



EDITORIAL

AFTER two terms, there seems to have been little constructive development in student / staff liaison.

Most of the onus probably lies with the staff. But to a great extent, many of the students here still see the university as an up-graded school and tend to view Faculty in terms of "them," as compared to "us." The initial approach though, has to come from the staff.

Admittedly, facilities at College are not conducive to communal living, except in its broadest or most confined terms. Apart from lack of coffee bar, beer cellar, etc.—and if the bar sold spirits this might provide some incentive for staff to mix—the communal rooms that are available are totally uninspiring.

This should not be as inhibiting as it seems to be. Lack of transport facilities makes it more difficult for students to be entertained by Faculty at their homes. Surely the entertainments allowance for all tutors would enable them to let the sherry or coffee run more freely than it appears to do at the moment? With one or two noticeable exceptions, staff seem remarkably reticent about entertaining students in College.

Students on the other hand could lose a few of their inhibitions and entertain Faculty without feeling they are undergoing extra-mural scrutiny at the same time. If we managed to lose a few of the formalities in addressing one another this might help. It is odd, that after half a year's acquaintance we still greet one another as members of a Board Meeting.

And while students are cajoled into spending weekends in College by lures of wild entertainment on Saturday night, are staff any keener about remaining on the scene from Friday to Monday? The weekend is as devoid of staff as it is of students. When there are no academic commitments, it would seem to be an opportune moment for staff/student liaison.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of students here about censorship of "inCant." It is not a Union newspaper, nor is it in any way subject to control by the University. The views that are represented in it are those of the contributors. The Editor is ultimately responsible for all articles. The only limitation imposed is that of libel, so far that has not proved an inhibiting factor.

Beaney problems

"THE first thing they should have built is the Library not the boiler house."

These sentiments expressed by a local Canterbury official during National Library Week, which began last Saturday, have brought to a head the whole question of the limited library facilities both in the City and here at the University.

Should Canterbury have made provision for some of the new University's needs? Mr. Higgenbottom, Canterbury's well-known City Librarian, thinks not. Lack of space and staff he says are responsible for the City Library being "not as good as others."

EFFICIENT SERVICE

£25,000 is needed for providing more books; at present only half those required are available in the city library. In a recent Press interview, Councillor Shersby said: "With the present accommodation it is not possible to provide that efficient service." There was not enough room to provide enough books, nor to provide enough people to staff the library properly.

A survey of Modernisation, written by Mr. Higgenbottom, has been recently issued by the local authorities. As soon as the Government lifts the credit squeeze, £7,000 will be spent on plans for re-developing the present building.

DISAGREEMENT

The city authorities themselves are still in disagreement over the new plan. Cllr. Shersby, who has taken a great interest in the idea, declared "this plan for adapting the building will at best be an expensive hotch-potch."

Seventy-two undergraduates are now members of the city library, yet no plans for co-ordination between the libraries of Canterbury and the University are planned. Students have made it clear that they are not content to re-enact the chaos that hit Brighton during the early stages of University of Sussex.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS

"We are not working in water-tight compartments," said Mr. Higgenbottom. A committee of local librarians has been meeting to arrange for a system of inter-changing periodicals between the libraries of the University, Christ Church and the city. University students are still unhappy about the lack of sufficient background material available for their subjects, however.

The recent official statement issued by the librarian, that at present the authorities of the University are satisfied that the right number of books are available, has annoyed students, who claim that

this is a complete contradiction of the state of affairs.

MORE STAFF CO-ORDINATION

Aggravation of the problem due to lack of co-ordination by University staff is in part responsible. At present, students complain that seminar leaders set the same work for each group during each week and so find themselves all hunting at the same time for the limited number of books covering the subject. Several undergraduates would like to see seminar leaders setting different work in each particular week. The same work could be covered in a term by each student, yet at the same time it would relieve the overstrained library.

CENTRAL ORGAN

Have the new Universities forgotten what the Universities Grants Committee once said, that "the character and efficiency of a University will be gauged by the treatment of its central organ, the library"?

Wanted - crazy people

ARE you repressed? Do you feel there is no outlet for your high spirits? Read on and you will discover that there is an opportunity offered to you that is too good to refuse!

The Carnival Committee will be only too pleased to welcome anyone who is willing to carry out any of the proposed stunts. The more courageous the applicants for these tasks the better. The Carnival is not very far away and it is imperative that a list of people who would like to help is compiled.

A notice will be placed on the inCant board by the J.C.R., and if you think it is your vocation to do crazy things please sign it, or contact Pat Cavett through the pigeon-holes.

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The Infernal Machine

ON Friday March 11 the BBC in all their glory called on the University. Their destination? Where else but the language centre, there to shoot a film. They were hard at work for several hours. The few minutes' film that remain when the fiends in the cutting room have finished their job will be used in a BBC-2 series on advance in modern language teaching. Six half-hourly programmes will be shown, beginning on April 19. The university language centre will be featured in the fifth of these on May 17, and Miss Sculthorpe will be taking part in the studio discussions.

Miss Sculthorpe admitted that although some of the students will appear under normal conditions, special interest will be focused on Sebastian Graham-Jones, who, in

the film, will be playing opposite Maria Cesaris in Cocteau's "La Machine Infernale" and upon Miss Lisa Vine translating a section from Sartre on Existentialism. Also on Miss Pask doing advanced comprehension work in German.

Although I fully realise that interest must be focused on some point I can't help feeling that it is perhaps slightly off, if you'll pardon the expression, to choose for a programme on advances in Modern Language teaching, a section of pupils who are not even pupils of the language centre any more, having passed out at the beginning of last term. I'm sure that the programme will give a very healthy picture of how well the language centre of the University of Kent at Canterbury teaches its modern languages, it just seems a pity that the people they choose to give this appealing picture, have not been there much.

R. W-D.

New secretary



He has seen the way a students' union has been run before and though this is not wholly applicable it is undoubtedly useful. Given the serious and responsible attitude of the students here the Union's potential is "really great."

His position as Secretary is unique in that he has one foot in the Executive and one in the administration. This gives him the opportunity both to co-ordinate union activities and to help alter decisions.

EQUILIBRIUM

Philip is married and goes home at weekends. This restores his equilibrium between the university and the outside world, and helps him to gain perspective, so essential for his official capacity.

On a 50 per cent poll Philip Simpson won by a sizeable majority, and we feel sure that his experience will be a great asset to the Union and to the university as a whole.

He hopes that the people kind enough to help his predecessor will also help him.

THE new Secretary on the Executive is Philip Simpson, 28, from Sevenoaks. Having left school at 16, Philip became a clerk in Manchester and went on to do 18 months' National Service in Germany. After teaching English for six months at a boys' Secondary Modern School, he completed three years at a teacher training college and then came South to teach for two years at another Secondary Modern School.

Philip, who is in Humanities, and hopes to take his Part II in Literature, has always wanted to come to university; there are more opportunities with a degree he feels.

MORE OBJECTIVE

Many people asked Philip to apply for Secretary and as he is older he regards himself as more objective.

InCant needs Photographers Reporters and Casual Writers

The Editor would be pleased to accept all help



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AROUND CANTERBURY

Recitals

March 19: Christ Church College Music Society, Serenade — "A Miscellany of Words and Music to Celebrate the Vernal Equinox." Great Hall, North Holmes Road, Canterbury. 7.45 p.m.

March 21: Canterbury Music Club — The Gabrieli Ensemble at Girls' Technical School, Canterbury. 7 p.m.

March 22: Kent Rural Music School — Evening for Chamber Music Players at Canterbury Music Centre. 7 p.m.

March 25: Eliot College — Manfred Mann.

Films

March 17: Canterbury Film Society — "Queen of Spades" at Slater Hall, Canterbury. 7.30 p.m.

March 25: Ashford Association Film Society — "8½" at Associate House, Ashford. 7.15 p.m.

March 13 - 15: "What's New Pussycat?" X. "A" Day with Dino" U. Odeon, Canterbury.

March 16: "The Royal Ballet." Odeon, Canterbury.

March 17 - 19: "Do Not Disturb" A. "Up from the Beach" U. Odeon, Canterbury.

March 20: "The War Lord" A. "The World of Abbot and Costello" U. Odeon, Canterbury.

Theatre

March 17 - 19: "Epitaph for George Dillon," by U.K.C. at Marlowe Theatre, 8 p.m. Saturday matinee 3 p.m. Bookings from Treasurer J. Worthington.

March 21 - 26: "The Alchemist," by Playcraft Society at Playcraft Little Theatre, Canterbury.



Pubs—1

"KENTISH CRICKETERS"

MR. DENNIS MOAT has been landlord of the "Kentish Cricketers," in Canterbury High Street, for over 14 years. He is a prominent member of the city's Carnival Committee, and possesses a seemingly inexhaustible fund of jokes. He used to have a performing bird in the bar and is a keen collector of ancient photographs, some of which are more than 150 years old.

a bar billiards table, a fruit machine, a public telephone and a pleasant open fire. There are some interesting prints on the walls, and an old-fashioned water barometer hanging by the door. Up to twelve local societies use the two upstairs clubrooms. Beverages include Fremlin's Tusher, Whitbread Tankard, Whiteways' and Bulmers' still draught cider, Devon red wine and Church Farm cider wine. Prices are very reasonable.

The pub itself contains



Opinion

Representation by whom?

by Eric Millstone

A SUBJECT that has been discussed, probably to excess by the Students' Representative Council, and insufficiently elsewhere, is the question of the relationship of the Union general meeting to the S.R.C.—whether one should supplement the other or whether they ought to be complementary.

It would be reasonable to assume that behind all motivations for and/or against either the S.R.C. or U.G.M. is the idea of fairness and representation and how the Union can arrive at a conclusion in agreement with the majority opinion.

The arguments in favour of the S.R.C. are that since the meetings are smaller than those of the U.G.M. it is easier for each point of view to be put across, and that assuming every member of each tutorial group can be personally contacted, then it should, in principle, be possible for everyone to have an indirect say on any S.R.C. decision. This assumes, as I have said, that all groups do either meet or that all members are regularly contacted.

On the other hand, there is an implied shirking of responsibility in leaving decision-making to a small group; by transferring authority from the majority to the minority.

There might also be a danger were the situation to arise in which the decisions of the S.R.C. were not available for the scrutiny of the U.G.M.

To its credit, a U.G.M. is the place at which anyone can express their opinion and record their own vote, after hearing the discus-

sion for themselves. In principle, therefore, it should be the place where Union opinion can be ascertained. However, there is the disadvantage that some people may be reluctant to speak their own mind in public before a large gathering, and further that their vote may tend to go as those around them, and their acquaintances, go, and not as they may really feel.

It would appear from this that to adopt any one forum as dominant would be wrong, but that provision for both should be kept, with the S.R.C. conducting routine business, yet always keeping the U.G.M. as a means of approval or disapproval and of ultimate government of any decision; with the added proviso that group representatives must consult their constituents.

Finally, are the tutorial groups really representative?

We would like to thank the following:

- ELBIE SPIVACK
- DICK BENNETT
- ALISON LAMB
- ANN O'NEILL
- JOHN PLATT
- JANE PETZING
- SALLY FENBY
- VIVIAN SUTTON
- JOE WARD-BAILEY
- JULIAN WORTHINGTON

InCant Photographers:
GRAHAM LAWSON
ANDY HOWARD
ROGER BULMER
ROY THURLEY
KEN MILNES

Union News—

IT is possible that there will be a Union general meeting in the last week of term; before this the treasurer hopes to present a balance sheet of Union accounts for the term, which will be available to all.

* * *

The motions passed at the last U.G.M. were sent to the appropriate College authorities, and are now in the process of being examined by the relevant Senior bodies. Some favourable response is anticipated within the next few weeks.

The Entertainments Committee is finalising social arrangements for the Trinity Term; these include dances in conjunction with the Carnival Committee. In addition, some research is to be undertaken to determine what exactly the student body want, and from the results to determine how much can be spent in relation to these suggestions.

* * *

The External Liaison Committee have submitted an application for membership of the National Union of Students which has been under consideration by this body. The Committee is now anxiously awaiting a reply from Ensligh Street, the home of N.U.S.

* * *

Sub-committees of the Union are at the moment attempting to define their terms of reference—their findings will be reported to the Executive at the meeting of the Constitutional Committee.

Reciprocal Union agreements have recently been made with about 20 universities; these take the form of provisional bar, junior common room, and other Union facilities.

* * *

Minutes of all meetings appear as quickly as possible on the Union notice-board—when there is delay it is either caused by overwork of committee secretaries or by bottlenecks in material duplication. The minutes are kept to a minimum, concentrating on accuracy, and avoiding unnecessary elaboration. Apart from the Student Representative Council, they are the sole authentic channel for Union affairs.

UNION BALL

FRIDAY, MARCH 25th

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LOVE FOR LOVE

THE National Theatre production of "Love for Love," a relatively forgotten restoration comedy by Congreve, a relatively forgotten playwright, is one to be remembered.

Valentine, an impecunious young man, is in love with Angelica. His father, Sir Sampson Legend, to whom he is heir, offers him the wherewithal to pay his debts on the condition that he relinquishes his inheritance to his younger brother Ben, a rough seaman. Ben is intended for Miss Prue, an awkward country girl, cousin to Angelica. Her father, Foresight, an illiterate and superstitious old fellow, is cuckolded by his very much younger wife and her various amours, chief among them Valentine's friend Scandal. Another friend of Valentine's — Tattle — a half-witted beau, proud of his sexual prowess, endeavours to bed various female members of the cast in turn with varying degrees of success. He, to his horror, finds himself married to Mrs. Frail — sister to Mrs. Foresight, a fortune hunter and woman of the world.

The plot is in fact much more complicated than this, which is itself complicated enough. The various intrigues and the swift action of the play make it virtually impossible to predict the outcome except in the case of the romantic hero and heroine Valentine and Angelica.

The chief merit of the play was its brilliant casting. Valentine, played by John Stride, made the most of a part which is, except in the scene where he feigns madness, fairly uninteresting. In this scene, however, he excelled himself. His heroine Angelica, played by Geraldine McEwan, was more than proficient in a part that need not have required such a high standard of acting, but one cannot help feeling that her throat needed attention, for her wheezing was more suited to Foresight than herself. Miles Malleon's Foresight was a superb piece of character acting, Mumbling and bumbling around the stage he deservedly gained much sympathy from the audience. His stargazing, however, did not help him to see the affairs being carried on behind his back. Of the female cast, Lydd Redgrave, as Miss Prue, and Joyce Redman, as Mrs. Frailware, were outstanding. Colin Blakely, as Ben, was magnificently uncouth and almost succeeded in stealing the stage from Sir Laurence Olivier, whose portrait of Tattle was a masterpiece of character-acting. Of Sir Laurence one can say little else.

Indeed it was the casting of this play, notably that of Colin Blakely and Sir Laurence Olivier, which leads one to hope that Restoration Comedy will be restored to its rightful position in the English Theatre.

G.W. & R.W-D



BOOKS

The Agricultural Revolution 1750-1880

By G. E. Mingay

(University lecturer in Economic History)

PUBLISHED BY BATSFORD AT 45s.

THIS work incorporates the findings of much specialised research otherwise hidden in learned and inaccessible articles, and provides a valuable re-assessment of agriculture, the need for which has been acutely felt over recent years due to the serious outdating of Lord Ernle's "English Farming Past and Present," first published in 1912.

The myths of the textbooks are questioned and nullified. It is no explanation of the agricultural revolution to see it as the agrarian side of the industrial revolution. Contrary to a widely held belief, commercial farming was well established by the early 18th century. While enclosure certainly offered the prospect of more efficient farming, yet historians now accept that open field farming could show signs of vitality, and the view that all enclosures represented a sudden break with tradition has no foundation in fact. The contributions of the celebrated 18th century pioneers, Tull, Townshend, Coke of Norfolk and Bakewell are reassessed; and "we can no longer accept

the heroic view of an agricultural revolution springing from the originality and enterprise of a mere handful of great improvers." The beginnings of improvement go back to the 17th century. Enclosure in the 18th and early 19th centuries, involving a very large area of land, has aroused heated controversy, yet the complexity of enclosure and its consequences defy all attempts at generalisation. Enclosure worked more fairly as between the various classes of proprietors than was once thought by the Hammonds.

CAREFUL ANALYSIS

Agriculture being subject to considerable price fluctuations is one of the most unstable of all industries, but the prosperity of farmers is as much a matter of costs as prices. The fortunes of landlord, owner-occupier, tenant-farmer and agricultural labourer are carefully traced and analysed with reference to movements in prices, farm values, rents and wages. Both high and low prices could have stimulating effects on agriculture. Low prices and high costs were particularly burdensome on heavy, cold, wet clays. The problem of heavy land drainage, an essential prerequisite to improved farming on heavy

soils, remained unsolved until the introduction of cheap tile drainage in the 1840s. The depression of the post-war period after 1815 was less universal than is often supposed; it was regional and intermittent, and complaints from the farming community were few from pasture areas and from cheaply worked profitable light soils. Equally, there was no general depression in English farming in the 1870s onwards. Repeal of the Corn Laws was achieved in spite of aristocratic domination of Parliament, and did not ruin the landed interest. Unmistakable signs of agricultural progress were evident in the middle decades of the 19th century involving greater contributions from machinery and science.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

The history of agriculture after 1750 is set against a rapid growth of population and important developments in industry and transport, but this book, far from treating agriculture in a general way, stresses the regional variations that existed in farming patterns or in the spread and adoption of new techniques. Reference is made to the writings and opinions of contemporaries which is very useful, for example: Defoe in the 1720s, Arthur Young and Marshall in the 1790s, Cobbett in the 1820s and Caird in the 1850s.

Topic headings on each page are immensely valuable, quite apart from useful footnotes and suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter. This careful survey of agricultural developments up to 1880 deserves the attention of every student of economic history.

Flipside of Jimmy Savile

FLAMBOYANT Jimmy Savile still shows no signs of being success on the wane. His material wealth is the usual Rolls, Daimler, Mercedes and "E" type, yet he lives in a semi-derelict house in Salford and still runs a scooter.

One might say that this was a simple case of a star who, bewildered by his success, still clings to the security of his less glamorous past. Yet there is a profoundly sensitive side to him, which such flippant remarks as "So you're the gentleman from Cantabrarious, are you?" tend to obscure. His zest for pop life does not hinder his serious points of view. He has an acute and

dynamic brain which enabled him to record the "Teen and Twenty Disc Club" at the same time as "London Life," and I interviewed him.

EARTHY AND FRIENDLY

"The best part of my work is sleeping," he said, but his manager told me: "The secret of Jimmy's success is that it hasn't changed him. He's still Jimmy, earthy and friendly." There was no multi-coloured hair and his eccentric dress was only donned for the benefit of the photographers. His enthusiasm for living is natural and spontaneous. His friendliness reflected a genuine interest in people. "I earned £48,000 for charity last year, but backstreet charities, not the glory ones," he said proudly.

Unmarried, he leads a frugal existence when in London. "I stay in the Adrian Hotel in St. Pancras because it is only 18s. a night." "What will be the next big thing in pop?" I asked. "If you and I knew that, we'd make a million," he replied. At £900 a week he cannot have missed the mark by very far.

C.P.

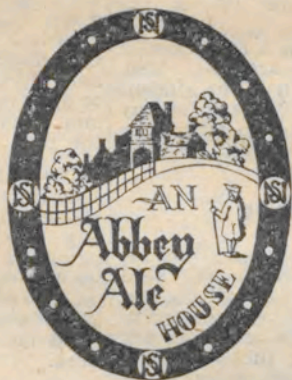
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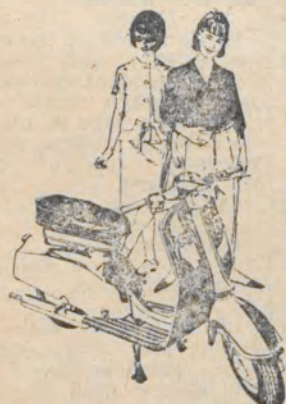


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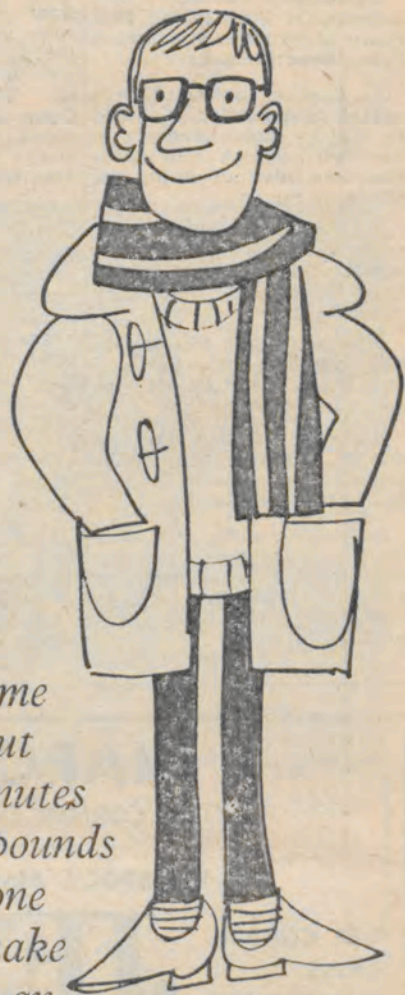
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ONCE in the small dinghy which was to ferry him out to the fishing boat, the sea looked even rougher. Patrick McGoochan, who plays John Drake, was filming an episode in the new series of "Danger Man" at Whitstable Bay last week.

Printed by courtesy of the "Kentish Observer."



It took me about five minutes three pounds and one handshake to open an account with Barclays



The five minutes were mainly spent in writing a couple of specimen signatures and in giving the name of a suitable reference. The three pounds—all I could bank at the time—was received with a cordial handshake and I was made to feel welcome. Nothing stuffy about Barclays. You don't believe me? Try 'em.



BARCLAYS BANK

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Ernest Rutherford

ERNEST Rutherford, in whose honour the second college is to be named, may be considered one of the greatest scientists ever.

Born in New Zealand in 1871, he began his education in that country and in 1895 he won a scholarship to Cambridge, where he worked under J. J. Thompson, a prominent physicist of the time. Thompson was quick to recognise Rutherford's talent, and together they carried out important work on the detection of electromagnetic radiation (wireless waves), general investigation of X-rays, and the photo-electric effect. Even these relatively trivial researches have results which are evident today in many fields. The device popularly known as the "magic eye" is a practical example of the photo-electric effect; the importance of the other phenomena are obvious.

Radioactivity
Rutherford then went to Canada, where he took up a post in the McGill University. Here he embarked on further work concerned with invisible rays which had already captured his attention. Becquerel in 1896, had discovered evidence that a rare element (one of the 92 natural "stuffs" of which everything in the universe is believed to be composed) uranium, had connected it with some weird emanation, the like of which had never been seen before. The effect was recognised as being something entirely new, and it was felt that this phenomenon of **RADIOACTIVITY** (as it was later called by Mme. Curie) was connected with the very heart of the tiny pieces of matter, atoms, of which the elements are composed.

Rutherford furthered the work by identifying two different kinds of rays: one kind, from **RADIUM** which he called alpha-rays, and another from **URANIUM** which he called beta-rays. His detailed studies led him to a minute knowledge of radioactivity and radioactive materials.

In 1900, with Soddy, he published what is in fact the modern theory of radioactivity. This was to prove the beginning of a new era in science, when men found the philosopher's stone, the method for converting lead to gold for which they had been searching since the time of the Egyptians.

Nobel Prize
Rutherford then turned his steps back to England, where he took up a post as professor at Manchester University. Continuing his work on radioactivity, he was able to demonstrate that the alpha-rays he had discovered were in fact the electrically charged

centres, nuclei, of one of the elements, **HELIUM**. At the time, however, the mechanical details of the construction of atoms was not known, although several theories were in vogue, that of most importance being the hypothesis of Rutherford's old colleague Thompson.

It was during this period that Rutherford in 1908 was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry.

In 1911, by means of the rays that he had previously discovered, alpha-rays, Rutherford resolved the current difficulties over the structure of the atom.

His ideas are the basis of modern theory, in which the atom is considered to consist of a central nucleus, hard and heavy, and carrying a positive electrical charge which is surrounded by a cloud of **ELECTRONS**, very light in comparison with the nucleus and carrying a total negative charge equal to that of the nucleus.

These electrons are the cathode rays of Thompson's early experiments. The two opposite electric charges hold the atom together, in just the same way as a charged comb attracts charged hair. Rutherford's atomic model was then successfully united with a purely mathematical model deduced from the quantum

mechanics of Max Planck by Neils Bohr. In 1913 Rutherford was working with H. G. J. Mosely (an important figure in X-ray work). They found that elements bombarded by electrons emitted spectra, in much the same way as elements in their entirety do when excited by other kinds of energy. (This phenomenon is seen every day in neon lights and the like). This was yet another useful contribution to our understanding of the nucleus.

The first world war interrupted the work of most scientists, and this included Rutherford, who was engaged on work concerning submarine detection.

Transmutation

His pet researches were resumed immediately after the war, and in 1919 he succeeded Thompson in the Cavendish Chair at Cambridge. It was at this time that Rutherford carried out the first artificial transmutation of one element to another. He was bombarding the gaseous element

NITROGEN (a major constituent of air) with alpha particles when he found that one of the results of the experiment was another element, **OXYGEN**.

Now it was possible in principle at any rate to produce artificially any element required. Today this possibility is being realised, although not

in quite the manner that Rutherford employed, nor on the scale that the alchemists (not always to be confused with chemists) had envisaged.

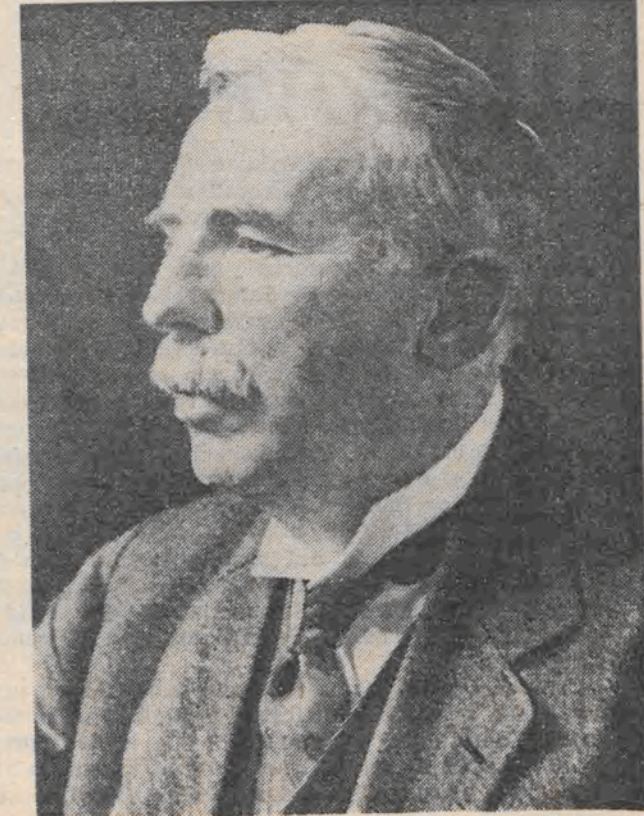
Since Rutherford's initial experiment some 12 new, entirely man-made often called trans-uranic elements have been produced by reactions with high speed particles (speeds approaching very closely to the speed of light) from particle accelerators to atomic bombs.

Nuclear reactors also produce such elements as **PLUTONIUM** one of the most important but potentially lethal materials ever known. Today the total number of elements known stands at 104. The latest addition (I call it dubnium, by the method) was produced by a large accelerator in Dubna, Russia.

Neutron

In 1920 Rutherford predicted the existence of yet another particle which was not to be discovered for another twelve years. This was the **NEUTRON**, a particle carrying no charge which is part of the nucleus of every atom with the exception of hydrogen. It was discovered in 1932 by J. Chadwick, another of Rutherford's colleagues.

In 1933 Rutherford, Oliphant and Kinsey, provided the first quantitative check of Ein-



stein's atom bomb equation, E=mc².

The honours received before Rutherford died in Cambridge in 1937 included a Knighthood in 1914, and in 1925, what must surely be the aim of every scientist, the presidency of the Royal Society. His title Baron Rutherford of Nelson was bestowed upon him in

1931. Since the beginning of this decade, the Science Research Council's (formerly NIRS) establishment, adjoining AERE Harwell, which houses Britain's largest particle accelerator, the 9 GeV NIMROD, has been called the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory.

R. S. Pitman.

Senate Lodgings

Brighter Prospect

THE committee under the chairmanship of Dr Read, consists of eight members. The students are represented by the President of the Students' Union. There is a possibility that another junior member—a lodger—will be allowed to sit on the committee.

The Committee had its first meeting on Tuesday 8th February at which the following issues were decided:

a) Daytime access: It was agreed that landladies should be told to expect students to use their lodgings from lunch-time onwards and during the whole of Sunday.

b) that midnight was a more suitable time after which students should inform their landladies that they would be late.

c) that lodgers fees should be reduced by 1/- per day back-dated to October 11th to cover transport costs.

d) that John Harwood should inquire about what times students would like the bus service on Sundays.

e) that students can find their own lodgings but must have them 1) registered and 2) must not take lodgings "belonging" to other institutions.

f) that students of 21 and over may have registered flats from October 1966. Sub-section 2) of e) applies here. At its 2nd meeting (23rd February), the Lodging Senate Committee **RECOMMENDED** that:

a) 3rd year students should be able, subject to permission from their college, to find and hire unsupervised flats.

Sub-section 1 and 2 of e) of the recommendations of its previous meeting apply here but would still pay an undivided amount to the college. These decisions of the committee will be **RECOMMENDED** to the Senate where final authority lies. Where rules have to be changed the decision of the Senate is subject to the approval of Council. The Lodgings Senate Committee can only recommend and hence the above shall only become definite once Senate has passed them.

The Lodging Senate Committee **AGREED** that it was within their powers to authorise the types of bed-sitting-room accommodation, where meals were not provided but where the College actually hired the rooms. Some financial concession would allow for the fact that breakfast had not been provided.

Dr. Read wished it to be known that graduates may already live where they please.

Further future prospects were obtained through an interview with Dr. Read. He said that during the next academic year students will lodge in Herne Bay and

Whitstable and that totally adequate transport would be provided. One can therefore conclude that although the present year has not been as good as one might have hoped, conditions on the whole have been reasonable and the future looks a great deal better.

J. P. Sprinz
T. P. Jordan
D. Dangler.

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The Rev. Frank Telfer

I was educated at Kent College—just down Giles Lane—till 1948. I went in the army then and to Cambridge 1950-53 where I read History.

I went to Ely Theological College in 1953-55 and was then Curate of Liverpool Parish Church at the Pier Head. In 1958 I went to Downing College as Chaplain, in 1962 to Norwich as the Bishop's Chaplain. And now I'm here.

I first decided to offer myself for ordination when I was an undergraduate. When I went up to Cambridge I never once entertained the idea of the Church, but gradually different people—people from separate walks of life—influenced me. Having rooms of my own and freedom, provided a framework for what I wanted to do. When people say "Have you ever thought of becoming a clergyman?" you can't ignore that! I was very happy at Cambridge.

Liverpool

At Liverpool, my first appointment, I was scared stiff, at least in the beginning. The Church was at the Pier Head and my digs, some distance away seemed to be surrounded by every kind of vice. On the other hand I don't think I've ever laughed so much in my life. We laughed at all kinds of tragedies—it was the only thing to do. But though this in a way the more spectacular side of working in a downtown area it isn't the only or the most important life that goes on there. It is a parish which includes the City centre with its shops and

offices as well as docks and a population of around 20,000 people. As in other parishes the major part of our work was visiting, hospital visiting, teaching in schools, confirmation classes and all the ordinary church activities. These were the heart of it all and through which one met a host of ordinary and fine people and made a large number of friends. But I think the lasting impression is one of kindness and generosity and the high spirits of Liverpool—an improbable humour and very funny.

Norwich

After Liverpool I worked in Downing College and Norwich. It was wonderful to work with a man like Launcelot Fleming, the Bishop, who was doing a job of major responsibility in a huge rural diocese. I was a kind of personal assistant. He is very active in youth work and helped found V.S.O. At 59 he still plays squash.

The difference between being a Chaplain here and at Downing College seems to be that here we are free of tradition and can build up a pattern of our own. Here too the Chaplaincy is ecumenical, not just Anglican, and of course the society is a mixed one.

I like the mixed atmosphere. I find this job very challenging and satisfying. One must exercise one's priesthood as best one can wherever one is. I feel the Christian faith has real insight into living that needs to be constantly shown. And the Chaplaincy must meet the big needs of teaching what Christianity is, as well as stimulating the capacity for worship. There will be major headaches but I'll meet them when they arise.

£550,000

ALL new universities are bold experiments, and experiments are expensive. Essex is appealing for one and a half million pounds, Warwick for four million.

In our case, the boldness is not that we are creating a twentieth century collegiate system, but in the financial risks involved.

The government in prepared to pay for the essential academic buildings (ten million pounds over six years), and the recurrent running expenses (which are very high). The rest of the cost has to be met by the wits of the university.

Residence is a fundamental part of the academic plan, under which half the student population will live in at any one time, the other half living out, but being full members of the colleges.

GOVT. EXPENSE

If the university is to grow to 3,000 by 1970, it will need five colleges as well as the other essential academic buildings—science buildings, libraries, lecture theatres, seminar and reading rooms. These are estimated to cost between ten and twelve million pounds.

The Government has made an unusual and generous contribution towards the cost of residence in the first two colleges. The University must find the rest; about £11 million in all. She must also pay for extras such as the central hall, which will probably be built next year.

The Appeal is asking for one million by this year and two million by 1970.

The appeal committee of 27 prominent Kent citizens, under the chairmanship of Lord Cornwallis, and the permanent director, Sir Cecil Syers, an enthusiastic ex-civil servant, have launched a double campaign.

APPEAL CAMPAIGN

One is a national campaign to enlist the support of industry and industrial chiefs, who are traditionally benevolent to the universities.

But the main campaign has been directed towards the people and industries of Kent, with their natural pride in a county institution, and in one of the finest and most ancient of Cathedral cities.

There are very great difficulties. The large number of competing appeals; the shortage of available money. More particularly, many understandably wonder why they should pay charity on top of taxes and rates.

It is almost impossible to express the nebulous and inestimable benefits of collegiate life to those who have not experienced them personally.

Nevertheless, and even though Kent is not a highly industrialised county, response has already been generous and contributions are coming in steadily, though at a slightly slower rate since Christmas. The Appeal, which was launched last June, has so far raised just on £550,000.

Flagdays, stunts and bazaars are out as means of continuing the campaign, as are approaches to the United States with its stringent control of charity exports.

But in the County, there is great goodwill, and much assistance from the civic authorities and prominent individuals. Campaigns have been launched in, for example, Canterbury and Maidstone, and Margate, and others are to open in the Medway Towns and Tunbridge Wells within the next four weeks.

The Appeal was not responsible for the change in schedule of the third college. This was caused largely by the strain on the authorities, contractors and builders of building at double speed, a pace which kept up for two years could not be continued for a third.

Sir Cecil Syers is "hopeful" that the very great generosity of Kent will enable us to continue to do in the years 1968-70 what has been already accomplished in the last two years.

Quotes

"RELIGION'S dead, thank God."
(Julian Ruddock at Wye College debate).
"God says one thing, Eric Millstone another."
(Anon.)

In the course of the executive meeting with Crosland, someone brought up the Sunday Telegraph article mentioned as a joke in his previous speech. "What Sunday Telegraph article?" asked Mr. Crosland.

"A very fair summary", Templeman.
While canvassing:
"I'd vote for a pig if my party put him up."
(Anon.)

Instructions for those canvassing for Labour supporters: "Those people on your list reported dead should be marked down as doubtful."
"Dostoevsky, the Russian novelist..."

(Miss MacArthur beginning a lecture).
"This paper's going to be an affluent toilet roll."
(Ex-editor of InCant, now the Editorial Board).

Quote from Mr. Heath on TV—
"We shall not raise taxation, but we shall have more levies (pronounced lavies) for the relief of the Treasury."

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Universities and Letters

Aid to students

MANCHESTER University have this year started a non-white South African Scholarship and hope to raise £1,750 from students to enable a student from South Africa to begin studies next year at Manchester.

Students at Keele last year raised £200 to provide four scholarships for refugee students to study at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. This year they are providing funds for three £65 microscopes for the Medical Department of the University of Paraguay.

The Scottish Union of Students has launched an appeal for £500 for legal aid to Rhodesian students. This resulted from a telegram from University College, Salisbury, asking for urgent financial help. Rhodesian students taking part in political activi-

ties are liable to lose their scholarships and it is reported that African students have been imprisoned without trial and kept in prison without being able to take their textbooks or papers with them. University academic publications have been censored particularly those dealing with African history.

Sussex University's President, Lorne Duncan has proposed setting up a loan fund in the University, financed by contributions from students. 25% of the fund will be made available to the University of Basutoland to help students who otherwise could not afford to attend university and the rest will be available to all students at Sussex who need financial help.

Most of the money collected for overseas students is channelled through the **World University Service** which seeks to help the often very basic needs of all students with no discrimination of class, creed or colour by initiating projects and fostering co-operation between University communities of all nations.

* * *

Politics U.K.C.

SIR—I should like to comment on **MR. MURRAY'S** letter concerning politics at the U.K.C. He and many others seem to think that political activity should be geared to election campaigns and the hot-air of Westminster.

Interest in these topics is surely for those who are completely politically committed. I must congratulate Mr. Murray if he is so politically sound as to have nothing theoretical to discuss, other than "factional in-fighting." I am not so fortunate; I expected my numerous prejudices and biases in the political field to be strongly

shaken by contact with the top 2% of the country's brains. On the contrary I have become more firmly entrenched.

Therefore I suggest that any political party at U.K.C. worried by its lack of attendance, or the scarcity of M.P.s commuting to Canterbury, should begin discussing the basis of its political beliefs. This would be of far greater interest and relevance than dreary discussions on minor details of Government policy, or monologues from Members of Parliament which one has already read in the press

Yours sincerely,
Diana J. Wignall

'The World Tomorrow'

GRANADA Television last week in the programme "The World Tomorrow" looked at university expansion in five different countries and it is interesting to note some of the differences between university systems:

In **JAPAN** competition to get a place at university is feverish. Four out of ten students fail the entrance exam and parents queue all night to get their children enrolled in a particular kindergarten which is the first step through to Tokyo University—the most respected University in Japan. Japan has the highest percentage of University students outside the United States and it also has the highest rate of student suicides.

In **ITALY** on the other hand there is no limit to the number of university places and consequently there is a lot of overcrowding. (This is true of France also—the saying is that when the students of the Sorbonne wish to go on strike they merely turn up at lectures thus causing total disruption). In Italy students do not sit written exams—

most exams are oral and can be taken every two months. Lectures are printed and sold to students so that if either lecturers do not turn up to lecture or students miss their lectures they can obtain the material. A maximum of thirteen years is permitted to obtain a degree.

In **RUSSIA** it takes six years to get a degree. In the last year university work is combined with work in an outside organisation.

In the **U.S.A.** faculties in liberal arts throughout the country are finding it difficult to attract students. The emphasis is very much on the sort of professional industry requires, i.e., particularly science graduates.

In comparison with these foreign students British students didn't seem to give as much thought to their future career. A spokesman from I.C.I. however did not consider this to be a disadvantage, he said I.C.I. preferred people who they could develop into specific jobs rather than people who have already been narrowed by their training.

House of Commons

WITH parties of students visiting the House of Commons it might be interesting to consider how far the design of the buildings has in fact influenced Parliamentary procedure and the Party System.

The seating arrangements in the House of Commons caters for the two-party system and provides a high degree of order in the House. The House is physically divided and unless one party has

a very large majority the government supporters sit on one side and the Opposition on the other. In many foreign legislatures the Chamber is in the form of a semi-circle and left sits next to right-wing and at times there are scenes of physical violence between members. Traditionally in the House of Commons opposite parties are separated across the floor of the House by two sword lengths for obvious reasons.

Another important feature is the position of the Speaker's chair in a raised position between the two sets of benches. This has helped to confirm his authority and has led to a high degree of discipline and order in the House.

The shape of the House has also an important effect on debate and committee procedure. The term "Committee of the Whole House" is significant because the House of

BERKELEY LAID BARE

BERKELEY hasn't got cloisters, but it has got sex, and they do have parties without togas. "First it was free speech, then filthy speech, then free love."

These parties have all been held in private flats, but are attended largely by students. So far there have been at least six orgies, attended by between 20 and 45 students.

The promoters of nude parties contend that their sex is intellectual and philosophical and not sensual. "Man will only become free when he can overcome his own guilt, and when society stops trying to manage his own sex life for him."

The Chancellor rejects the notion that anything goes on the campus. The University of California Sexual Freedom Forum have been allowed to lecture on birth control, abortion, and venereal disease, but the line has been drawn at nudist films.

The 18-year-old secretary of the UCSFP contends that sexual repression leads to

"pornography and topless nightclubs". She conceded that she was embarrassed at her first nude party, "I was ashamed at my body," she said, "but I soon got over that."

The movement began with a naked plunge into the Pacific and has spread to Stanford and Texas. Their main activities are directed towards obtaining free sale of contraceptives, and the rescinding of the rules on homosexuality and sodomy.

Their attitude is condemned by Stanford doctors as "a tragically crude and simplistic approach to an enormously complex and sensitive issue, which might reinforce already existing pressures for premarital intercourse."

Most students condemn the movement for turning sex into a personal joke. The Union President considers it so absurd that students are not paying attention to it. Certainly no-one has filed the complaint necessary before the police can take action.

INSTALLATION

THERE are an additional hundred places both for the Cathedral service and the Installation ceremony. Anyone who would like places and does not already have them, should apply to the registry.

Elizabeth Taylor

Just after having been interviewed by an Incant reporter, Sheila Dawson, Elizabeth Taylor's understudy for the Oxford University production of "Faustus," has been sent down for not working. She was a second-year student at the Ruskin School of Drawing

Exeter

Exeter's Roxborough Library had 400 books stolen last year. They are now introducing a system of turnstiles and book checks similar to that already existing at Sussex University. At Manchester every 10th person's brief case was searched

Indignation

THIS letter was sent to the Editor of the Evening Standard:

Dear Sir,
In a recent issue, material was used from our student newspaper to suggest that student lodgings were not satisfactory.

The parts of the article not used state that only ten per cent of the lodgers had real complaints to make. We regret the impression that may have arisen from use of this article out of context and without acknowledgement. — Yours faithfully, Dudley Winterbottom.

West Ham

West Ham Students walk out of lectures.

More than three hundred students of the West Ham College of Technology marched to their local education authority to hand in a forty-three page report protesting about the conditions in which they study. Students have no bar, no television, seating for only 50 in the common room and for 166 in the library which caters for 1,150 students, no first aid or sick room, no halls of residence, laboratories are congested and housed in former storerooms. The students at West Ham are feeding for London University science degrees.

Food

SIR—I wish publicly to protest about the food situation at the University. In the evenings, having elbowed my way through the melee and jumped hurdles such as ropes strung between posts that a certain Miss Harry-some puts in one's way, I find myself faced with a typical meal: assorted meat scraps (apparently, according to today's "Daily Telegraph" the Americans have rejected the word "offal" in favour of "variety meats") after a turgid soup, followed by soggy rice puddings cowering desperately behind an apricot and swamped in nourishing marrow-bone jelly.

(Further off one vaguely notices the Seniority: being short sighted, they look somewhat similar).

The meat we must confess is not of good standard; rumours that the Riding Club have expressed regrets have not been denied. It is certain, however, that recently one of the gay trolley-pushing youths (are they really going to Oxford?) tried to remove someone's as-then untouched meat-course, believing it to be finished.

The entrees are one must admit imaginative. For those with imagination, that is, What hidden depths cannot one hope to find in half-baked off-white pasta reminiscent of indiarubber, or bits of meat playing hide-and-seek in grains of rice?

With the meat, vegetables are predictably brought on, resplendent in updated muffin dishes. Potatoes, perhaps, foiled and shiny, winking slyly at you, or as chips (they're not only on my shoulder now, they're coming out of my ears). Leeks, sinking for the third time in a watery sea of white sauce. Spinach, even, gobbled up greedily by a Pop-eyed audience. Turnips, which leave you rooted to the spot in admiration...

On sweets, let me be short—ugh!

Among the interminable problems of organisation—such as what colour to white-wash our walls, or how to prevent students having more than the requisite number of shelves, when lecturers get an unlimited and often unused supply; the picture conjured up is of the D.B. sitting in a closely-guarded room somewhere in the inmost recesses of this building, making sure that all those spare ones, much in evidence last term, remain forever unused—could not the D.B. do something about the food? Often it is of good, if not even of exceptional standard; but at other times there are serious relapses, when there is quite honestly food dished up of dubious quality and negligible quantity. It's all very well having someone official to complain to, but wouldn't a better idea be to have a Suggestions and Complaints box situated just outside the dining-hall?

My first suggestion would be that they adjust the toasting machines to "brown" our toast in the mornings a little more. And what a shame that only those in lunches had pancakes last Tuesday—what about us others?

In trying to make some constructive criticisms, I do hope the domestic staff do not take my remarks amiss. They obviously have a difficult task.

Yours, etc.,
"ORLANDO."

Review of rules

SIR—Those who criticise the Student Union for going too fast, should remember that there are others who criticise it for being too slow (and vice versa). Difficulties arising out of the rules are a good example of this contradiction, as is the fact that however much the student body might demand, the Student Union is unable to make the University Government machinery function faster.

In the interim period between requests and results, this brief reappraisal of the situation would seem worthwhile, mainly because it is based entirely on the opinions of those who are better placed than myself to judge the situation.

The Executive consists essentially of moderates. If they seemed to be pushing harder than the majority of the student body, this is because it is part of their job to do so.

(The more constructive side of their work is to be seen through the minutes of all committees regularly posted on the Union board. No one should criticise the Union without having read these).

Ultimately, however, its requests were moderate—they asked for a negotiating committee—and the wording of the requests was confined to explaining factually why they feel certain rules need rescinding.

Seniority
Some of us felt that the Seniority would be offended by the General Meeting resolutions. With the exception of one or two individuals, however, they made allowance for hot air.

They are not over-impressed with mass meetings which are not massed nor by the opportunities these afford to the politically active to seem to speak for the whole University; complete with contradictions.

On exaets, they do not see the number five as a golden

rule. Eight or ten exaets will conceivably be granted. The real point is that we are committed to a collegiate life, not to a correspondence course or an open campus.

Part of the commitment is psychological. Universities have terms. There must be some way of ensuring that they are kept.

But there are more important commitments. The Public, more particularly the Council want to be sure that their money is being well employed. The exeat system provides a record of kept terms which is vetted by the local authorities. And the collegiate system is both one that is considered to be desirable in the academic world, and is the one that the candidate buys when he accepts a place here. These are commitments that we cannot completely go back on. We can make alterations as long as they do not undermine the assumptions behind the rule.

On the twelve o'clock rule. no one cares overmuch when the gate is shut. What they do care is that quiet should be ensured for the majority. By throwing lodgers out of the college who would normally be in their friends' room, this is done. Gates are an effective shut-up.

The privacy rule is more controversial. For some it is a direct morality rule. For others it is so only indirectly. They recognise that the hours of vice are not contained between the hours of eleven and nine. But they argue that to abolish the rule would be disaster.

The Press would certainly publish headlines such as the above. This could only lead to substantial increase in the demand from outside for single sex colleges. We are, whatever Barry O'Brien chose to forget, the only University which has men and women living almost on top of each other. In slightly similar circumstances, even gay, irresponsible Sussex has more stringent rules than our own. This rule is therefore more of a fig-leaf than a chastity belt.

Like all our rules, it should be seen from a slightly different angle: Not as a limitation but as a protection of a very great advantage, freedom of privilege. Without them we may not have had a collegiate system at all. It would certainly not have been mixed.



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Societies . . .

OCTAVIUS

MINUTES of the Debate held in East Heaven on Junior Common Cloud on the Motion that this House believes in Eliot College:

The main speakers were: Saint Alec and the Virgin Mary as the proposers, and Saint Patrick and Saint Eric for the Opposition.

In his opening speech Saint Alec made it quite clear that although he was prepared to debate his belief in Eliot College, this did not mean that he would be prepared to discuss the existence of Eliot College, although this did not imply that he felt he was able to believe in something that did not exist.

He explained to the assembled saints that he accepted the concept of Eliot College since he had felt some intense emotional experience which led him to a firm conviction.

Despite this, his second, Mary, suggested that although she had never yet had an emotional experience of Eliot College, her belief consisted of an expectation of such an event.

The first of the two opposing speakers, Saint Eric, explained in terms of logic that the concept of the College was intellectually superfluous to the state of affairs as it is on the top of St. Thomas's Hill. The final Papal speaker, Saint Patrick, seemed to be talking for both the opposers when he said that neither of them, or he felt, the majority of the assembled, knew what was meant by the concept of Eliot College. A suggestion which deeply worried Saint Alec.

St. Thomas Aquinas proclaimed that his hero, St. Laurence Buckley had sent him the word and he had no hesitation in believing every single word his hero said. St. Telfer pointed out that the Church had never proclaimed the building to be a College but that it was Collegiate. St. Hazel of Craddock complained that all the evidence of everything from the erection to the resurrection, after the third world war, of the College had been neglected. After all they had sent them their only

son, St. Tom Woodhill as a Messiah.

At this point the Chairman, God, failed to distinguish between O+ and O— St. Thomas Woodhill unfortunately couldn't conceive, of the difference between the College and the University.

St. John of Hine suggested that the College was on the other side of the Moon and it had a red nose, at which Thomas Buckley condemned him to eternal digs as an heretic.

St. John pointed out that you didn't hear much about the Devil these days and the debate ended shortly after when the latter sent his disciple Saint Geoffrey from the Temple and struck down the opposers with a thunderbolt, after which they all dispersed for a bit of communion.

Some time ago at a Meeting with the Executive, the Vice-Chancellor said that any rule that consistently was being disobeyed was by implication, a bad rule, and should be changed. Does he think this should apply to the Ten Commandments as well?

At another Meeting of the Executive, John Harwood suggested that Exec Meetings be held at Thursdays at eight when the Man from Uncle was on, as it would keep away on-lookers.

Tiddleywinks

SO far this term two fixtures have been played. The first, versus New Elizabethans, was on Sunday, February 27, O— St. Thomas Woodhill at the Priory Hotel, Dover, the team including several new players, so the result was not as good as was hoped. However, Jon Casson and Alan Bowsher did well to win the only game of the afternoon. The final score was 18-74 to our opponents.

Sunday, March 6, saw the first victory which the club has gained. Jon Casson, Eric Millstone, Rennie Halstead and Roy Crate decisively beat a team from King's College, London. Jon and Eric scored two 7-0 victories, due mostly to their expert potting. Rennie and Roy had a tougher time, losing one game, and only winning the second one on the very last squidge. This victory is serving as well-needed encouragement, for this Sunday — March 13 — the London University team are coming to Canterbury for their third-round Silver 'Wink contest. Support for this most important match will be very welcome, as this is apparently the first fixture against London in any sport.

R.M.C.

Chess

ON Tuesday, February 22, U.K.C. chess team opposed Kent College, and went down 1½-3½. The only winner was Tony MacKay on fifth board, while Colin Orchard on board two managed to draw. Michael Low, Nick Gale, and Keith Williams all put up convincing displays but these did not prove quite enough.

Then, on March 4, U.K.C., although drastically weakened by the absence of a number of star players, put up a heroic fight against Canterbury Chess Club, and well deserved their 3-3 draw. Alan Gamer is to be congratulated on his victory, as should Colin Orchard and Bob Koumoullou be on their draws. Larry Brooks was given a walk-over as his opponent did not arrive. Better luck next time for Keith Williams and Tony MacKay, whose opponents proved a little too strong for them.

M. L.

Dramatics

ON the 17th, 18th and 19th of March, the Drama Society is putting on John Osborne's play "Epitaph for George Dillon" at the Marlowe Theatre, and we are hoping for support not only from the college but from outside too. This will be the first U.K.C. dramatics production, but we hope with its success that there will be many more.

D. B.

Jazz

ON Monday, February 28th, the Jazz Club presented a local modern jazz group, the Barry Cole Quartet, composed of Barry Cole on tenor sax, baritone sax and flute, accompanied by guitar, bass and drums. Being only two days after the brilliant performance by the Tubby Hayes Quartet, the evening seemed destined to turn out to be a rather disappointing anti-climax. However, most people were pleasantly surprised. Cole himself plays in a vaguely Sonny Rollins type style on tenor sax, with a good technique and a varied flow of ideas. On baritone sax, he is more restrained, this being due partly to his relative unfamiliarity with the instrument. The guitarist seemed rather lost during Cole's solos, but played well otherwise: bass and drums provided adequate support, the bassist doing interesting things in his own arrangement of "Tea for Two." There was accompaniment by one vocalist seeming to have little to do with jazz, and another who sings with the local rhythm-and-blues group "The Wilde Flowers." All in all, it was a very interesting evening; our thanks to Barry Cole and his friends.

Madrigal

THE Madrigal Group conducted by Martin Bird will be giving a concert on Thursday, March 24th, at 8 p.m. in Holy Cross Church. Among the works to be sung will be Mozart's Mass in C Major, and songs by Gibbons, Elgar, and Ireland, among others. Tickets are on sale at the Marlowe Theatre.

G. M. C.

European

THE Speaker at the meeting of the European Society on Monday March 21 at 8.30 p.m. in the Top Common Room will be Mr. Jan Hol. His subject will be the conflict in Belgium between Flemish and French speaking groups, a constant if not always very obvious feature of Belgian political life. Among the Speakers at the national conference of the United Europe Association, attended by five members on March 5, were Mr. Duncan Sandys, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, leader of the British delegation to the Council of Europe, and M. Pierre Uri, one of the architects of the European Community. The Society's programme for the next term will soon be published.

H. McC.

Opera

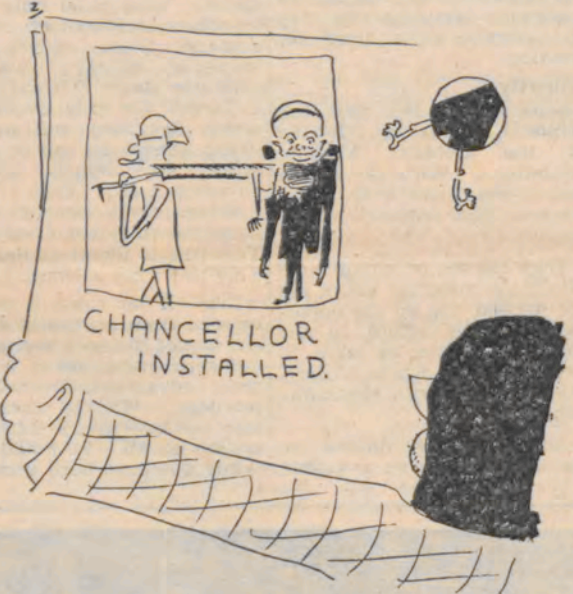
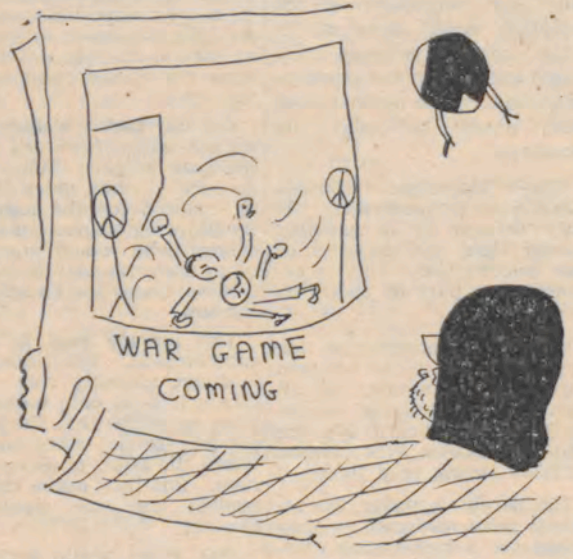
PARTIES and individuals have been to Covent Garden to see "Parsifal," conducted by Rudolph Kempe, which musically was a most enthralling performance, and "Iphigénie en Tauride," with Josephine Veasey and Robert Hassard, which was a most enjoyable evening.

G.M.C.

Conservative

ALTHOUGH most of the members of the Association will be busy canvassing during the remainder of the term, one more meeting will have been held. In its pre-Election canvassing the Association will concentrate on the marginal seat of Dover (now held by Labour with a majority of 418). Any still wishing to help are still invited to sign up.

H. McC.



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IT IS ESSENTIAL that a record be kept of all motor-cycles, auto-cycles and mopeds. Will the owners of these machines, who park in the college grounds, report as soon as possible to the Porter's Lodge - R. Cole, Head Porter.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT WOMEN'S CLUB
Automatic membership of the Women's Club has been limited because of the secretarial work involved in a large club; but wives of anyone at the University or women staff, will be very welcome to join. For further information, please phone the Secretary (Canterbury 65467).

"THE Handling of Radioactive and Fissile Materials", by R. S. Pitman. Wednesday, March 16, Physical Sciences Lecture Theatre. All welcome - bring a friend.

MAGIC, Occultism, etc. Anyone interested contact Asmondeus via P/H.

CLAPHAM, Friday, March 18 - Fancy Dress and Tramps' Hop. Girls admission free, drinks free. Men, at least 10/-.

SAT CONG. Bung Ho! - I.P.

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CANTERBURY PEOPLE

CITY "DUMB," SAY BILL AND SPUD

TWO of the most entertaining people around this University that actually come from Canterbury are those zany figures in short white jackets who help dish out our food at supper time. So naturally it was to them that our "inCant" reporter turned for a preliminary look at the Canterbury scene.

Bill Harvey and Mike "Spud" Rider, both 19, who are at the Simon Langton School, preparatory to going to Oxford and (hoped) Leeds universities respectively, while doing an evening job at the university, feel that Canterbury is not nearly as lively as it should or could be, and pointed out that some disappointment has been expressed that U.K.C. had not yet become the social centre that some people had hoped it would be. "Everyone thought it was marvellous when you had that all-night dance (the Valentines Dance of February 11th), but then the word got around that there weren't going to be any more . . ." As was pointed out, there is going to be the Union Ball, but obviously not being so long its attraction is less. **How about the facilities in Canterbury itself, then?**

"Well, about two or three years ago there were a lot of parties round here in East Kent, but they're more private now," said one of these representatives of Canterbury youth. There are dances at the Frank Hooker Secondary Modern school and, in the Drill Hall, St. Peter's Lane and also the City Youth dances in St. Thomas' Hall — "but they're the hangout of the 13- and 14-year old Mods." The best seaside facilities that are within reasonable reach are, according to these two, the Margate Dreamland Ballroom—"good groups"—and the Tahiti and other clubs, and the Starlight at Herne Bay, also the Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone.

PUBS

In Canterbury Bill and Spud most recommend the "Seven Stars" and the "Beehive" (while deploring its entrance fee)—though the former has lost much of its custom with the removal of the folk-club it had to the back of the County Hotel. In the coffee bar line, the obvious choices were the "Cherry Pie" and the "Arcari" also the "Fanfare" opposite Barretts'. Other pubs mentioned were the Shakespeare and the Falstaff Tap.

The clothes situation in Canterbury seems to be as difficult for boys as it seems to be for girls. "Most of us go to London if we want anything special," but there is of course "Cant" and also Deakins'.

The main problems in the city seem to be a lack of facilities—which may in part be relieved by the proposed Youth Centre (1968?), incorporating an Olympic-sized swimming pool, etc., to be built at the bottom of St. Stephen's Hill—lack of reasonably-priced entertainment, and inadequate transport. Bill and Spud's panacea? "Hitching and Bar Billiards."

Arriaga String Quartet by R.L. & M.H.

TWO soul-searching works by Tippett (Quartet No. 2 in F sharp) and Beethoven (Quartet in F minor, Op. 95) contrasted admirably with a more extrovert Haydn Quartet (Op. 54 No. 2) in the rather poorly-attended recital given by the Arriaga Quartet last Sunday. None of the three works are frequently heard in the concert hall today, and their comparative rarity made them all the more welcome.

The performance throughout was dominated by the excellent violin playing of Penelope Howard, which was manifested especially in the Haydn quartet where the second violin and viola parts act as a mere accompaniment. The ensemble playing was good, especially in the fascinating fourth movement with

its striking interrupted cadences.

The Tippett demanded full co-operation on the part of all the players, and the closely-woven melodic and rhythmic texture of the first movement was fully realised. This was followed by an interesting fugue which was the only exception to the intense introversion of the work as a whole. As in his other quartets, Tippett here displays a typically English flavour, with echoes of Purcell and Elizabethan fantasias.

Rather heavy weather was made of the Beethoven quartet, which generally lacked spirit—even the declamatory diminished chords in the Allegretto were not played with sufficient intensity. But sharp and precise playing returned in the closing movements, which were intellectually less demanding, although Beethoven's soul was clearly still writhing beneath an apparently lighter surface.

Retrospect and prospect

By P. H. NOWELL-SMITH

A community so close knit that its enforced sociability has been described without too much exaggeration as "claustrophobic" (inCant: 1 at March) poses special problems. Such a community cannot flourish without an exceptionally high degree of loyalty, co-operation and respect for the interests of others. (There are some students, very few I think, who are avowed "loners" rather than "joiners": the reply to them is that the collegiate character of the university was made clear in the prospectus and stressed at interviews. In choosing to come here, this is what they bought; my concern is with the vast majority who want to make the community work and especially with that substantial minority within the vast

majority who don't think it is working altogether satisfactorily).

But how are loyalty, co-operation and respect for others to be achieved? By rules, made by authorities and backed by penal sanctions? By conventions, unwritten rules emerging out of and backed by public opinion? Or through the discipline imposed by each member of the community on himself because he recognizes that each must, if necessarily at some cost to himself, respect the interests of all and must contribute, at least passively, to the smooth running of the whole? Some rules there must be, since there will always be a small minority who intolerably inconvenience their fellows because they cannot or will not control themselves and are deaf to public opinion. But the only worthwhile discipline is self-discipline, and self-discipline can only be exercised in freedom.

through the first year. For students come and go, while the authorities have to consider future generations; and part of the price that the pioneer generation has to pay for being a pioneer generation is that the reforms it is able to bring about may well be of benefit only to future generations.

RESIGNATIONS

Another sign of immaturity is the recent spate of resignations from student offices. I'm not blaming those who have resigned as I know nothing, apart from what was made public in inCant, about the rights or wrongs of any particular case; but the number itself is significant and the published reasons, where given, inadequate. Politics is the art of compromise. Though things may get to the point when someone has to resign on a point of conscience or of radical disagreement about policy, it is a sign of immaturity to resign because you can't get on with your colleagues, because you don't get your own way, or because you find another job you like better. Talk of "student's rights" and "issues of principle" is also a sign of immaturity. As well as being the art of compromise, politics is also the art of the possible, as Mr. Crosland taught some of us when he rejected the idea of "abolishing" the public schools on the grounds that it was not one of the alternatives available to him. Some of the changes I have heard proposed are simply not on and therefore not worth discussing. But talk of principles is bad for a more fundamental reason; it is a substitute for thought and a barrier to discussion. If Black says, for example, that there ought to be unlimited exerts (a policy with a lot to be said for it) "as a matter of principle," it is only too easy for White to reply that he rejects this policy, also as a matter of principle. So you are back at the stage of "I like ice-cream", "No, I don't!", and the arguments for or against the policy can never get discussed.

THEM v. US

How can the vicious circle be broken? One suggestion I have to make is that there should be more informal contact between staff and students. Almost all students

come from working class or middle class backgrounds and, graduate students apart, almost all have recently emerged from the tutelage of parents and teachers. They belong, moreover, to a generation which makes a fetish of "being a teenager." So it is very natural that they should draw a sharp distinction between "us" and "them" and should regard "them" with a suspicion that is largely unjustified.

Before I was appointed much emphasis was laid on the idea that the university was to be a community of scholars (some older, some younger) and that fairly close informal relations between staff and students were to be encouraged. It would be an understatement to say that, when I first saw the plans for Eliot College, I was surprised to find that there was no public space (apart from the refectory) where staff and students could conveniently meet. This is the only university I know—and I have visited most of them—where there is no coffee bar or beer cellar or other such place in which staff and students can sit around together for a talk and a drink. This is not such a small point as it might seem. First-year students often say that they expected a university to be a place in which people have high-grade conversation about religion, politics and the arts and are disappointed to find that most student talk is gossip. Part of the answer to this complaint is that those who make the talk can make it what they will, but the presence of a few dons might help. Moreover such informal contacts would improve the more formal lines of communication between staff and students which are a vital part of the political machinery we all need. But this suggestion, if it seems good, comes up against the sheer obstacle of bricks and mortar. The architect (if he is responsible), while providing excellently for private accommodation—the study-bedrooms are as good as you will find anywhere and much better than most—seems to have given little thought to the public areas. Fortunately the dons are being allowed to have some voice in the planning of future colleges at an early stage; whether or not their voice will be effective is another matter.

Should Canterbury stay Tory?

CAN Canterbury afford to send a Conservative candidate to Parliament?

Let us consider two real issues, which will be affecting Canterbury in the future.

RATES: a substantial rise in Canterbury's rates were announced by Cllr. Brown (the chairman of the Finance Committee, and Tory agent) at the last council meeting, and throughout his long discourse, not one hint was given as to whether he knew the root cause, let alone the solution, to this staggering rate increase.

A word in his ear from the Liberals. Try **SITE VALUE RATING**. An official survey carried out on this subject in Whittable proved that under this system, ordinary ratepayers' charges would be halved.

On this subject of rates, the Conservatives have been stubborn, if not downright ignorant.

AGRICULTURE: Have you seen the new "Tory Agriculture Policy"? It has changed again. Under the Tories, off will come subsidies, and Import Levies will take their place. Will our farmers benefit?—**NO.** The main subsidised foodstuffs grown in Britain cannot be readily imported, and the main imported foodstuffs cannot reasonably be grown in Britain.

In other words, the "New Tories" will ruin British agriculture. Farmers cannot now rely on the Conservatives.

TWO REASONS

These are two good reasons for Canterbury people especially not to vote Conservative.

... But what of the Labour Party? Their booby candidate hasn't a hope of winning. This is admitted by both University and local Party officials.

Only the Liberals can unite the realistic conservative, progressive and radical voters under one flag. **Moss is the only man who can knock the Tories out of Canterbury.**

In helping him to do this, the University are playing an active part. **MORE AND MORE** people are asking where and when they can help. Next time you have a few minutes to spare, call in at the Liberal Campaign Headquarters at 3, Marlowe Avenue; you will be more than welcome.

EDWARD HARRISON.

These views are necessarily those of one person, and cannot be said to be representative of the whole of University, or Liberal Party, opinion. —EDITOR.



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THE Cathedral Tea Rooms adjoin the Cathedral gateway. It has a pleasant beamy and rough brick interior whose principal decoration is mounds of delectable confectionery. Here is eating in a civilised manner, far removed from the garish squalor of the coffee-bars. The waitresses are polite and attentive and seem to like students. The coffee, which is always delicious and served in immense cups, is cheaper than espresso. The cakes are varied, ranging from plain buns to fresh cream creations, the most ex-

pensive of which are only 1/- each. Large cakes and sponges are on sale to take away and judging by looks alone, are good value for money at about 4/- each. The rear tea-room looks out on the precincts and so meals are eaten with a backdrop of magnificent Gothic architecture. The shop also sells examples of Rainham pottery, which is usually dark blue with white figuring, a good advertisement for local Kent craftsmanship. inCant recommends a visit if you are in town in the morning or round about tea-time.

POLITICAL IMMATURITY?

Signs of political immaturity? Too many rumours, sometimes of a kind that no experienced person could take seriously, with the result that, if an unwelcome decision is made by the authorities, it acquires an additional and unnecessary unpalatability from the fact that people think they have been cheated. Too much complaining without taking the complaint to the person who might be able to explain why things must be as they are or might be able to change them. How many of the 40 students who are dissatisfied with their lodgings (inCant: 1st March) had taken their complaints to the Lodgings Officer or to their tutors? How many complainants have constructive suggestions to make which take account of possible repercussions for other people? It is right that students should bring pressure to bear on the authorities to change things they don't like; for the authorities, being human, will certainly have made mistakes, and most of them are human enough to admit to having made mistakes. But most of the proposals, proposals, that is, made solely from the point of view of how the change would affect me. Then there is resentment at the slow pace of change; it is immature to expect that the university will make any fundamental change in its policy, as opposed to making detailed changes in its practice, at the behest of the first generation of students half way

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SPORTS EDITORIAL

THE Executive was elected two weeks before the end of last term. One of its aims was to create a sports committee. So far, despite constant requests, nothing except empty promises has been forthcoming. A sports committee is vital to the continued success of all the University's sports, and by doing nothing the Executive has shown a total disregard for an important part of our community.

Sports are a necessary prestige implement for the U.K.C., since they are often reported in the local and national Press and afford the easiest form of communication between us and our fellow Universities, as

well as the local people. Prestige comes with success, and it is thus imperative that we should continue to improve our standards.

We have a very small number of sportsmen and sportswomen, and are supporting a large variety of clubs. Many of our sportsmen are adept at widely different sports. Soccer players play rugby and rigger players play billiards. So far it has been by trial and error alone, that the captains have discovered talent outside their original members. We must have a sports committee to increase co-operation between sports and to class-

ify the skills of the individual sportsman.

It is also vital that we should join the U.A.U., for then we can attain the status of a University on the sports field instead of being a rather unusual club. We can also more easily arrange fixtures with our fellows and can participate in any communal sports conferences which will be useful as we must have our interests represented.

Being Welsh, the Sports Editor is delighted to see the prominence given to his national emblem at the dinner table. The Irish chef seems to have taken over the local market for root crops. If he follows strict agricultural rotation principles, he may be able to serve up his national emblem next year.

K.J.

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Communal paralysis

A SEVEN-A-SIDE practice game was played against King's School. The University provided a team upon which the school practised. The standard of the U.K.C. play could be measured in direct proportion to the number of cigarettes passed round before the game began. The majority of the team stood by and applauded the dazzling exhibition given by their opponents, whilst Dave Tweed made a close botanical study of the grass on the pitch, and Pete Warder, who was injured early in the game, yelled helpful remarks from the touchline. At half-time one of the school's wingers asked to go off. His sentiments were echoed by all the University's exhausted team. Some of whom were already begging cigarettes from the amused spectators.

Cricket prospects

Already a useful nucleus of players has been formed for the coming season, by attendance at the indoor nets at the County Ground throughout the winter months. Two players have some experience of county representative cricket and, as the standard of the other players who have attended nets is reasonably high, the season promises to be good. But at the moment there is a glut (what Eric Millstone would call "a blockage") of medium-pace bowlers, and a lack of good middle-order batsmen.

As the ground prepared for this season along Giles Lane will not be fit to play on, all the games are being played away. Next term many potential but, as yet, unattached W. G. Graces will wonder what to do with themselves through the 10 weeks of glorious Kentish sunshine. If they care to take a look at cricket, they will find that the University has 22 fixtures, including several Sunday games. The club hopes that membership will swell and that there will be plentiful support for their games. Practice facilities will be available on payment of a subscription. There will be three most interesting matches next term against other universities: Wednesday May 18—University of East Anglia at Norwich; Sunday May 22—University of Sussex at Brighton; Wednesday June 8—University of Essex at Colchester. The first match of the season will be played against Wye College on Wednesday May 4. Full fixture lists will soon be available.

Hockey report

WEDNESDAY v. SIMON

SUPERB passing by Simon Langton School made short work of our un-fit and disheartened side, who, however, put up a valiant attempt to check the opposition. Consequently, the score was confined to 3-0. Wednesday week will decide, however, if their team really is the better side as the return match is due to be played then. Judging by the new fitness training and speedy practice, I should guess that Simon Langton will be in for a few surprises.

LOOK OUT for inCANT CONTINUING MAY 10 PREVIOUS ON CANTERBURY'S CARNIVAL U.K.C.'s RAG WEEK N.U.F. RUTHERFORD COLLEGE AND YOU



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Neil Brown scores for the University

Jackson triumphs

KEN Jackson triumphed in an inter-varsity cross-country match against Sussex University on February 20. J. Beck also ran well into fifth place and D. Peterson and I. Murray (10th and 11th) completed U.K.C.'s score. Kent lost by 15 points to 27. The match could have been more interesting as a comparison of standards if University College, London, and L.S.E. had not withdrawn at the last moment.

Captain not going to claim pension

ON March 2, because of the incompetence of the fixture secretaries, the soccer club found itself with two matches on the same afternoon. These were against Christchurch and the Architects' Colleges. Two hybrid "A" teams were created by combining the 1st and 2nd XIs. The results were U.K.C. v. Christchurch won 7-0 and U.K.C. v. Architects won 3-0. Captain Pete Davies later

denied he intended to retire because of old age—the club apparently was very sorry to hear of his decision. On March 5 a very much weakened 1st XI, six players being absent, beat the Canterbury Technical High School 6-0 in a very scrappy game. The 1st team hopes to play Canterbury City Youth XI in a floodlight match before the end of term.

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