunctions there was a potentiality of mobilising mass support for the immediate reoccupation of the Registry. However, the leadership of the struggle fell into the hands of the liberals. SocSoc failed to seize the opportunity offered to it and spent meeting after meeting in discussion without agreeing to act. Eventually, SocSoc, a fortnight after the end of the occupation, was able to come up with nothing more radical than a continuation of term for several days into the vacation to organise a teach-in. The need for co-ordination of the student struggles taking place throughout the country was not recognised by the greater part of SocSoc and a proposal for a national student conference to provide for national action around the issue of files and injunctions was thrown out by liberal elements.

The current wave of struggles about files may have begun at Warwick but Warwick is no longer in the vanguard of the struggle. The leadership has devolved upon other colleges and universities. The militants at Warwick hope they will be joined in the struggle against political repression by the students of Birmingham.

Stirling

Students at the University of Stirling occupied University buildings last night in solidarity with the students who have been victimised at the University of Edinburgh. They are also demanding that University files should be open and protesting against a University plan to provide separate social facilities for students and academic and domestic staff.

Like the occupation at Warwick, the campaign started on the question of social facilities, but has since escalated to include other demands. On Monday 300 students demonstrated outside a meeting of the University Court which was to decide on the future of the common social facilities. The meeting of the Court was obviously intimidated and held over its decision to yesterday. This vacillation was met by the student representative body with a threat to sit in permanent session until the decision was forthcoming.

The University of Stirling is a new university which is quickly establishing a tradition of militancy. For several months the student representative body has been a constituent member of the Stirling Trades Council. A member of the International Marxist Group was the students' representative on the Council and he was elected the Council's representative to the Scottish T.U.C. The T.U.C. bureaucrats were naturally afraid of this development and declared the admission of students to the Trades Council unconstitutional. The students are forging strong links with local organised labour against this exclusion.

Students are also fighting the unilateral decision of the authorities to institute loans instead of grants for postgraduate students.

Aston

Aston's feeble attempt to see the files of the College of Commerce could be a lesson for students to learn when considering tactics for further activities. Two hundred students occupied the administration offices last week to insist on seeing the dossiers that were known to exist in the office of the Principal, Mr. Bragg. The demand was virtually conceded by the Chief Education Officer (Commerce is an L.E.A. college) and by Bragg himself. The filing cabinets were sealed and inspected by two students the morning after the sit-in. Nothing was found. And so some students have tended to dismiss this as a non-issue.

There are, however, a number of students who believe that the really incriminating files had been removed previously; not a single file was found in the heads of departments' records, but the presence of one letter addressed to a student indicates that there had been files before. Certain correspondence that should have been present was missing from Bragg's office.

It must be the general case that the most important dossiers have been removed from universities and colleges around the country.

Scotland

While 'Redbrick' has some pretty solid information on the situation in Scotland it is impossible to say everything as we go to press. The situation at the University of Edinburgh is explained in another article and does not need to be repeated. What is important, however, is that eight Universities and Colleges in Scotland appear to be responding very well to Edinburgh's call for an act of political solidarity with 50 of their militants who are under suspended rustication for an earlier sit-in.

The colleges involved are:

1. Stirling—mentioned elsewhere.
2. Glasgow—also on files question. Demo earlier this week.
3. Dundee—
4. Edinburgh College of Commerce—earlier participation in Edinburgh sit-in.
5. Heriot-Watt.
6. Strathclyde—General Meeting yesterday.

BUILDING A UNITED STUDENT LEFT

A Leftist view of the development of the present struggle

While the politics of the present upsurge of student militancy in this country and in Scotland has not yet crystallised into any national entity, it is nevertheless possible to distinguish certain strands of its development.

Although the Press has concentrated mostly on the revelations of the Warwick files and despite the fact that many universities in this country have centred their demands in political solidarity with the Warwick students it is absolutely essential to realise that it is in Scotland that the most important developments are taking place.

In fact the whole of the present wave of agitation on political files started in Edinburgh with the occupation of the Edinburgh Appointments Board. It should not be forgotten that the Warwick students drew their political inspiration from this struggle and in a national network against the authorities. It is this which is the essential development of student struggle over the last wave in '68, where, although many universities were affected, they acted in political isolation from each other. If present reports are to be believed, the students of Scotland are rallying around the victimisation of 57 Edinburgh students on co-ordinated offensive political demands.

The mechanics of this co-ordination are interesting from a political and an organisational point of view. First of all it must be borne in mind that there is at least one revolutionary organisation in Scotland which co-ordinates nationally its work in the Universities and

Colleges. This means that basic information can be dispersed to all centres in Scotland as a matter of course rather than as an exceptional and erratic manner.

The fact that there is a national revolutionary organisation also means that the lessons of each

struggle can be learned in the same way. It is by this method that a national set of demands for the Scottish student movement is being evolved.

This, by itself, was not enough, however to put Scottish Universities in the state of crisis which they now face. What Scotland has seen is the creation of an embryonic national student movement which will, if reports are to be believed, affect eight Universities and Colleges during the next couple of days. What was necessary for this was the creation of a national organisation, much wider than that offered by any of the revolutionary groups at the moment.

This was set on its way nearly four weeks ago by a national conference of Scottish socialist students which has carried over organisationally into a national co-ordinating committee in which all political tendencies of the left can operate for the acceptance of their policies. No doubt this organisation will play not only an important role in the present crisis but will continue after it has finished as an organisation capable of taking a lead in periods of relative quiescence.

In England the situation is somewhat less developed organisationally and politically. Not only does the political level of individual struggles vary to the point that one cannot yet talk of a national movement, but also there has been a deliberate attempt made by certain groups on the left to prevent a national conference to co-ordinate struggle to be convened.

So far we have dealt only with the organisational aspects of the present struggle. On the level of the demands which have been raised we are in a more complex situation. In Scotland of course demands have been dictated by the necessity of solidarity with the Edinburgh students. Because of organisational inability this has not been possible in England except for a 24-hour occupation of buildings in Southampton in solidarity with the Warwick struggle.

To some extent of course political demands have sprung from the lessons of other struggles. A striking example of this is the Oxford occupation which sprung directly from the involvement of one of the revolutionary groupings in the Warwick occupation. During the struggle at Warwick, one of the leaders of the Warwick occupation, a member of

the International Marxist Group, spoke to a meeting at Oxford arranged by his comrades there. This meeting decided to occupy the Clarendon at Oxford and both their tactics and their demands sprang directly from the lessons of that occupation.

Generally, however, this has not been the case and the abortive occupation of the College of Commerce at Aston shows how it is possible for some students to be unaware even of the lesson that union bureaucrats can never be trusted to act in the interests of anyone except themselves.

From the point of view of the development of a strong and united

left in this country the student movement has one over-riding task. That is to build up united lefts in the universities on the basis of the present activity and to co-ordinate it in a national conference which would be able to initiate and carry through decisive action on student political issues.

In order to do this we must learn from one essential mistake of the past. We must recognise that in order to go forward we must prevent a failure on the level of R.S.S.F. It is necessary to set up an organisation in which all political tendencies of the left can operate to present their policies to the student movement.

Manchester

a report from the occupation

If the Press has not made the real issues of the occupation clear already, and it would seem from reports that they have not done so adequately, it is important to stress that what created the solidarity for direct action in Manchester was not the question of dossiers but the undemocratic action of the Vice-Chancellor in serving injunctions on five students.

This action was condemned by everyone in the Union, no matter what their political interest, and it has united us in a way that possibly nothing else could have done.

More significantly, such an extreme action has prompted people to question the authority vested in the position of Vice-Chancellor which permitted Mansfield-Cooper to think of taking such a step, and the power which enabled him to carry it out.

The obvious questions following on from this concern the entire power structure of the University. Its purpose, and the parts students and unrepresented staff could and should play in order to achieve it; more important still the role of universities in society and how they relate to it.

These questions are being discussed by students; both the politically active and the "politically unaware."

The driving force of the occupation has thus developed from the immediate issue of the injunctions, to the questions arising from them.

Most of the press seem unable to move from the narrow point to the wider ones in their reporting. But the expansion of the issues specific to Manchester is vital because it must eventually embrace all universities and colleges in the country.

The five points now made as basic demands on which to negotiate are applicable to all the higher educational institutions, except the second point concerning the Manchester students' injunctions.

The five points we are holding out for are:

- (1) Full independent public enquiry into recent events at Warwick, and the way in which all universities are run.

- (2) The immediate withdrawal of the injunctions.

- (3) No victimisation of staff or students.

- (4) Full student representation.

- (5) An assurance of the political autonomy of the Union.

These are the demands which we feel all the Unions can join in pressing for, so that a united front of opposition to the present repressive power structure may be shown to Vice-Chancellors and Principals everywhere.

In our own occupation, our unity has been our greatest strength. The same solidarity shown by students nationally cannot fail to achieve results. Ostensibly the authorities are appearing firm. However, the indications are that they are worried.

Although the injunctions still remain, at least until March 13th, when the hearing is continued, the V.C. has indicated that should we end the occupation, he would then lift the injunction. But people are in no mood to be robbed off with that kind of meaningless barter.

Unanimity on the five points is maintained by the dozens of messages of support we have received and the signing of a petition of support by over 100 members of staff.

But what may prove difficult to get over is the attempts by those who would like to stop the occupation to split the general meetings by advocating quiescence to what they will call concessions by the authorities and by talking of irresponsibility of further action.

But what has most impressed people—visitors, members of the public, press and students on the occupation themselves—is the extreme responsibility with which everything is conducted. The extent and strength of people's convictions is demonstrated by how hard they are prepared to work to keep things running smoothly.

The atmosphere is continually changing: sometimes it is serious and electric as in the big meetings of 3,000; at other times it is totally relaxed.

Students are enjoying meeting and talking to people they would never otherwise have come into contact with. This occupation has successfully mixed not only the departments within the Faculties but the faculties themselves. Because of the changes between students, both undergrads and postgrads, from all parts of the University, there is a continual source of stimulation.

We have already succeeded in creating the kind of atmosphere people want which encourages discussion on any subject with everyone participating on equal terms, a situation rarely found in the University.

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review

Cinema

I WOULD have liked to say "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" is a good film, merely because I expected it to be bad, thus overcoming my prejudices against the Great Public School myth.

Like "Lord Snooty and his Pals," though, the film deposits all its idolising of the system alongside the National Anthem, Winston Churchill, Spitfires and last, and possibly least, Petula Clark, in order never to be removed from the hearts of all true-born English lads and lasses.

I saw the film having been seated by the usherette next to a gaggle of old ladies who insisted on talking throughout the film; and at times their "Oooh, that's Petula Clark now" and "she's a singer, you know" seemed curiously appropriate comments.

Petula Clark is an unworthy match for Peter O'Toole. She's a comforting breath-of-fresh-air-cheeky-cockney actress who never becomes anything else and is just a catalyst to set off O'Toole's performance.

His Mr. Chips is, I think, good. At the beginning, he is the archetypal, dull classics master, somewhat less than human and rapidly approaching Giles' cartoon figure Chaiky.

And then we gradually find out he's human, has a genuine affection for his boys and feels himself committed to their education. Then it's time for him to fall in love and display the emotion we all knew he had behind his stiff upper lip.

The demure schoolmaster marries the gay (but innocent) actress and lives happily till she is killed by a fascist doodlebug. But by that time he has become human not only to us, but also to his boys, and thus there is no great tragedy.

Right down to the retiring headmaster O'Toole plays the ageing man convincingly. Full of worthy patriotism and appealing Pompeian ruins, it's a good romance. Change, Mr. Chips knows, is coming to the old school in this new post-war society, but he also knows we'll all bear up under the strain.

A message, one could say, is not there—except something trite about love and something else about teachers. But behind the Cadbury's Milk Tray romanticism appear all the values and prejudices that comprehensive education is thankfully setting out to destroy.

Army Cadet Corps squads marching up and down the "quad"—oh yes, and public school slang. The virtues of cricket, tennis and "Caesar's Gallic Wars" ("You see, these dead languages can sometimes come alive").

Great ranks of prefects, head boys etc. all learning how to act the gentleman, and be civilised (but firm). Our school is proud of its tradition of producing the best (and you are the best). None of this explicit, but thoroughly implied behind the love story, and the moment when tears came to your eyes.

Not a great film, I feel, and certainly disappointing as Cinerama. However, I recommend everyone to go and see it, that they may appreciate "H" all the better.

On Sunday, in company with a lot of other people, I saw (at least I think I saw) "Ulysses" in Deb. Hall. The quality of both sound and vision was appalling, an insult to the audience.

Whoever organised the catastrophe has probably put many people off what I'm told is a film well worth seeing (if you go to the right place).

ROBERT SABIN

THE new Bond film "On Her Majesty's Secret Service," at the Odeon, New Street, is doomed to success, for which the producers, Harry Saltzman and Albert R. Broccoli are both responsible and grateful. Ian Fleming's Bond is sex, sophistication and violence. The films add spectacle, which in this case means scenery. The production is lavish.

Anyone who has seen "Where Eagles Dare" will realise how much more Saltzman and Broccoli had spent on their vast production. It would seem that money can buy the Swiss Alps. The director, Peter Hunt, free from financial limitations should have made a better film. He obviously tends more towards the expensive shot which is not always effective, but occasionally the film is unforgivable and unconvincing.

Shots of Lazenby "ski-ing" against the back projection are cut into brilliant location sequences (Lazenby is about as adept at skiing as the posters would suggest). The photography is, however, usually superb. The action sequences, especially the helicopter attack on the Piz Gloria, are far better than in other Bond films.

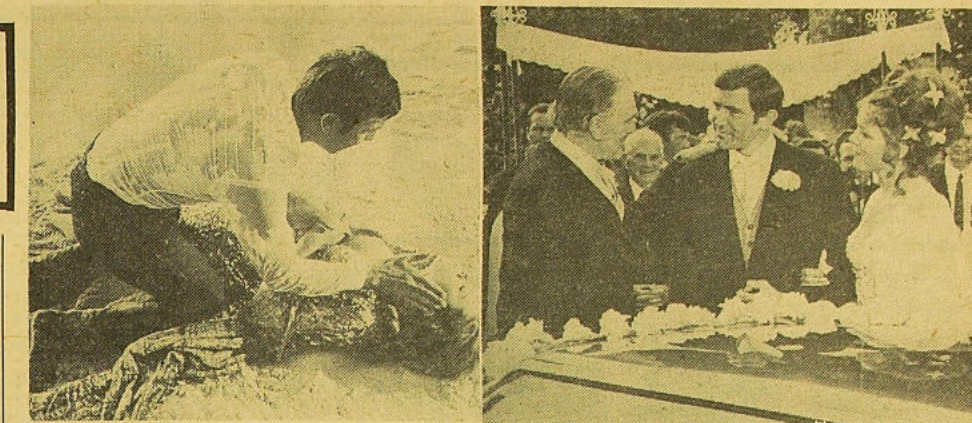
The civilised air of Bond's world is evoked once more. The casino at Estoril, and the mountain top lair are perfect settings. A feeling of elegance is not so easily achieved, although Diana Rigg's feline Tracey does so. George Lazenby as the new James Bond is relaxed almost to the point of indolence.

James Bond is a difficult part to play, there is little on which to base an interpretation. As the posters for "You Only Live Twice" said, "Sean Connery is James Bond." At the beginning of the film Lazenby says to Tracey: "Good morning. My name is Bond," but throughout the film both he and the other characters seem unsure. Perhaps it is way he holds his wineglass?

There's no feeling of tension about it, he does not seem dangerous. In spite of his age, his reactions are slower than Connery's, you feel the bullets were meant to miss him.

Saltzman and Broccoli wanted a younger and more romantic Bond. But Lazenby is so cool in the "love scenes" that no one, let alone Diana Rigg, could be deceived as to his intentions.

In the final scene, beside the blood-spattered Tracey he seems quite upset, but little more. Most of the time Lazenby is competent and in the scenes where he is impersonating Sir Hilary Bray, of the Col-

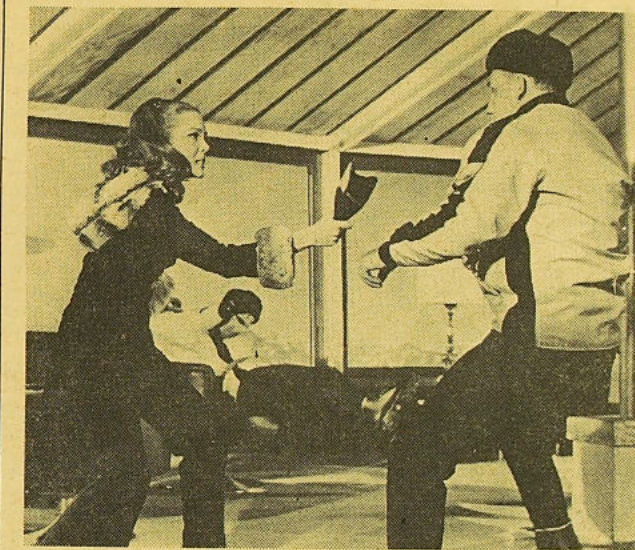


lege of Arms, he is very good. Disguised behind a pair of horn-rimmed glasses, complaining of airsickness, "not very used to girls" and holding forth incessantly about couchant and rampant, George Lazenby playing James Bond playing Sir Hilary Bray, "M" (Bernard Lee), "Q" (Desmond Llewellyn), and Miss Moneybags all appear to be playing their various roles in the Department effectively, and turn up at the wedding.

Diana Rigg is superb, "beautiful," "elegant," "sophisticated"—it's all true. Rather too independent for a Bond girl, she seems quite at home in the Villain's Stronghold.

In one scene she recites some poetry producing calm before the attack, in the next she fights a guard, breaking a wine bottle and using it as a weapon.

Telly Savalas, usually a good villain, seems ineffective rather than menacing as Blofeld. Ilse Steppart as Irma Bunt, is also surprisingly tame. Neither of them constitute A Threat to World Peace.



MAXINE LINNELL

Gabrielle Serzetty plays everyone's favourite Mafioso father-in-law and there's the usual number of "Bond girls."

The screenplay stays fairly close to the book, which is rather more complex than "Dr. No," etc. Not a good Bond film but worth seeing if only for the photography.

A heart, "Bullitt" is just a bigger, better, bloodier thriller. Peter Yates's direction gives it a technical brilliance which is rarely given to the form, but the result of this gives little further than more and more realism to shock the eye.

The two major scenes in the film, which everyone remembers, are instances of this technical high wire act. The first occurs during the opening minutes; a spy, shot in a hotel bedroom, is thrown back to the wall by the force of the bullets.

The best thing in this is the element of shock which hits the audience as hard as the victim; this is also the technique of the famous car chase sequence, which has left every other thriller director with an

unenviable example. The sequence is shot almost entirely from the inside of the cars themselves. This gives a totally realistic effect; every time, the audience wriggle in their seats, catch their breath. It's a marathon roller-coaster ride, where we are thrilled instead of being frightened because there is always that memory that the ice-creams are coming round soon.

It's impossible to fault this sequence; it has already become legend among movie-goers, and is well worth seeing for a second time.

Unfortunately, Yates destroys his film by creating this brilliant section; the rest of the film recedes into a showcase for these camera tricks, and although the thrills are kept up to the end they seem frantic after the control of this earlier sequence.

A very clever film.
FELICITY STEIN.

TURN most students inside out, and they're freaks. Which may be why nobody enjoyed "Freaks" at B.U.F.S. on Thursday. (Think about it. Obscenity is the essence of wit. And the mother of invention.) A mixed assortment of legless, armless idiots and a melodramatic heroine who tends towards the hysterical/nymphomaniac join up for a rom in the forest, after which nympho turns schizo and becomes a prize exhibit.

I was really very disappointed. I've seen more grisly items in "Redbrick" office on an off-day, and was more interested in how the director fitted the deformity to the plot.

The Siamese twins (who stuck together throughout the film) had mutual orgasms and amusing husband problems. I became quite fond of the dwarf couple, who were not altogether compatible, and who hung out their dwarf washing on a dwarf line very realistically.

A pleasant romance of morality and homely fun. Anyone for imbecile and chips?

Literature

IT seems strange to start off a review of "Mermaid" with an advance plug for "Alta," but it is indicative of something, or I hope it will be. The next "Alta" will be the last one. Along with more illustrious victims, it has succumbed to a severe debility of the financial system, which in its most prevalent form is instantly recognisable by symptoms of an unequal struggle between the will and the means to survive.

The body is buried, but the soul ascends to heaven. Read all about the capitalist way of death in Peter

straight and narrow," is an indicator of content and intent. Page seven, "the wide path descends," is a poem. Both titles are apt).

Again, turn to pages 20-23. Thirteen identical pictures of a man's face, driving home the point that almost anything can be reproduced to infinity, or to ridicule, or to nothing. The face in question belongs to an actor playing "Hamlet."

Neil Sinyard on the Western speaks of a persisting air of condescension, regarding the Western, and illustrates it with a spot of condescension of his own regarding the "Sunday Times" and "The Observer." Paul Morby writes about University TV. Is this the second or third such article to appear in "Mermaid," let alone the volumes in "Redbrick"? Can it not utter its first words out of its own mouth? "We are underground, right, under the organ of the Great Hall." A very trendy position to be in, but

how many TV programmes came out during the sit-in?

The new "Mermaid" is a reflector... an article on "Community Action," the black sheep of the pack with a halo round its head, is the last in the magazine. Apart, that is, from a thinly-disguised slice of bread — "Careers Feature — 'Mermaid' looks at a few possibilities for graduates."

The new "Mermaid" covers everything from poetry to venereal disease. From the sublimely personal to the embarrassingly personal.

To be the author of an article in this "Mermaid," the best for a very long time, is to have your soul exposed to the pitiless gaze of the man-in-the-street. Which is presumably what the mass media, and "Mermaid" are about. Fortunately, "Mermaid" is not at the moment about the man who buys the million-and-first copy.

redbrick

editor peter donovan
features paul taylor
reviews paul sommers
et al maxine linnell
etcetera pete harrigan
pictures martin cooper
sports andy holden
music john headon

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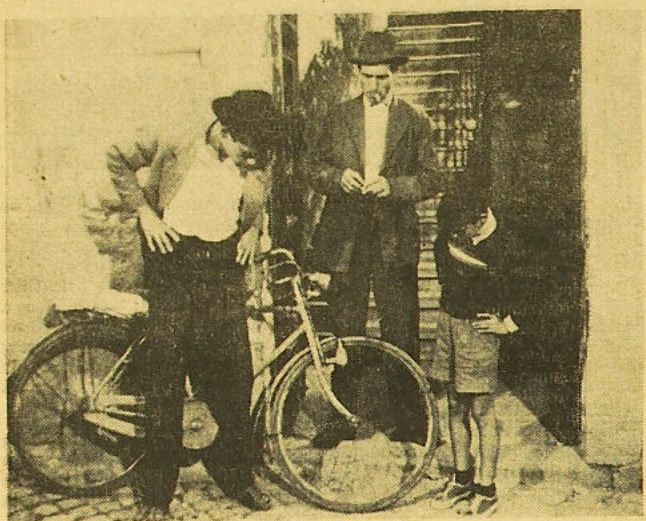
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review

Cinema



VITTORIO DE SICA'S "Bicycle Thieves" (Jacey this week) is one of those all-time classic films. Though in many ways it now seems old-fashioned in its treatment of the rougher side of life, its mixture of tenderness and the hard brutality of post-war Italy is rare and beautiful.

"Bicycle Thieves" is an extremely

simple film—a man who has been out of work for a long time finally gets the chance of a job, on condition that he has a bicycle. By pawning their sheets, his wife manages to redeem his bicycle from pawn; on the first day of the job, however, the bicycle is stolen and the job consequently lost. The rest of the film is concerned with the

search for the bicycle, carried out chiefly by the husband and his small son Bruno.

Bruno is in fact the focal point of the film; he is the source of wisdom and goodness, and by focusing the film on his chubby face and soulfully stagey eyes De Sica could easily fall into a trap of crushing sentimentality. But the child is not just a cure for sentiment—he is also a prey for pedophile old men and for that section of the populace who never realise that a child has feelings and wisdom, often more than an adult.

Were Bruno not in the film it would be an unrelieved story of life on the starvation-line, life at the point at which pseudo-benevolent authorities such as the police cease to have, or at best are unable to waste their time by having, any sympathy. But the presence of Bruno allows for something other than starvation to be stressed; a starving man has no patience but a starving man with a child cannot altogether forget that he is a human being.

"Bicycle Thieves" is not a perfect film—its music sometimes spoils the tension by being over-dramatic, and the social comment is implied rather than stated. But it is not a film to be taken lightly, and certainly not a film to be missed.

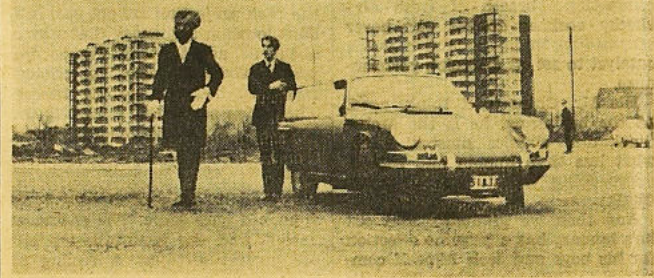
Also at the Jacey is "Le Depart," a refreshingly Belgian film about a masochist-homosexual who lavishes the feelings he is unable to communicate to women on cars. In some ways "Le Depart" is a very slight film; such a story of sexual inability and consequent car-worship is hardly the material for great films. But there is an enormous

amount of movement in the film, both in the actions of the people and the perfect speed of the cars; there is a freshness and spontaneity even in the masochism, and with its Lai-type music the film bounces to an even more surprising end. The final scene is of necessity solemn and restrained, as fits the admission (or the conquering) of the sexual failure.

The reason for the exuberance of this film must surely lie in the fact that it is Belgian rather than French. Both the buildings and the people seem more securely tied to the ground in Brussels than in Paris. The psychological surrealism which is so often a feature of French films is missing; in "Le Depart" there is subtle psychology,

but humour is never far away from it, and failure is consequently more acceptable.

In fact one of the best features of this film is that it acknowledges the importance of the small things of life; the Porsche (the real heroine of the film) can indulge in a Sennet-type car chase without loss of dignity, and a supposedly serious conversation becomes high comedy when interrupted by a display of girls in swimsuits. There is no place for grand passion; the film manages to retain such a sense of proportion that nothing is so drastic as to curtail the exuberance, and so it remains enjoyable instead of becoming merely depressing.



feeling of levity throughout, and followed this with "My Back Pages," Emerson opening on piano and later returning to the organ.

"She belongs to me" and "Hang on to a dream" were played up to the standard of the recorded sessions, while "For Example" was more powerful, even without the brass section.

The Five Bridges Suite, written by Emerson and Jackson, and commissioned by the Newcastle Arts Festival, was disappointing. Emerson's music bore traces of earlier compositions, and Jackson's singing of the delights of Newcastle I found somewhat out of place.

In the middle passage of the Intermzzo from the Karela Suite by Sibelius, the intended conclusion of the concert, Keith Emerson, after quoting from the 2001 Theme (Thus Spake Zarathustra, by R. Strauss) picked up the end of one of the organs, screaming in feedback, and hauled it around nonchalantly, playing the other organ with his free hand.

The audience would not let them finish there, however, and demanded that they return for two encores—Rondo (during which Emerson, urged on by cheers of approval, ran up the steps to play the Town Hall organ, only to have to return to announce that it was locked up) and "America"—the latter only af-

ter many minutes of cheering and stamping.

Keith Emerson has been criticised for his gimmickry, but it is evident that he is really involved in his performance, and taken in the context of the music the stage act adds to the excitement. The basic freedom of a trio, where one person is the musical leader, is exploited by the Nice, their changes in time and dynamics flowing easily in music which is lent depth by their jazz and classical influences.

STEVE BYWATERS.



P. C. KENT: "UPSTAIRS COMING DOWN."

Music

RUSSIAN music, frequently accused of being barbaric and unacademic, can often show considerable refinement of expression.

Last Thursday's C.B.S.O. concert included works in which the composers were attempting more restrained and highly structured works.

Following Kabalevsky's overture, "Glas Breugnot," Igor Oistrakh played the Violin Concerto of Tchaikovsky with as much expression as one could reasonably expect. Hugo Rignold conducted with panache as Oistrakh played as near to technical perfection as any great violinist, producing, even in the most demanding passages, the utmost tone, whilst the orchestra accompanied sympathetically. This sympathy, however, often gave way to lack of involvement, just as Oistrakh's brilliance was often without eloquence, and an otherwise dazzling climax to the exposition of the first movement was virtually ignored.

But the performance certainly improved, the rendering of the slow movement being aided by a less apathetic woodwind and the finale, despite an uneven start in the strings, was competent.

Shostakovich's 5th Symphony proved the highlight of the evening. It appeared, under Rignold's direction, a less extravagant work than usual. Whilst he paid careful attention not to "ham" it, he also appreciated the underlying violence of much of the score.

Whereas the first movement was played unusually slowly (to great effect at the conclusion), the last movement opened at a pace possibly above the metronome marking of 88 and accelerated remarkably.

This finale, although theatrical, is reminiscent of the last movement of Mahler's 1st Symphony with its beginning slowly overcome, through transformation of musical elements

from anger to exultation.

The scherzo also smacks of Mahler in the flippant violin solo, but is altogether more succinct with some sparkling wit, and the Soviet composers delight in making about accepted musical clichés. But it was the slow movement which stole the show. Here, where the strings divide equally into eight parts, was firm intonation, excellent harp-playing and restraint in all parts to enhance the string-line expression, and the closing bars rounded off by an F sharp chord in strings was a truly magnificent portrayal of doom faced by resignation.

The Amati Ensemble, playing Schoenberg, Webern and Berg at the R.B.S.A. on Saturday are at the Barber Institute tonight with the same programme, admission free. They give what is an unusual and altogether brilliantly executed concert of three extremely difficult, but rewarding works, ranging from the lush and passionate Chamber Symphony of Schoenberg to Webern's amiable, almost humorous Concert for nine instruments. For Keys plays piano, Felix Kok, violin in Berg's Concerto for 13 wind instruments and two soloists. The performance is conducted by Timothy Reynish.

The C.B.S.O. tomorrow night, under Louis Fremaux, will perform Prokofiev's first symphony. "Classical" written as an orchestral feat—a work of freshness and vitality with a famous gavotte movement. Three pieces from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" follow—the Dance of the Sylphides, Will-o-the-Wisps and the Hungarian March—and the main work is Dvorak's 7th Symphony, which is a major work of a composer whose music is, like Berlioz's or Prokofiev's, always original in concept and material. But the particular novelty is "Catena," by Richard Himminger, a premier of this work commissioned by the C.B.S.O. for their 50th anniversary.

HOWARD C. FRIEND.

sport 1

RUGBY

BOWEN INSTILLS DESIRE!

BIRMINGHAM UNIV. 26pts., OXFORD GREYHOUNDS 8

ILLUSTRIOUS grounds and illustrious opponents produced a proportionate and fitting ascendancy in the play of the University's 1st XV. After Worcester came Oxford's 2nd XV, followed by Westminster Hospitals, and both the latter were humbled by a brand of Rugby should have eclipsed Wales at Twickenham but for the generosity of the England side.

Oxford, with their backs to the wind, kicked off at the eminent Ifley Road ground and rapidly acquired the lead from a rather blatant penalty almost directly in front of the Birmingham posts. But gradually and methodically, Bowen Thomas instilled into his players the desire and necessary drive to first contain and then thrash the grey-shirted opponents. Consequently it was not so surprising that the University equalised just before half-time when Pete Butler, once nothing more than a nonentity in the shadow of Dave Watkins, having one of those games



Ian Finch Soccer Club Captain. U.A.U. finalists.

LETTER FROM IAN FINCH

DEAR SIR,—I am writing this in the earnest hope that it may stir the many readers of "Redbrick" Sport into a realisation of the tremendous feat achieved by the University soccer team. I refer, of course, to the fact that for only the third time in over 50 years, we have reached the final of the U.A.U. competition in what is, after all, this country's national sport.

All that I ask is that the tremendous amount of effort and sheer hard work that has gone into this momentous achievement be supplemented at Leamington, next Tuesday evening (March 10th), by the support of everyone who has any interest at all in football.

The game will be played under floodlights, kick-off at 7.30 p.m. Supporters' coaches will be leaving the North Car Park at 5.30 p.m., but in order to give us an idea of how many will be necessary I would ask those people who are interested to give in their names at Athletic Union Office. For those more affluent supporters who would rather travel by car, the match is at Lockhead F.C.'s ground, which is situated next to the large Lockhead brake works in Leamington.

We know Swansea, our opponents, carry a great deal of vociferous support. The need for a large contingent of Birmingham followers is, therefore very great. With a lot of endeavour from the team, a lot of support from the University as a whole and a little luck, history could be made next Tuesday night. Please come along and play YOUR part.

IAN D. FINCH.

BASKETBALL

CENTRALLY HEATED JOCKS FOR T.P.?

By JON SIMONS
North Staffs. Poly 62pts.,
Birmingham Univ. 64.

THOSE of us who took up basketball as a method of keeping warm in winter were more than a little confounded on Tuesday night when T.P. played their league match with North Staffs. in sub-zero temperatures. Indeed, it was so cold that when Mrs. Newman, our supporter, took up position next to the only radiator in the gym, the

players, already blue with cold, turned green with envy.

That the arctic conditions were not the only problem to be surmounted was clearly shown as the referee, smaller, believe it or not, than Vic Gregorian, besides calling the North Staffs. players by their Christian names, displayed marked macrophobic tendencies by fouling off our big boys, Graham Campbell and John Pringle.

Considering all these problems, the victory was indeed well earned.

Pete Butler's boot, glistening and revelling in the strong spring sunshine, in the second half went on to acquire another 14 points through four penalties and one conversion—a feat which in itself would have been the talking-point of the match but for the textbook of John Clarke's. Bowen Thomas, following up a Dave Starling charge down, and Roy White, following up his own charge down, of clearing kicks, had already notched tries for Birmingham, when, straight from the kick-off, Dave Starling caught the rather long kick and swept gracefully between three oncoming opponents before passing to John Sluigt, who was playing an energetic and lively game. He handed on to Roy White and then on to Birwistle, who drew the final man before giving John Clarke a clear run of some forty yards to the corner flag, which the winger covered with the speed of a sprinter.

This victory was followed up by a 17-6 thrashing of Westminster Hospitals with Pete Butler's boots once again playing a leading rôle. Westminster's six point came from two dropped goals by Tim Rutter, an England schoolboy, international, former Harlequin player, England trialist and an old boy of a well-known grammar school in lower Harrow!

ORIENTEERING

DAVE UNDETERRED BY POOR MAP

THIS week's Orienteering event was held at Swynnerton Old Park, not far from Keele University. As commonly happens when Birmingham U.O.C. make an appearance, it began to rain as soon as we got to the venue. Not deterred by this, seven hardy Orienteers rallied forth armed only with a compass and an uncorrected black and white map from which a fair number of particularly vital tracks were missing.

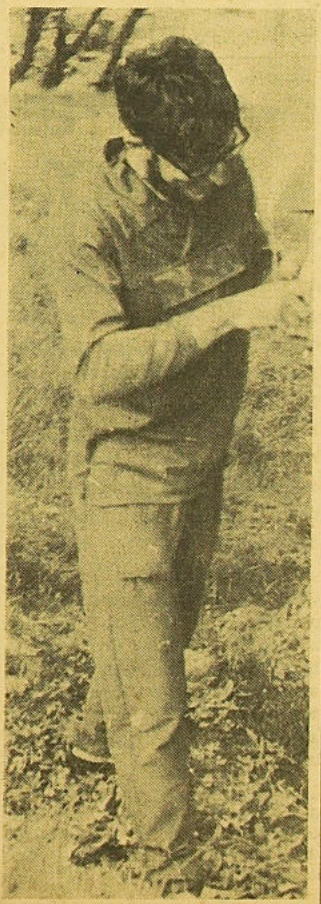
There was certainly plenty of opportunity for getting lost, and it was by no means uncommon to find other members of our team coming in the opposite direction. Perhaps it was fortunate in the light of all this that the Senior Men's course was only seven kilometres, and that the forest was fairly open and free of undergrowth—otherwise we might still be running.

In fact, despite these difficulties—or perhaps because of them—B.U.O.C. did not do too badly. Top honours among the Birmingham crowd went this week to Dave Goodwin, who appears to be back on form after a relatively poor run at Reading. He was followed five minutes later by Ed Finch, who again ran well, though he was closely pursued by Mike (The Paddler) Cleator, who was really in his element this week.

Val Pacey met stiff opposition in the five-kilometre Senior Women's

event and had to be content with a time nearly 30 minutes slower than that of the winner.

P. JONATHAN CARR,
Press Sec., B.U.O.C.



Dave Goodwin back on form at Keele.

SHORT SPORT

MOTOR CLUB

The Birmingham University Motor Club wishes to disclaim all responsibility for the Coltec Treasure Hunt tomorrow. Prospective competitors are warned that the Club is not satisfied that this event is being held in accordance with the pertinent regulations.

Neil Millins won the Coltec Aubrey Tests last Sunday by a comfortable margin. The B.U.M.C., as usual, dominated the test, held in a loose surfaced car park near the Aston Union, taking 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th and 14th places overall.

LADIES' HOCKEY

Birmingham Univ. 1st XI 3,
Coventry Ladies 2.

A MUCH altered side playing a new formation deservedly gained their first win in five weeks. Coventry began well, forcing several corners, but Birmingham took the lead after a quarter of an hour's play through a cracking drive from the edge of the circle by "twin centre-half" Kathy Bassham. Shortly afterwards our other centre-half, Margaret Pike, flicked a second goal after good team approach work.

Coventry hit back almost immediately to reduce the Birmingham lead, but a few moments before half-time Fran D'Alcorn restored the two-goal advantage following up a hard drive from Margaret Pike.

In the second half Birmingham continued to play well together as a team, obviously enjoying the new soccer style formation which allowed greater freedom of movement. Although Birmingham were well on top, Coventry managed to pull one goal back after one of their rare but dangerous breakaways, but Birmingham ran out worthy winners.

Teams: A. McFadyen; J. Hancock; J. Tambling; S. Addison; P. Keep; M. Pike (capt.); K. Bassham; S. Garrod; G. Stokes; F. D'Alcorn; S. Archer.

MEN'S HOCKEY

Birmingham Univ. 2nd XI 8,
A.E.I. Rugby 1.

AFTER just 10 Saturday fixtures, the second XI have finally beaten a club side! Indeed that the score was only 8-1 was a reflection of Dams's homesickness. He scored five, yet eased up and missed three easy chances.

Birmingham's forwards (average age 21) managed to outpace Rugby's veterans (average age 42). At times, the attack even appeared co-ordinated, and good use was made of the wingers. Fearley once broke in to actually score!

However, the defence was the main factor behind success, gaining essential midfield possession. Abrahams ran himself into the ground as Captains should, and at the back,

Other scorers: Elvin and Mickie-royd.

FRANK WILLIAMS.

JUDO

THE highlight of the Universities' Judo calendar took place last Saturday in London, when the British Universities' Judo Association held the finals of the University Championships. Many high grades were present, including international referees and selectors.

Birmingham were marginally beaten by a high class London team (who eventually proved to be the winners). John Blackburn once again proved his judo ability by beating George (fragile) Glass (3rd Dan Full British International). This means that John keeps his unbeaten record for the season. His well-timed ankle sweep sent George smashing to the floor amidst great splintering!

In the later stages of the contest Birmingham were handicapped by a four man team, but made an impressive come-back in the repechage, where they beat Belfast, John Blackburn, Kaz Fuks and Keith Dingley easily winning their contests.



Vice-President Rod Playford under fire by crazy foam. All in aid of Festival last week.

State of Department brings German students back

THE state of affairs in the German Department has provoked several third-year students to interrupt their studies abroad and return to Birmingham. A lack of adequate representation in matters which have direct relevance to the year abroad—approximately a quarter of the department—is given as one of the main reasons.

The situation is complicated, but centres round a serious shortage of staff for courses on the Modern Studies side of the department. Also there has been no head of department since the retirement of Professor Roy Pascal last summer; his appointed successor, Dr. Stopp, did not take up the post for personal reasons.

The development over the years of Modern Studies options, which now include Sociology and Philosophy courses, has given Birmingham a unique standing among other British German departments, as most still lean heavily in a more traditionalist direction. Concerned that Birmingham's progressive reputation might be endangered, students recently produced a document entitled "Commitment to German Studies," which met with a favourable reception in administrative circles. The students from Germany, however, don't think this document is enough.

"We just hadn't a clue what was going on," said Chris Pawling, from Frankfurt.

"The only official communications we got from England were an open letter fairly early on, promising a newsletter which we never got; a copy of the 'Commitment' document and a copy of completely meaningless minutes of a staff-student committee meeting which had taken place two months before."

Continued Martin Rooney, from Mainz: "There's an awful lot that wants sorting out. The Sociology option for a start—last year, we were given assurances by Professor Hinton-Thomas that continuation of this option would be guaranteed to students who had already started on the two-year course. Since then Dr. Seiffert, Acting Head of Department, has stated that the subsequent departure of Professor Hinton-Thomas has invalidated this assurance. It now seems certain that the final year will be allowed to

complete the course, but the position of students who started the option this year is still far from clear." Sociology and other aspects of Modern Studies involve well over half the department.

"We got the 'Commitment' thing only after it had been written and passed by the students and presented to the Dean and Senate, presumably as a definitive document, even though it described itself as only provisional," said Graham Barker, also from Frankfurt.

"We read it, and thought it was lousy. Weak, contradictory, almost sycophantic in tone. If it showed any commitment at all, it was at best a non-progressive one."

The returning exiles believe that experience in a German university system has put Birmingham's German Department in a totally new light for them. "We now think a lot more can be done to improve German Department — 'Commitment's plea for a return to the status quo just isn't facing up to the situation," continued Barker.

"I was very surprised to find that, for all the inadequacies we could see in it, 'Commitment' seemed to hit the right note, especially with the Dean who, it appeared, had up

till then been left in the dark on some points.

"But we'll have a new Dean to deal with next year, and a new head of department, so you can't rule out the possibility of another negation of assurances, as was the case with the Sociology option when Professor Hinton-Thomas left. That's why we want to start getting things changed this year."

To this end, the group is presently working on a document in which they hope to outline their ideas for possible change within the department. The scope of some of

An important general meeting for all students of German will take place on Friday at 2.00 p.m. in Seminar Room 2, Arts Tower.

the ideas, however, will extend beyond the bounds of the German Department. The end result, therefore, should have some relevance to the whole student body.

A meeting at some stage with the rest of the German students, to discuss these ideas and similar issues, is also planned.

Only about half-a-dozen students have returned with the avowed intent of "seeing some results".

"Several more have come back, but possibly for different reasons. It's just that we've been in fairly close contact since before Christmas. We can't be regarded as official representatives of our year, but on the other hand we're not just operating as individuals either."

VOLUNTEERS GO INTO CITY HOMES

VOLUNTEERS in Public Service and the City Action Group launched a joint project last Wednesday at the invitation of an officer of Birmingham Children's Department. The project will send small groups of volunteers into residential units in the city to establish links between the residents and the outside community.

The first two volunteers, both from the Social Administration Department, are visiting a hostel for adolescent girls in South Birmingham, to widen the girls' contacts with the outside world and help extend their interests (with presumably a reciprocal influence on the volunteers).

Other volunteers are to be introduced into other homes over the coming weeks. The co-ordinator of the project is Maureen Tearle, Social Administration.

Schoolgirl wins personality contest

THE Festival Personality Girl Competition last Thursday was won by Vanessa Cooper, a 17-year-old schoolgirl from Harborne.

There were forty competitors of which fifteen were from the University of Birmingham.

The "Women's Liberation Group" of the Free University have expressed their opposition to this kind of competition. They are planning a demonstration against today's "Girl Auction" at Aston University.

Free women

A member of the Women's Liberation Movement in America will be speaking to the Women's Liberation Group of the Free University next Sunday. Susy Nelson has been active with the movement in the United States and will be talking about her experiences.

The meeting is at 2 p.m., at 65 Prospect Road, Mosley, and men will also be welcome to attend.

Hora today

THIS year's attempt to break the world record for Hora dancing begins at 10 a.m. today in Colmore Circus.

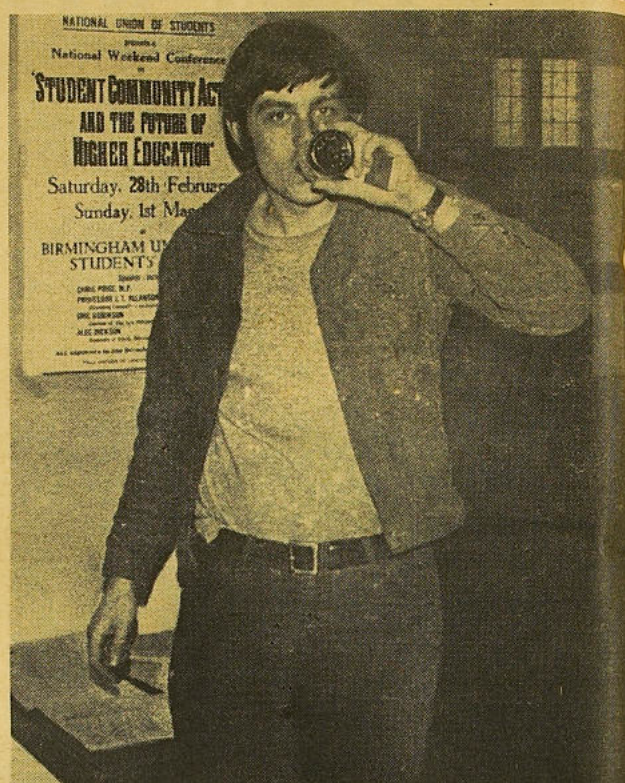
The aim is to dance for 38 hours non-stop to beat last year's record: this means that the finish will be at mid-night tomorrow (Thursday).

It is hoped that as many people as possible will support the event, either actively or passively by going along to Colmore Circus.

The dates given in last week's "Redbrick" for this event were incorrect.

redbrick

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The rigours of high office—above, President Mike Terry at the N.U.S. Conference, held in the Union at the weekend.

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