

INCANT



WEDNESDAY MARCH 18 1970

A newspaper for the University of Kent at Canterbury

Edition No. 53

Cornwallis occupation — challenge to authority



Picture by Phil Guttridge.

THE University is at present involved in the most important event in its history. For the first time the University has in large numbers effectively questioned its power structure and its academic nature, questioning that should outlast the actual fact of the sit-in.

What is equally striking is that a similar process has been occurring in 22 universities throughout the country, so that it is true to say that the higher education system in this country has been questioned more broadly and more intensely than ever before.

Surely, then, this is an event that concerns not only every member of a university, but every member of the society to which our educational system belongs.

As such, the behaviour of the national Press ever since the Warwick files controversy first blew up is extremely puzzling.

Consider, for instance, the Times report last Saturday, a box on an inside page covering half

a dozen universities, with 50 words on each. Kent was said to be demanding representation and considering the takeover of further buildings.

Immediately beneath this was 50 words on 11 students in Oxford, who were in trouble with the Proctors over a case of attempted file raiding! The frivolity of the Oxford report maybe reflects the lack of seriousness with which our sit-in, and the actions of other universities, is treated.

The Observer, which has given more space than many nationals, illustrates another point; it gives most of the facts faithfully enough, but that is as far as it goes. And it is impossible for a non-involved person to get a clear idea of what is really going on from a bald fact such as "600 students voted to prolong the sit-in..."

In effect both public opinion and the universities need quite a different kind of coverage — such as longer and more serious articles on the significance and meaning of the events. Perhaps the

Press do not want to do this. Maybe they do not want to have our ideas and opinions banded about them.

Such an idea is certainly supported by the Southern Television interview of last Friday. The three students who took part were unable to talk to any extent at all. They were cut short, and the interviewer had more chance to shoot off standard "anti" arguments that the Cornwallis representatives had to argue back.

What this attitude of the Press comes down to is lack of response rather than deliberate misrepresentation. The obvious results of this is that no one apart from those who have been directly involved with the events in a particular university, know what the real issues are, why there has been the closely recorded upsurge of student militancy, and what its aims are.

As everybody knows, the three demands made of the Senate by the meeting basically are: that students and staff

should have access to their personal files, and the right of appeal against anything contained in them, that there should be no victimisation of individuals who have taken part in the sit-in, and that demands should be met for adequate student representation.

Now the question is, what is the significance of the demands? True they are specific and when the Senate consents to embark on serious negotiations over them, the sit-in has officially fulfilled its purpose; it was, after all, started because the Senate would not negotiate on these points.

Perhaps the question can best be answered by taking some note of what was actually said in the extended seminar of the occupation.

For instance, over the specific issue of the files, the debate centres round the need for a different relationship between student and authority, not on curiosity or simply fear of unfavourable information being kept.

If there are secret files kept by the university authorities on staff and students, there is an immediate implication of distance between the two bodies, there is an element of control and superiority; it assumes the right to judge on the part of the authorities, and, of course, to judge by their standards.

If, on the other hand, there are no secret files, the situation is one of openness, and allows the possibility of a position of trust, a word much used in Cornwallis over the last fortnight.

Clearly the dispute over secret files is more complex than this, but such an example puts a specific issue in its context. Out of its context, the issue has little meaning. The frequent assertion that the issues are meaningless arises from such a refusal to put them in their context.

It is increasingly common opinion that the occupation of Cornwallis reached its high point on Monday 9th, when the meeting resisted a motion to end the occupation, and that since

then, the whole thing has become a fetish exhausted in deadlock.

To hold such an opinion is to misunderstand the event. The occupation was a direct confrontation of authority, with the ultimate goal of creating an open university. To end it because the authorities do not give way is clearly meaningless.

On the other hand the authorities have not reacted, and so in some ways it is useless to continue. So the problem that is now prevalent is

to find a direction for the initial action that continues the original aims meaningfully.

That is why there are in debate ideas of occupying another building, or alternatively ending the occupation and using other means to maintain and extend political consciousness among the student bodies.

Such alternatives as these have the same end in mind — the changing of the nature of the higher educational system in this country.

Keynes art results

The Keynes Art Competition was won by Laurence Heath's "S.O.S." He will receive a prize of 10 guineas.

Second was "Old Woman" by Rod Helps, winning five guineas.

Special mentions went to F. Ludford's "V. T. Fur", P. Ryan's "Differential Calculus", "Amore Dissoluti" by Bruce Merry, and "Peace" by Professor Jennison.

SAU banned from Keynes

TWO weeks ago a meeting was held in Keynes between several students from Canterbury schools and students from U.K.C. to discuss the production of a schools magazine.

A similar meeting, to be addressed by a member of the London Schools' Action Union was planned for the 15th in Keynes J.C.R. III. Last Thursday the master of Keynes informed Dave Hayes that

he would not allow the meeting to take place; no reason was given.

Last Sunday about 40 members of Canterbury Schools arrived to take part in the meeting. Some of them were turned away by Professor Spence who repeated that he had banned the meeting. The only reasons given were that Keynes was a licensed premises, and as such, prohibited to under-18's, and that as Master it

was his duty to use the authority invested in him.

No reference to regulations or precedent was made, he simply said that he did not have to justify his actions. It was stated to Professor Spence that he has banned the meeting because of pressure from the headmasters of Kings and St. Edmunds Schools. This was not denied.

DAVID MURRAY

Incant's sports page

Incant apologies to the readers of the Sports page for the small amount of sports news this week. Unfortunately our Sports Editor has been too ill to collect the page together, but page 7 will be back to normal next issue.

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SEEING DOUBLE - CHANGES FOR THE LIBRARY



BY 1973 most of us will have left, so here is a preview of how the library will look when the second stage is added.

Work will start on it next year, and it will cost £4 million. The second stage will be of the same external appearance as the present. Inside there will be four floors, instead of two floors and two galleries, and there will be considerable re-arrangement of facilities.

This will allow for a 3,000 sq. ft. bookshop extension, a separate law library and parliamentary papers rooms. There will be a microfilm reading room, a special collections room and an exhibitions hall. Other features will be a map room, a music and record library, and a female rest room. Facilities will be available for computers, telex

and zerox machines to be installed.

As well as all this, there will be extra book stacks to allow expansion from a current 160,000 volumes to a projected 650,000 by 1980.

Perhaps most important, plans have now been agreed to add a common room in the library basement. Work on this much needed project will start as soon as possible.

It is also hoped that a vending machine will also soon be installed in the library to serve hot and cold drinks.

Peter Simpson has been investigating the possibilities. He has found a company which would be interested in running an operator service. This means that they service the machines and fill them twice a day in return for 9 per cent of the

turnover.

The snag is that they want four sites on the university to make it a profitable proposition for them. Peter Simpson has suggested that the Cornwallis, Physics and Chemistry building would be suitable but the Science staff have raised objections.

"With the pressure shifting from the colleges to the teaching buildings," said Peter, "and with 3,000 students by 1973, we need light catering points round the university.

These must be quick, economical and easy to maintain, and vending machines fit the bill. The benefit to the university would be enormous and yet the cost would be very low — only power and cleaning.

Reg Race — councillor?



AMONG the four Labour candidates in the City Council elections are two members of the university.

Reg Race is a Keynes postgraduate studying Political Science. Michael Fuller is a lecturer in Statistics.

At a Press conference in Keynes last week the candidates outlined their proposals.

They are concerned with the lack of activity of the present council, and its failure to provide the basic amenities which the City of Canterbury so desperately needs.

Reg Race emphasised the needs of residents on the outlying housing estates, for instance he cited the provision of shops, clinics and children's playgrounds.

Michael Fuller stressed that too few jobs are available in Canterbury, and that school-leavers, in particular, are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain outlets for their qualifications.

They are consequently being forced to go to other parts of South-East Kent for employment.

'Russell' likely

IT IS now probable that College "D" will be named Russell College.

At the Senate meeting when Becket was not accepted the question was referred back to the Interim Committee for further consideration. There was considerable support for Russell, who had died the day before.

The Interim Committee held an opinion poll for staff and students.

The first choices were as follows:

Undergraduates: 197 for Becket; 143 for Russell.

Staff: 36 for Becket; 87 for Russell.

The totals were 233 for Becket and 230 for Russell. But with a second and third choice added, the vote was marginally in favour of Russell.

At Senate the vote went for Russell, though it is not apparent whether this was carried by a large majority. The decision now goes to Council on March 20.

The choice of Russell

is not popular with College "D's" Master-designate, Professor Bryan Keith-Lucas: "I have never wanted the college to be called Russell," he told InCant. "I am out of sympathy with his attitude to the Jews and with his dogmatism, particularly his intolerance with regard to T. S. Eliot. I respect him as a great philosopher but that is not enough."

"I have always thought that it would be good to take a name which had local connections and a meaning to the local people. In this particular year, the obvious name is Becket."

Eleven at 'meeting'

AT the Humanities Liaison Committee elections on Wednesday, March 11, there were present three officials, two nominees, and five first-year humanities students. This was supposed to be a mass meeting for all first-year humanities students to elect two first-year representatives.

It was scheduled to take place a week earlier, put off because of the U.G.M. and union publicity was non-existent. As the committee has yet to draw up a constitution, there was no official reason to

postpone the election despite the fact that there were equal numbers of voters and officials.

All eight nominees were notified of the election, but only two turned up. These were Pete Brennan and Rosey Brennan. They were unanimously elected according to official Standing Orders procedure. Because of the farcical state of the election both have offered to resign if there are objections to what Pete Simpson referred to as "A glorified co-option."

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Letters to the Editor

DEFENCE OF BAXTER

I find myself in the strange position of writing to defend Mr. S. L. Baxter, the headmaster of the William Ellis School from some of the unjust and one-sided comments made about him by some of my fellow students and this newspaper itself.

From what I have heard, it would appear that Mr. Baxter had gone to improper lengths to prevent this boy's further education. This I know to be untrue because for almost two years, Mr. Baxter was under almost constant pressure, from those who wished to maintain the good name and dignity of the school, to expel the boy for his disreputable activities, but which Mr. Baxter firmly refused to do.

I would furthermore suggest that those critics of his action in sending the letter, should alleviate their ire until they have actually read the Times Educational Supplement of January 10th 1969, to see exactly what the views of this boy were. His main idea was to set up proportionally elected bodies in schools, which would be concerned with the running of the school in all respects. Naturally in most schools, when there are more students than staff, the students would end up running the school and the vote of a ten-year-old schoolboy would carry as much weight as that of the Headmaster, assuming that the latter was elected. This would not work in a school which, by definition, is not a democratic institution, where even the teachers do not have the freedom to teach what they like, as they are tied by the syllabuses of the various examining boards but this would of course have the advantage that this boy would have taken over the running of the William Ellis School.

Neither must it be thought that Mr. Baxter was intolerant of this boy's views. On the contrary, the Headmaster presided over a meeting to which all the members of the school were invited to come, at which this boy was permitted to speak openly and freely of his ideas. However, all he talked about was how he was going to obtain this power and was very reluctant to say what he was going to do with it once he had achieved it.

Nor could it be said that Mr. Baxter was unwilling to listen to new suggestions, for he had initiated a series of committees of students from all years for exactly this purpose.

The boy's proud declaration of embarking on militant action was in truth a phrase he used, but his methods of petty anarchy were more to be laughed at rather than taken seriously so not much importance should be thrown on this in the context of the letter.

Furthermore, if Mr. Baxter had intended to block his career using political reasons he could certainly have found more damning things to say about this boy than what was put in the letter in regard to his politics, some of which I personally took a dislike to him for — such as although he was by birth a Czech, he supported the Russian invasion of that country. But that has nothing to do with the letter in question.

I am still not too sure why Mr. Baxter found it necessary to write the letter, for it seems, in the light of events, a rather foolish thing to do. However, if one thinks closely about it, perhaps if this boy had gone to Warwick University from William Ellis and furthered his avowed ideas at this **untypical** university, then he might have been the last boy to have gone there for a long while from that school. To Mr. Baxter this must have seemed an important consideration whether to sacrifice one for the benefit of the majority in the future. I must remind you that keeping good relations with the Universities is one of the most important jobs of a Headmaster, and which Mr. Baxter has done well and has also been elected to the Headmasters' Conference.

As a footnote, may I add, that after I had left at Christmas, this boy Wolf-ishly got down to work, and whereas some of his associates were left high and dry, he got good "A" level results, thus falling to a system that he had sought to destroy. He is now at Sussex University, which, so I was informed, was higher on his UCCA form than was Warwick.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. WEATHER-HEAD,
ex Senior Prefect,
William Ellis School.

THOSE WHO SIT IN — SELFISH OR BORED?

Dear Editor,

When I read in the paper today about the "occupation" of the Cornwallis Building I was ashamed for the University of Kent.

The university buildings are **palaces** by comparison with many schools in the area — for instance, one primary school is flooded every time it rains hard. Students could direct their effort to raising the amount the country spends on education.

The students live in **luxury** compared with many of the inhabitants of East Kent — for example, some people still have only a bucket lavatory in an outside shed and there is a chronic poverty problem arising out of unemployment and low wage rates. If students are really concerned about working for a more free and just society they could help to direct public attention to these matters.

Canterbury is a major hospital centre where hard-worked nursing staff could do with help in feeding and caring for their patients and in the snowy weather old people might have been glad of help with getting in their coal and clearing their paths; but these militant students seem "too busy" fussing about files to help anyone else.

Many students work hard; many take their share in community activities; it is a pity that the few self-centred and petty-minded, should upset the work of the majority and bring shame on the student body when their contribution to the area could be so great.

Yours sincerely,
JAN PAHL.

Sir,

Like many people at Kent, I was much disturbed by the recent disclosures about the University of Warwick and the implied threat to the independence of universities. My views were modified when soon afterwards I attended an open lecture given by one of the few academics at this university who is able to offer an alternative to the familiar patterns of European history. After the incidents which occurred at this lecture, I decided that in Kent at least, the threat to freedom comes less from the administration than from the students themselves. May I restate, in simple terms, a point of view which students have

held in various forms from time to time, but which became particularly notorious in Germany before the last war:

German student (to his physics lecturer):

Now look here, I've sat for an hour through your lecture on relativity and I strongly object to the fact that you have ignored the central issue of the whole question, namely, that science is the prerogative of the Aryan people, and you, as a Jew, can have no worthwhile opinions about it. I expected you to discuss this and also the evils for which your race is responsible in this country and all over the world. Furthermore, your lecture was extremely boring, because I did not understand a word of it, nor did I hear it very well because of the loud noises which I and my friends were making throughout. In any case, your ideas about relativity are wrong, because you are not in a position to maintain them or anything else.

This viewpoint might seem to be discredited, but it is apparently held by several students at Kent, who while imagining that they are left wing, reject the mental discipline to which any solid philosophy, including Marxism, would subject them. Is there any difference between the imaginary student whom I quote above and the student who at the end of the open lecture was heard to say:

"What can you expect from intellectuals!"

Yours,
M. A. CROWTHER
(Lecturer in History).

SIR,

May I use your columns to tell a story? "Once upon a time there was a small boy who became bored with playing in the woods near his home and so, just for the fun of it, he shouted, "Help! Wolf!" Everyone rushed out to save him, but they found no wolf there. The small boy did the same thing the next day and again everyone rushed out to save him, but again there was no wolf. The boy played the trick several times until one day when walking in the woods he was attacked by a real wolf. He shouted, "Help! Wolf! Save me!" but no one believed him and so he was eaten by the wolf."

I dedicate my story to all the students who took part in the Cornwallis "sit-in".
JOHN R. SHACKWELL

BENEFITS IN COLLEGE?

Sir,

I should like to enquire as to what benefits we are supposed to receive for the £185 we pay for the privilege of living in college.

For most of this term we have not had a

cleaner on our corridor. I realise there is a problem in obtaining staff but I do not like living in continual squalor. When we did actually have a regular cleaner she succeeded in denting my tape recorder.

This morning my clean bed linen included a pillowcase which was dirty on one side and a sheet with a substantial hole.

We frequently have to wait several days in semi-darkness before light bulbs are replaced. Ten days before the end of last term my window got jammed open, and,

despite frequent reports and complaints to the housekeeper's office, it was still open when I left. The weather was such that if the window had been open any wider a frozen corpse might have been found.

The college rates might not call for Hilton treatment but the fact remains we do pay a considerable sum for which we appear to get very little consideration for students' basic comfort.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET SLOAN,
(Eliot).

HONEST OPINIONS ON UKC

Sir,

I read with interest Nick Hall's letter concerning the unhelpful attitude of some undergraduates towards visiting candidates. I say with interest as I was fortunate enough to be shown around by a first-year student who gave me as unbiased and reasonable opinion of the university as I could possibly have hoped for. I had every question sensibly answered and am certain that the object of my visit, to receive a concise picture of life at UKC was achieved to the greatest extent possible in so short a time.

Whether or not I shall be coming to Kent I do not know, but if I do so it will be to a large extent due to the open honesty of Liz, Tom and someone else whose name I have forgotten and for this I thank them most sincerely,

Yours faithfully
JEREMY I. LEVISON,
London, NW3.

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a cause for concern

MAYBE some people will be upset by the extensive coverage in this issue of the events that have taken place in the Cornwallis building over the last two weeks. We are liable to criticism on a bias of interest and also, no doubt, of "extremism". Despite the overwhelming vote to continue the sit-in and extended seminar in open debate last Monday, it still seems to be a popular opinion that the questions that have arisen from it are a minority interest. So, according to this opinion, a newspaper designed to inform and please the whole University is wrong to devote a large proportion of its space to a "minority interest".

I hope that such opinions will be recognised as rubbish. It was suggested in the editorial of the last issue that the duty of a newspaper on the campus was primarily that of a vehicle for the ideas that circulate within an academic community. I would suggest that the ideas that have been expressed in the Cornwallis over the last week represent some of the most vital issues that can arise in a University. This does not mean merely the three actual demands made of the Senate; it means also the arguments for and against the type of action represented by the sit-in, and such matters as whether students have any right to such action in the first place.

Ultimately, what is being questioned is the nature of the University of which we are all an equal part. Is a University run by a staff for students, or is a University an open institution of academics and students? Within this question lie the three issues of Files, Victimisation and Representation, and the setting up of these issues implied the broader question.

So, in fact, the Cornwallis occupation directly concerns every member of the University, as it is questioning the structure of the University of which we are all a part. Some of the opposition to the sit-ins stems from ignorance, ignorance not only of what is actually going on, but the implications of the actions and the intentions behind them. Perhaps this condition is epitomized by the letter from Jan Pahl printed on this page. It is to make some contribution to the elimination of this ignorance and misunderstanding that leads to uninformed opposition that this issue of Incant is concerned with.

It does not matter to this newspaper whether or not the ideas within it oppose or encourage such action as is represented by the occupation of the Cornwallis Building. What is necessary is that information should be available, a task undertaken with considerable success by the Union, and that opinions and ideas should be able to circulate freely. The whole question is of the utmost interest to every member of the University, and it is important to realise that this interest does not end with the sit-in. We should all be concerned with the nature of our University until we are no longer part of it.

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Use or misuse of action

Richard Sharpe

AS an introduction I think that it is necessary to state again the two main roles that the university has. These can be defined in terms of the major conflicts that face the university authorities.

In the world of time and motion men, productivity agreements and technological change the universities have become one of the only areas in society where freedom of thought is championed as an object in itself. When universities face the demands made upon them for manpower then they espouse the liberal ethos of free rational discussion, the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

Demands upon higher education for manpower have led to the establishment of Technological Universities and Polytechnics.

Further attempts to streamline courses to exclude "non-useful" subjects like classics are resisted by the universities with the arguments of a liberal academic community. Laissez-faire in economics has largely been discarded by the states and parallel to this the state is making more and more demands upon the universities to fulfil their role of providing intellectual manpower for capitalism in post-Keynesian economy more efficiently than they have done in the past. In Edward Short's much quoted words:

"Universities should become increasingly aware of the demands of the economy, and it is difficult to see how they could maintain their economy without doing so." Times, January 30, 1968.

However, in their conflict with students conflict over control of the university, the authorities and administration can no longer be defined as holding what is commonly accepted to be a liberal position. Liberal students fighting liberal issues, one of which is the freedom of political thought principle which is so endangered by political files, expose the universities as reactionary.

Taking this particular case nobody understanding modern capitalism could expect employers not to want political action. It is a financial liability which the Ford Motor Company etc. would like to do without. The loyalty of students has become increasingly suspect in the last few years in the light of liberal demands made by them for changes in universities. And so it would be helpful for employers to get such information from university authorities who must informally collect it if it is only to know who's who amongst the members of a union executive.

Once liberal students are prompted to act on "reasonable doubt" the intransigence of the universities becomes apparent. When it is advantageous then the university authorities and large numbers of the academic staff espouse the liberal ethos, when it is not, this ethos is soon dropped.

Why does there ap-

pear to be a built-in conflict between the authorities and students? That there is one there can be no doubt. The apparent spontaneity of student unrest is not a product of subversive outside agitators but of the common experience of students in British universities.

Students are predominantly middle-class and it has become accepted in the grammar and public schools of the land that the more intelligent of the pupils should go on to university. The intelligent middle-class child, with all the advantages that he has got almost finds himself at university before he wakes up. The UCCA form has become part of the routine of the middle-class schools of the country and is full of all the unconsciousness of the rest of their routines.

University authorities see the thrust from below by a minority of liberal students as a serious challenge. It is true that until now the major dissenting voice in the beginning of any "trouble" in universities, is that of the reformist liberal student trying to apply the ideals of democracy and freedom to his own situation. The reaction is either to attempt to absorb the protest into the university by acquiescence to the marginal demands or to shed the mantle of liberalism and reveal their true train of thought: student union officers become then malicious when they do the job of representing student opinion and student protest that has gained a broad base of support becomes an object hatred with the venom of frustrated paternal sympathies.

Student dissent

In such conflicts the desire to get back to the status quo is strong amongst junior and senior academics. Many ploys are engaged to reach this end when their calm illusions have been rudely shattered by critical thought and action.

These can be the same people who in the first place were in favour of absorbing student dissent; but they get tied up in their own ends: wishing to preserve the status quo they are

ultimately against the students who shattered it and so most of their tactics can be seen as coming down strongly in favour of the university authorities. Prof. Martin's statement of the 8th of March can be seen as a classic example of this.

Another ploy is to try and get back to the old power relationship by reacting to students as if they were to be lectured. It seems they think that a good castigation will soon whip the students back into line: Mr. Hardy's approach. It is refreshing to add that all such attempts have received the ridicule they deserve.

That many junior members of staff side with the authorities is not to be wondered at. They sided with the status quo when they decided to re-enter the university. The free circulation of confidential material is seen as a heinous crime by them: presumably it denies the "freedom" of the lecturer to make judgments on students when they have no right of reply. Perhaps wishing marginal changes or new courses they are absorbed into the power structure and are satisfied when their marginal requests are introduced. They then just want to live the academic life and it becomes a case of the piper and the tune.

As it is more important to draw the lessons from the conflict I will not spend much time on speculating on its outcome. The pragmatic administrators might lose more amongst the academic staff and the reactionary elements will in this case fight to the bitter end unless a middle road is found. In the face of such hostility the student demands may be stepped up to the category of non-negotiable and the positions will solidify until the end of term.

The hard-liners will then have to decide whether or not to eject the students when the "moderates" are home or hope that that great disciplinary element of exams will do the trick at the beginning of next term. If the conflict is partially resolved before this time then the pragmatic administrators and the

Continued in next column

Dan Taylor

THERE seem to me to be three main issues involved in the sit-in at Cornwallis.

* What should we do about files and references?

* What should be our attitude to this sit-in?

* If we disapprove of the present sit-in what should we do to reduce the likelihood of further demonstrations of the same kind?

The question about files and references is complex. There are problems about justice and confidentiality. There is too the practical difficulty that references only serve to help a prospective employer if they are honest and contain information which an employer reasonably regards as necessary. But of course I would not write a reference unless I were asked to do so by the person whose reference it was to be. Nor would I accept this task unless I proposed to write a favourable reference.

Sit-in condemned

The sit-in should, it seems to me, be condemned. It is always bad to abandon normal courtesies and resort to violence. Actions of this kind either against institu-

tions or against governments are justified only when people are being treated so badly that civilised behaviour no longer seems worth while or important. The present issue is as far from such a case as bad beer from Belsen.

If we condemn the actions of those who occupied Cornwallis how can further violent demonstrations be prevented? I take it for fact that there will always be students who prefer action to discussion, who if they cannot get their own way will demonstrate, and that there will always be other students who are moved to follow them. I do not believe that a greater degree of consultation or representation in this university will prevent this. The lesson of the present demonstration is that consultation serves neither to spread information nor to channel protest into reasoned discussion. Indeed, neither consultation nor participation seems to have any point when demonstrations arise not from grievances within a university, but from (at best) sympathy with students in other institutions or (at worst) the desire of student leaders to be in fashion.

University action

I do not think that the university should remain passive when attacked in this way, nor do I believe that it can continue to function satisfactorily if time and energy must be spent dealing with situations of the kind we have now.

The university's only hope is to reduce the degree of student participation in violent demonstrations by making such participation painful, possibly by announcing that those who take part in demonstrations of this kind will not receive tuition or be examined.

I regard the occupation of Cornwallis and the rifling of private files as an attack upon the good staff/student relations which existed in this university, as an attack upon my colleagues and myself, as an attack upon the view that good manners and courtesy are to be abandoned only in extreme situations, and as an attack upon an academic institution by those who with an exaggerated sense of self importance are more interested in university politics than their own subject (the very accusation they make against members of staff).

Continued from previous column

"moderate" academics will see the whole thing as a vindication of their method of absorbing criticism and open conflicts with the students through the committee structure.

The hard-line academic backwoodsmen will accept the peace with a certain amount of reluctance, particularly if there are not strong disciplinary measures and the present student leadership is not discredited. They will be waiting for another issue to dub the union as incompetent and malicious: the pragmatic administrators will have a hard time holding them back.

Lessons

The students will be back to "work" without a quantitative change to the system of control and teaching. Another liberal issue will broach the subject once again and the intransigence of the authorities will promote student direct action. Further personal and group mediation attempts will be made in an atmosphere where students will be developing a broader philosophy

than their radical liberalism now affords them. It depends on the state of development of their philosophy when and if conflicts in the future can be easily resolved.

The lessons to be drawn from this conflict are the following. For the students is the crucial importance of operating a system of direct responsibility. Not that the community should be seen as an enclave that was to be preserved at all costs, rather that students should see the efficiency of direct democracy as against the bureaucratic system that has been adopted by educational establishments under capitalism. Surely nobody arguing against direct democracy will have the gall to say that it is not the system to run a society on in the future.

In comparison with the student system of democracy in Cornwallis, the university system looked antiquated and unrepresentative, which is just what it is designed to be. Students have seen how academics can and do act without reason and vindictively when met with legitimate demands.

For the liberal students there is the lesson that their analysis falters when it puts the university in its true perspective of an educational establishment existing within capitalism and not within a void. This was born home in the debates on representation if nowhere else.

There is also the lesson that capitalism controls the many aspects of society in indirect but no less effective ways than the societies that are dubbed "totalitarian."

And finally for the revolutionary student there is the lesson that the demands that a revolutionary party under centralised control would have exerted upon the situation would soon have killed any chance of the reactionary tendency of the university authorities to the "moderate" students, and arising from this the corresponding commitment to fight that element and those people who would side with it. After such a traumatic experience the lesson will not easily be forgotten.

Richard Sharpe was Union President 1968-69.



Classic comedy— do you like it?

GULBENKIAN critics will be silenced for this week at least for the English Board of Studies have replied to the cries of "enough of this avant garde rubbish!" and "Let's have more classical revivals!" with a play from that well-known underground playwright Will Shakespeare. No dark dismal tragedy for their choice either — instead a light-hearted look at life in rural setting — "As you like it," which should appeal to even the most rabid "La Mama" hater.

Production wise Messrs. Hattaway and Foakes have kept to the conventional too. Except for the stark set and an excellent use of projected backcloths (this is how it should be—unobtrusive but effective) modern embellishments of Shakespeare were kept to a minimum. With the sumptuous costumes and properties of the R.S.C. we were led gently by the hand into the Forest of Arden for nothing more pretentious than an evening of theatrical entertainment, with perhaps—few telling digs at the pastoral convention here and there.

I must confess to a personal bias against the play itself, in comic terms at least, for apart from ample opportunity in the second half for rustic buffoonery, the humour is limited to complex verbal quibbling, which may have rocked Elizabethan audiences, but still needs skilled direction to even tickle a modern one. The directors realised this problem, and went some way towards meeting it, positively dragging innuendos from Celia and camping up the wrestling scene. But apart

from Roger Hardy's amusingly grotesque wrestler and Paula Neuss' bouncy Celia, the effect was rather too static and episodic.

With better material, however, the second half was much more lively. Shakespeare's jibes at the pastoral convention gave ample opportunity for amusing yokels, of whom Richard Pinner's Silvius was probably the best. Kathy Weare (where does she get those exquisite expressions?) proved equal to Rosalinde's difficult task as Master of Ceremonies

and John Cummings, with great enthusiasm, succeeded in not appearing priggish as Orlando.

Brian Jones too, if at times uncertain, managed to cope with the play's most difficult part, Jacques. But perhaps what really infused the second half with life were Rob Nelson's Touchstone and Gill two took every opportunity for burlesque — and succeeded—whether exploring some of the Perfumed Garden's more ingenious positions or prancing around as Lord and Lady Muck.

But one last reservation: why not more music? Whether taped or live this could have raised the songs above the slightly tedious level to which they occasionally sank and enhanced what is surely a very musical play.

Enough, for there was one other way in which this production was most notably a success. At a time when there is an unfortunate polarisation in the University it is reassuring to be shown that staff and students can do more than shout slogans at each other. This production proves that students and staff can work in partnership for worthwhile non-academic ends. It is to be hoped that the English Board of Studies intend to make such a production an institution (though let's not get stuck in a Shakespeare rut, please!) which will produce more of this fruitful co-operation.

PHIL PARTRIDGE



THE Dukes in the forest of Arden.

Rich variety of talent erupts in Keynes

THE present art exhibition/competition in Keynes has manifested a vast amount of talent which seems to have hitherto been dormant in the rather feeble responses to the past competitions in Rutherford. Indeed one's apprehensions were allayed by the rich variety of the style and media of the exhibits that made the exhibition very interesting (and at times, very amusing).

However, it would be impossible to make any general remarks about the quality of the works displayed, as their standard ran the gamut from the incredibly beautiful to the unbelievably bad. As a result it seems as though the most fruitful review of the exhibition could be accomplished by commenting upon some of the paintings (that were either

good or bad enough to merit such comment) in the order that they were exhibited.

The viewer was immediately arrested by William Alexander's offer (No. 12) which introduced the exhibition upon the note of Pop-Art. However, unfortunately the original enthusiasm with which one greeted this painting rapidly diminished with the realisation that, alas, this subject had already achieved a far higher degree of expertise in Jasper Jones' "Flag." As a result, this painting appeared no more than second-rate. Nevertheless it was very encouraging to have an example of Pop-Art, and maybe the subsequent endeavours would be somewhat more courageous and exciting.

Unfortunately the two following paintings were

not encouraging, and indeed stimulated a curious nexus of emotions, such that one's feelings balanced between states of revulsion and pity, paternalism and scorn. Professor Jennison's "Peace" and "Pink Hat" (Nos. 2 and 3) effectively concealed any attempt at artistic expression and even threatened to reduce the entire exhibition to a farce. "Pink Hat" seems, within its delicate pastel shades to bear some obscure meaning, but "Peace" has not even this to commend it. Nor did they even convey that sense of humour that was apparent in M. A. Giddings's "Advertiser's Dream" (No. 24).

Fortunately, however, the flagging exhibition was salvaged by the superb beauty of "Amore Disluti" (No. 5) B. Merry's control of col-

our and form created a spectrum of airy shapes, that continually dissolved and reappeared in and out of one another; such that the unsuspecting viewer was seduced to float in its world. Perhaps this overall effect of weightlessness and even euphoria could have been even more acutely accomplished, had the painting been less crowded and had created a more obvious central figure.

The rest of the paintings in the foyer of the Keynes dining hall are not worth mentioning; they varied from childish collages to badly painted churches. Then upon entering the dining hall, one was immediately struck by the sweeping majesty of L. H. Heath's S.O.S. (No. 22). This Art-Nouveau triptych was one of the highlights of the exhibition, and although the beauty of the first two panels were sullied somewhat by the sex symbols which were drawn in a manner that seemed incongruous to the rest of the painting, the third panel was of an outstanding quality. He expertly balanced the thin lines of the crystal cathedral with

the thick black curves, that swept the eye upwards and gave the impetus towards movement and flight, that dominated the work. Here, at last, was some attempt at originality. Unfortunately, the merit of the work lies in the craftsmanship of its execution rather than the expression of any artistic ideas.

The sculptures and ceramics that followed were of a very high standard (despite C. C. Smith's "Figure" which was too reminiscent of Giacometti) and here P. B. Ryan deserves special mention. His "Glass Mobile" (No. 84) effectively reconciled the effeminate fragility of glass to the harshness of the surrounding iron in a well-balanced harmonic structure.

The rest of the exhibits that were displayed on this side of the wall were something of a debacle although Hobson's "Crushed Iris" (No. 78) and Mrs. Crampton's "Classical Error" (No. 35) slightly relieved the boredom. As one continued one's walk around the hall, the exhibits that followed were a vast quantity of photos. These were

of their L.P. "Soundtrack" is totally different from their performance, due to the absence of the visual effects on which they rely so much, but it does prove their capabilities as a studio group and is well worth a listen.

In the light of their sundry problems, the performance had every right to be terrible, but it wasn't. The miming and the light show, used throughout the performance, were very effective, and it was no mean feat to control and time both so well in accord with the music. Yet, from the audience's point of view, especially after such a long wait, the effect of the three levels of concentration was very tiring and confusing, each perpetually diverting attention from one another.

But it was worth watching, and Principal Edwards Magic Theatre did much to show up the lack of musical imagination at this University, unremedied until Spirogyra materialised to take their music into a broader field than the portals of the Folk Club. Their sabbatical year from Exeter was well deserved, and their reputation was enough to ensure one of the Gulbenkian's biggest attendances.

RICK BIDDLEPH and CHRIS JENKINS

Imagination & Control

music

A True Blues Singer

FROM Ornette Coleman to the Rolling Stones and Cream can be traced a common music form — the Blues. It has a very simple structure: 12 bars, in three easy keys, and words which, if distinguishable, are simple, repetitive, and often dull. Yet more than anything else the blues is expressive. Like haiku poetry, a few phrases can express much. It is perhaps the purest form of music. A good blues is judged by its feeling and little else. "If you have it had the blues you can't sing the blues," was the comment made by Big Boy Arthur Crudup in Eliot J.C.R. on Tuesday, March 3.

Big Boy was brought up in Mississippi and, after breaking away from a chain gang when he was 35, taught himself the guitar, in order to escape detection. For a while he played with Elmore James, the inspiration of Fleetwood Mac and Duster Bennett, and with Sonny Boy Williams II (Rice, Millar), the harmonica player. Of Elmore James, Big Boy said: "If he had a dollar he gave it to me, and if I had a dollar I gave it to him." These hard times were around 1949 before James had recorded numbers like "Dust My Broom" that now make him such a revered figure.

Unfortunately, many of Big Boy's songs were never given credit by other artists — some of Elvis's early records were written by him and he first heard them on the local juke-box. After hanging up his 21-year-old guitar for several years in order to look after his family of nine, he began playing again two years ago, and gave us in Eliot a vivid performance of his blues.

The guitar work was not intricate, the rhythm was simple but solid and confident, and the words were familiar — "Brown eyed baby" and "I had the blues so bad". But the voice was strong and clear, and conveyed with sensitivity and certainty but without glibness what having the blues meant to a greying Southern negro still earning his living by travelling and singing.

How many of the white "pop" blues guitarists have the same authority of expression, even if they may be technically superior musicians? Canned Heat, Chicken Shack and Renbourn and company can turn on their languid voices and slurred notes yet only occasionally does something genuine emerge. Arthur Big Boy Crudup demonstrated to an appreciative audience that authenticity is the prime quality of musical expression.

"Bottled Moon," who accompanied him in the first half, failed to find sympathy until their last piece, but earlier gave the pianist, Alan Cohen, a chance to show his fluency in Barrel-House style. They were hindered by inadequate amplification and a drummer who failed to provide any driving force. However the jam session of experience and enthusiasm indicated that musicians could have a communion through the blues, having never played together before.

Eliot J.C.C., who had the initiative to book such an unusual but important artist who we may never hear live again, could have had the courtesy to keep quieter while they were counting their losses at the back of the J.C.R.

ANDY SPROXTON

quite good without at all being exceptional. Nos. 42 and 126 (by P. Atkinson and P. Gutteridge) stood out from the rest, in that they conveyed some positive feeling (that of near eroticism on the one hand and the utmost tranquillity on the other) which the others seemed to lack; for although the rest of the photos were by no means monotonous or boring, they seemed nevertheless no better than blown up "snapshots."

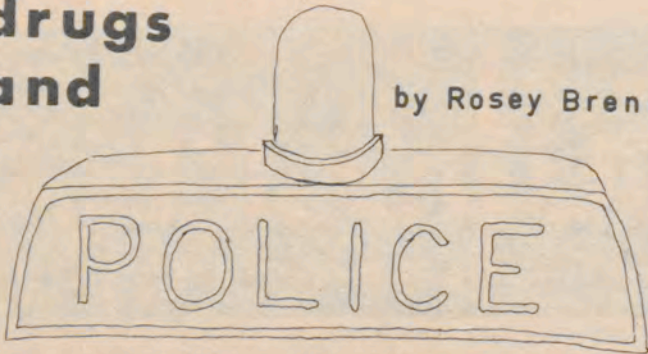
After these photos, the exhibits went from bad to worse. There was a twelve-year-old's drawing of "Smaug," a copy of a photo of Jane Birkin, and even a paper bumble bee (which has apparently taken flight). No doubt all of these would have been far less conspicuously childish in a 3rd form art competition.

Then at last we arrived at Ian Thompson's "Red on Red." This was the best work exhibited. His use of a diamond-shaped canvas removed any feeling of a base, and as a result, the painting seemed very

light and appeared to have a very unstable centre of gravity. This was however counteracted by the movement of the three forms, rolling across the bottom half of the painting. At the bottom peak of the painting (at which point a fourth form was disappearing) a powerful enough force was exerted on the three main forms, to regiment them into a coherent order. Further to this, the movement of the shapes across the painting was uninterrupted by a climax, which as a result lent to the work an aura of timelessness. Also the subtle changes in the forms of these three similar shapes expressed both an inward and outward motion, such that, initially the first shape disappeared and re-emerged into the second; the second into the third and ad-infinitum. Secondly, these three individual forms were both one and three at the same. The painting was thus one of movement and yet there was stability; there was motion, without time.

L. JOHNSON.

drugs and



by Rosey Brennan

CHIEF Superintendent Mills, of the Canterbury police force, has said that "If we had any reason to believe that there was drug taking to any extent (at UKC) we would take appropriate action." The taking of any hard or soft drugs to any extent is illegal, so what exactly is the attitude of the police?

At any university in this country you can be pretty sure that there will be some taking of drugs. UKC is no exception. We are a university of two thousand students and we are reasonably close to London where drugs are most easily available. There is a drug squad stationed at Canterbury which deals with the East Kent area. Detective Superintendent Darnell, head of this drug squad, said that he spends 90 per cent of his time in the coastal towns. He gave as the reason for this that he was "after the pushers and not the users." He did not consider this university to be an important factor in his investigations about illegal drug-taking. UKC is a small and self-contained community. He felt that if there were any professional "pushers" at work in the university the police would come to hear of it very quickly and would then take action. Until this occurred his time would be better occupied in places such as Dover and Folkestone.

The police were more concerned with the problem of drug-taking in schools. University students could be assumed to be old enough to know what they were doing. Schoolchildren were given to exploitation by professional pushers. They could get hooked through ignorance or through being part of a group where the social pressure of the herd instinct persuaded them to experiment. The distinctions between hard and soft drugs are not so clear to young drug users. A responsible attitude to drugs comes with age and experience, precisely what schoolchildren lack. Therefore, it was relatively more important to prevent exploitation of minors than to spend time dealing with student drug-takers.

But how can the police be so sure that there are no "pushers" in UKC? Chief Superintendent Mills categorically denied the presence of any plain clothes policemen on the campus. He said that he got his information through other sources. This is directly contrary to the opinions of several students who claim to have recognised plain clothes policemen at political meetings or even propping up Keynes bar of an evening. One student, on going into Canterbury, saw a policeman and said: "But I thought he was a member of Keynes."

Considering the size of UKC and its importance as a part of Canterbury, you could expect the police to be interested in what goes on. The presence of plain clothes police is justifiable in pragmatic terms if not on moral grounds. So why deny it so vehemently?

Professor Lyons, Master of Eliot College, said that in his opinion the presence of such police would "make life intolerable and would be a gross invasion of individual privacy". He saw the problem of drug taking on the campus "as a pastoral duty of the high-

est priority" but as far as the police were concerned "one wants to keep them out of the place as much as possible for any reason". He accepted that there would always be a certain amount of drug taking on the campus but that it was no more prevalent at the moment than it had been in previous years. Where the difference between hard and soft drugs was concerned he remained "obstinately apprehensive that some people might find it difficult to resist passing from 'soft' to 'hard'."

However, the question of drug taking at UKC has wider implications than simply those of being caught and facing legal action. Dr. Miles, of the Medical Centre, said he had not heard of any cases of hard drug addicts in at least the past two years at UKC. He echoed Professor Lyons in his fears that taking soft drugs provided easy access to hard drugs. Even though the progression was not due to psychological factors it could arise from social pressures. Students had not come to him purely as a result of drugs but it had occurred that drug taking had been the reason for other problems.

The drugs concerned were largely cannabis and occasionally L.S.D. With cannabis the effects were not so much directly physical as difficulties with academic work and general ill health. Any user of drugs had a tendency to let work slide, although the number of chronic users was very small in relation to those who indulged occasionally. He was far more worried about those taking L.S.D. because this could be very dangerous in its effects. He cited two cases where people on what they remembered as a "good" trip had committed violent acts. People under the influence of L.S.D. could be considered insane to all outward appearances. L.S.D. disrupted normal student life in a way that cannabis did not, because its effects lasted so much longer.

A possible result of the legal situation concerning drugs is that police could be called in to raid Cornwallis on suspicion that there were drugs being taken there. However, this would first have to be agreed by the administration. When asked about this possibility, a member of the police station would only say: "No comment."

ROSEY BRENNAN

What We're Trying To Do

RECENTLY a barrage of ill-informed criticism has been directed against the Gulbenkian Theatre in Incant and other publications. I would like to reply to the criticism and also attempt to describe some of the problems with which the Theatre administration is faced.

The Gulbenkian welcomes criticism, in fact it has gone out of its way to encourage it. One of the aims of the Gulbenkian Theatre Club is to provide a platform for full discussion of the Gulbenkian Theatre audits policy; already we have had an open discussion, and we publish a newsletter to which anyone can contribute their criticisms and constructive ideas. I myself am nearly always available in my office at the theatre if anyone wants to know anything about the Gulbenkian. It would be refreshing to encounter informed criticism rather than invective, innuendo, rumour and apathy.

Various rumours and allegations are printed and heard. These are that the Gulbenkian Theatre make a consistent loss on productions; that the theatre persists in putting on "avant garde" productions; that if only a suitably "theatrical" season was arranged the theatre could permanently play to packed houses and all its financial problems would disappear.

The rumour of the theatre's constant losses is unfounded. Since the start of the University's academic year 15 productions have played at the theatre; only six of these have made a loss.

Of these 15 productions at least nine could be described as "mainstream" conventional theatre, two others as pop or folk performances, which leaves four which, possibly, could be titled "avant garde". It is interesting to note that of the six productions which made a loss only one, I feel, could be termed "avant garde", and that is the Group Travelling Company, whereas the more straightforward productions like "Alfie", "Provok'd Wife" and "Tenant of Wildfell Hall" all made losses.

An important point to be made is that a production of a classic like Shakespeare or Restoration Comedy is generally more expensive to mount, with a more lavish set and costumes, and a visiting company of any worthwhile standard performing such a work is consequently much more expensive than a small, experimental company.

I would now like to attempt to describe the factors which influence the policy of the Gulbenkian.

The theatre was established through the generosity of a charitable foundation and the university, and to some extent its policy is influenced by the assurances that were given to the Gulbenkian Foundation when the University applied for an endowment, that is that the theatre was not intended for the exclusive use of the University, it was also to serve a catchment area of half a million potential theatre-goers in

an area of East Kent which had a lack of available theatrical entertainment.

There is already a theatre in Canterbury itself and this, too, influences the policy and programme of the Gulbenkian, which by geographical necessity, has to be complementary to the Marlowe. The nature of the Marlowe, its design and establishment as a repertory company, influences its programme and therefore indirectly the Gulbenkian's.

The design of our theatre: its proximity to London; and its position on a University campus are factors which limit or influence the nature of the productions that can be mounted at the Gulbenkian. In addition, the financial limitations (it is not endowed and receives no grant from the Arts Council or Local Authority, only from the University); the University calendar and the requirements of U.K.C. Dramatics, the Music Society, the Students Union influence the planning of our programmes.

Accepting these pre-determining conditions, it is true that we do try to implement a distinct theatrical policy. We attempt to entertain first and foremost; we have to try and run an efficient "profitable" business, but we also attempt to stimulate new dramatists—ideas—allow experimental companies a place to display their talents.

When I joined the Gulbenkian I was very conscious that the theatre did have a special responsibility. If some people are to be taken

seriously they are arguing that the Gulbenkian should perform safe, sure conventional "Theatre". I am not negating the appeal or the artistic merit of shows like "The Hollow Crown" and "Alas Poor Fool"; I am merely astounded at the limitations some people wish to apply to their definition of "conventional Theatre" and their estimation of the potential of the Gulbenkian audience.

I imagine a lot of these people would consider "Waiting for Godot" "avant garde" even though it is 15 years old and, by now, an established classic, yet during its week's run it was seen by over 1,500 people.

There is, however, a more fundamental point if the Gulbenkian, a new theatre on a University campus, is not to be one of the theatres which encourages young playwrights, new companies and "avant garde" theatre, where on earth is it going to happen?

I think that the fact that false rumours are heard and ill-informed criticisms appear in print indicates a failure on our part in public relations. But having activated the dust of apathy, I hope that as a result people will be prepared to join with the administration in helping the Gulbenkian to genuinely serve not only the potential half a million audience that surrounds it, and the University, but the THEATRE as well.

MIKE LUCAS

Director/Manager.

Facts and values of G. J. Warnock

By Tony Skillen

THIS is an important book, of a far higher calibre than Kamenka's "Marxism and Ethics" in the same paperback series. Succinctly and decisively, Warnock, himself an Oxford philosopher, cuts through the "fact/value" mythology of twentieth century Anglo-American philosophy.

Warnock's attack centres on academic philosophy. But their beloved description/evaluation dichotomy has deep and ancient roots. In relation to modern society Marx pointed out and sought to explain the remoteness of modern "ideals" from the facts of life. Broadly, thinkers took account of this remoteness in antithetical ways. Some elevated morality as a rare "jewel" (Kent) into a sentimental or rationalistic heaven, uncontaminated by recognisable human realities and needs.

Others demoted it into the gutter of "ideology" and "superstition" — as a mask of oppression and an inducement to servility. Given this and given the theophobic and authoritarian forms of "moral upbringing" characteristic of capitalism's development, it is little wonder that many critical thinkers regarded moral issues as pseudo-issues, beyond the earthly pale of reason.

This was also the period in which there flourished the "several empirical social sciences":

economics, political "science", sociology, psychology. The relevant aspect of these disciplines for moral philosophy is this: usually unconsciously, they abstracted from the total reality of human social life and focussed on a compartmentalised aspect ("exchange", "power", "role", "consciousness").

Now, since moral questions relate to the whole situation of real people, it is little wonder again that these partial disciplines found (and find) no place for moral con-

cepts. Indeed there is even a tendency to think as if there were a moral "department" of life alongside the others (as Sunday is alongside the other days).

It may be said that since F. H. Bradley's Hegelian - Tennysonian "Ethical Studies" (1876) no British moral philosopher has tried seriously to grapple with the relation of moral concepts to humans as social beings. As Warnock shows, the tradition of English moral philosophy, from G. E. Moore to R. M. Hare has been a sterile one.

Accepting that there is no essential empirical content to moral views, they have focussed on the forms of "moral discourse" and have invented all sorts of "emotive" and "evaluative" meanings to characterise them. When they do say anything substantial it is usually of a vulgar, conformist "individual and society" sort.

Although the distinction between facts and values plays an impor-

tant part in social practice, Warnock shows clearly that it is a dead-end theoretically. He argues that if moral philosophy is to come back to life it has to begin by realising that moral issues are essentially tied to human welfare. The path is cleared for a return to naturalism and with that to the Aristotelian view that ethics is a branch of politics.

But in Chapter 6 Warnock falters, afraid perhaps to put himself out on a limb. At the same time as maintaining that moral questions can be resolved by reference to the facts, he tries to salvage something of the "fact/value" dichotomy. Thus he falls into inconsistency.

Warnock goes on that a man may refuse to engage in moral argument (p.67). This is so. But of course a man may refuse to engage in historical or philosophical argument! The point is that by Warnock's own argument people who refuse to think in moral terms have to refuse to recognise certain realities. Otherwise they would have to realise that apartheid, say, was vicious.

But Chapter 6 is an aberration. In general, it is a comment on the state of the subject that such a short and gentle book should be so iconoclastic.

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where everyone can join in, the whole thing perhaps put into the hands of a professional journalist to guarantee neutrality. The nearest thing to this which I have seen comes from the University of Kent—Forum for University Staff and Students—appropriately abbreviated to FUSS".
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Next issue—May 14

Support for Kenyan Asians

ON Saturday March 10th a demonstration demanding that all U.K. citizens whatever colour and origin should and must be allowed in to the U.K. whenever they so desire, was held in Canterbury. It concerned the plight of the Kenyan Asians in general and in particular the nine in Canterbury prison.

The march which started off about one hundred strong from the university increased to between 200 and 250 when it reached Dane John gardens where a short meeting

Here Profel Patel, the secretary of the Committee on U.K. citizenship spoke to the demonstrators who included representatives from the Universities fight for economic development; Southampton University, Kenyan Asians Action Committee, London Immigration organisations, the Canterbury Labour Party, and from the universities of Southampton, Reading, London, Sussex and Oxford.

Messages of solidarity were read out from Bristol, U.C.L., York, Edinburgh and many others. From there, the march moved on the prison in Longport, gaining support on the way. On arrival, a banner portraying Jim Callaghan's coat of arms was burnt amid applause from the demonstrators. After demands to see the Governor, the Assistant Governor appeared and was questioned briefly by the demonstrators; this did not seem to achieve anything concrete.

After about half an hour at the prison the march moved off again down the High Street, to stop for a short meeting in the Longmarket where some of the organisers spoke to the demonstrators. The meeting was then disbanded.

Throughout the march leaflets were distributed to passers-by supplying

information on the situation of the Kenyan Asians. As it was Saturday afternoon, Canterbury's city centre was crowded and the reaction of the towns people was mostly tolerant and the city skinheads proved to be most co-operative in distributing leaflets although their motives were questionable.

The march, attended by members of the local and national Press, was orderly and well-organised, and the attitude of the police was helpful.

This follows the last development in the protest against the imprisonment of the Kenyan Asians when the U.K.C. Liberal Association presented a petition containing 400 signatures to David Crouch, Canterbury's Conservative M.P., expressing their disgust at the imprisonment of Kenyan Asians and asking him to press the Home Secretary for their release and an appeals procedure.

Mr. Crouch wasn't available, but a delegation of Ian Powney (chairman) and John Rous (secretary), handed over the petition to his agent, Councillor Ted Brown.

Councillor Brown said that he would tell Mr. Crouch about it, but it wasn't worth sending through the post. The Tories were very concerned about these Kenyan Asians, he said, but what with the present employment and housing situation, they could not be let into the country. He had little sympathy for those individuals in Canterbury Jail; they had jumped the queue.

Would you buy a second-hand university from this man?

AFTER the publication of "Reasonable Doubt," InCant came into possession of the following document.

Beverly Farn.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Vice-Chancellor: Instructions to Staff.

Emergency Control Network

I require each member of the network to take the following action in the present emergency. Above all, we must avoid the impression that the staff has a monolithic reaction to the sit-in.

Spooner and Skillog

Proceed to Cornwallis. Maintain a high level of intellectual discussion. Ensure that the educational processes continue.

Vile.

Make occasional visits to Cornwallis. Test reactions to the appearance of a representative of authority.

Crabtree

Accompany Vile. If there is trouble, attempt to restore good relations.

Fox

Claim to be out of favour and powerless, and gain the ear of the Union Executive.

Thirlwall and Hardy

Crack the whip. Demonstrate the continuing power of the staff.

Gibson

Heap excrement on their image through the Press. Appose national opinion. Show that we are as reactionary as ever.

Cameron

Discredit them within the University, blatantly but discreetly.

Taylor, D.

Take ultra-reactionary line at Staff Meeting to make our position seem liberal.

Richardson, H.

Try to demoralise them. Tell them that they are having no effect on us.

Bloom

Take tough action - perhaps legal? Don't implicate the University.

Rhodri Harris

Really the deferential phalange but keep your stewards at the ready.

/continued,

-2-

All other members

Await further instructions.

It seems to me that the situation with which we are faced is a simple and menacing one. Not only is Academic Freedom threatened but the whole authority of the staff is being called into question. Normally, we do not need to adopt conspiratorial methods to maintain our respect, which is central to the good running of the University. In the long term, we must keep to our strategy of admitting a limited number of students to committees where they cannot have a disruptive influence. But, at the moment, we are faced with pressure from our friends and benefactors to give. We can afford to make no concessions on the immediate issues to make confidential information available at large would undermine our whole method of working. We have often seen how unscrupulously students can use such information for their own ends. We must not be afraid to be tough in the defence of Freedom.

Geoffrey Templeman.

07/07/70

Eliot society

WORK has begun on the organisation of the Eliot Society which is to be run on the same lines of the Rutherford Society.

As yet the constitution is still being drafted,

but response from past graduates and those who will be graduates (they hope!) after the end of this academic year has been encouraging. There are already two hundred prospective members.

small ads

- HAVE you finished mopping up, Hugh?
- G.R.S. Ov coarse ewe ande thee compewter our compatable. Ewe bhoth have know brayne. —Dug, Ande, Rhonne.
- SUE, Why haven't you been Nicked?
- J.R.G. Are you thinking of another cheap week-end — in Warwick? Judy.
- WANTED: Co-driver willing to share petrol expenses from Florence to Canterbury starting April 10th. Contact Margaret Page, Keynes.
- JOHN. Next time buy her a shirt with buttons down the front.
- MINI J.R.G.—Maxi skirt—Problems?
- STOP PRESS: Drag Queen winner should read M.R.E.
- MARGARET, does Serge get what Steve wants?
- MR. Hearnden still wishes to (Mrs. doesn't).
- SERGE. Do you know the song "Most likely Yugo your way, I'll go mine?"
- WE couldn't think of a crude small ad, Mick, so congratulations! N4N and friends.
- ANYTHING illegal considered. Door removals a speciality, contact D.J.C., M.G.H., R.F.B., via N4N.
- RAG STUNT! 24 hours continuous sporran stroking. Contact R. McTool S4W4.
- ROD, I'm jealous of your "give me what I want, or I'll take it" relationship with Sue.
- I'M surprised Rod could afford 4s. It must be costing him a fortune.
- LOST. Briefcase containing notes and my project (=1 paper!) useless to you but probably a degree to me. Please return to Jim Whitaker, Eliot N3N7 or Porter's Lodge.
- DOES it cost Steve a Penny?
- E N2N7 Noisy ALL night? IT is normal to flush the loo after use—even for tea leaves.
- N4N Gossip column:
- SERGE. Beware Secret Squirrel!
- MARK. May all your bra-esses be gifted with protruding rivets and sharp edges. Ron.
- HMM! How many protruding rivets has Judith got?
- YES, Mark, Margaret really is a girl. Steve.
- STEVE. You're welcome to your own opinion. Mark.
- WHO'S carrying Mick?
- LEFT Literature Group—see our lunchtime stalls (K. Mon. and Fri., E. Mon. and Thurs. R. Mon. and Wed.). Use our library R. S3 E6—Join us.
- SOC Soc—you're sick sick.
- FOR sale. Lady's 3 gear bike, with accessories. £7 o.n.o. Wendy Symonds via Eliot Porter's Lodge.
- DOES the mumble want a degree?
- ROOM for sale. Slight disadvantage next door to mad Scot.
- MARK Hardy—M.M., L.E., S.F.C., What about poor old Judith?
- MIKE. Is Mary McLaren really your formula one?
- DOES the Bern hurt Rosie?
- HARDLY Hardy.
- ERRING politician lost in the sociological Marsh?
- MARK—are you taking up horse riding?
- WHY Panda to H. Block?
- CHRIS—sue for matrimony?
- ISLE of Dogs in Cornwallis?
- MARK. Never on a Sunday, Monday . . . love Judith.
- JUDITH—Please may I have a girl friend at U.K.C.? Love Mark.
- MARK. No! Love Judith.
- MARK. You really seem to have got VAL-You for money—twice?
- HENRY IX Hugh?
- WHO will radio Eliot carve up next?

Rag Week

RAG week was somewhat eclipsed by the sit-in but quite a few activities still took place. The other EKSA colleges were naturally less affected and carried on more or less as normal. But the ban on street collecting had the most adverse effect, and revenue is expected to be considerably down on last year.



THE Rag Queen drawing the winning raffle ticket at Saturday's Rag Ball. The prize was won by a Christ Church student.



AN unscheduled Rag stunt, by courtesy of a burst water main.

Below: The week-long Bed-In outside the library.



SCEPTICS SOCIETY

FOUR FACES OF MAN

THIS is the title of our discussion weekend to be held at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, from May 1 to 4, 1970. Four invited speakers—a zoologist, an anthropologist, a psychologist, and a theologian, will be presenting their views of a man for our scrutiny. The cost of the weekend is £5, inclusive of transport, food and accommodation. For details and applications, contact C. Isenberg, Room 32, Physics Building.

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The strange demise of the soccer club

THIS term it was hoped that the 1st and 2nd XI's would fulfil the potential which they showed earlier in the season.

The 1st XI started off with a reasonable 3-3 draw against a bigger stronger United Hospitals (London) side, although a 3-1 lead was thrown away by a missed penalty of Thomas' and

a late, careless back pass from Tomlinson.

Reading University, the League leaders, provided tougher opposition, but goalkeeping errors lost the game 3-1. A draw would have been a fair result.

The match with Essex University for four points was the climax of the first team's good

fortune, turning superiority into victory.

Perhaps this lack of achievement is a consequence of a great decrease in the attendance at training. It is certainly concerned with a lack of spirited determination within the club.

Defeatism seems to be a set characteristic of Kent Soccer Club. Too

many players suffer from either superiority or inferiority complexes. Those characterised by the former tend to consider training either beneath them or unnecessary. This is unfair on other players, especially those who have yet to find a belief in their own ability.

The Soccer Club needs to have enthusiasm in-

jected into its increasingly lifeless body. At the moment it seems that the right medicine will not easily be found, and even if it is, the response of the recipients is likely to be dubious.

ALAN G. TOMLINSON
Alan Tomlinson resigned as Chairman of the Soccer Club two weeks ago.

More power to the boat club

THE university Boat Club will be entering "Fours" for the next Regatta season. This decision has been taken because we met with most success last year in "Fours," and because the present first year has not produced many experienced oarsmen.

Next term our rowing tank, which has been built behind the sports hall, will be fully operational. This will enable beginners to practice, leaving more time for the actual crews to train on the river.

At the moment the first four are boating four times a week, and the first event is the Medway Head of the River Race on March 14.

Our third year members seem to be occupied with greater things, but will be available for coaching "beginners" and if anyone, ladies included, is interested in learning to scull, row or cox, they will be most welcome.

PINBALL WIZARD

AMONG the greatest sources of J.C.C. revenue are their pinball machines. In a week a J.C.C. can take up to £20 or more from their machines which are strategically sited near J.C.R.s and dining halls.

The machines are in constant use. It is not unusual to see people playing solidly for hours on end and fill late at night. In fact the machine in the bar at the University has to be turned off so that people do not play right through the night.

There are two categories of people who play the pinball machine. There are casual users who play possibly a game or two a week or even less. On the other hand there is a hard core of regular players. They do not think twice about spending large amounts of time and money in what must be admitted to be a fairly useless and unattractively unrewarding pastime.

I cannot claim to have made a searching analysis of pinball playing. Nor could my research methods be termed scientific. But in talking to some people who play pinball a picture of the typical player has emerged.

For a start, pinball appears to be almost 100 per cent a male sport. I was told of "pinball widows" who sat in their rooms while their men play pinball, but the players I spoke to did not seem to have many female friends.

Nor do girls play pinball. Whether this is because the game tends to be monopolised by determined-looking, dedicated males, or because it simply does not appeal, I cannot tell.

It's Just to Waste Time

Another common factor among the players I spoke to was that they had rooms in "nowhere to go" was a common reason given for playing the machine.

Strikingly, nearly every player I have met is a Natural Scientist. Far from saying that they have not enough work to do, most complained of having too much. It takes your mind off work was another reason.

Bill had been playing for an hour on the sixpence when I spoke to him. He is a first year mathematician at Canterbury.

"You don't play so much that it becomes boring."

Bill used to play much more than he does now.

"I had to give it up because of the cost—about 15s. or £1 a week. I smoke as well, and one of them had to go. Now I play occasionally when I feel like something different.

"I never played pinball machines before I got here. But I am in digs and there was nothing else to do and nowhere else to go, and the machines are strategically placed. I used to play every evening; I didn't find it interfered with my work. It's not so bad now, I go to someone's room instead."

I Suppose I'm An Addict

Stephen, Frankie and Robert are a group of friends in Keynes. All are first year natural scientists and all are in digs.

Stephen admitted to being a pinball addict. "I suppose I must be. I tried to give up because of the cost—up to 15s. a week, and I smoke and drink a little as well. I can't afford it.

"In a group I have been known to spend from 7 p.m. to midnight on the machine. It's just something to do. If I had a room I could go there, but it's the odd gaps in the day—quarter of an hour before dinner, or something like that.

"If you see someone you know playing you go to talk to them. The change machine is right by the pinball table. The whole system is geared to relieve you of your money."

Frankie said that he very seldom played before coming here.

"Just down the pier, in the pub, something like that. Now I play quite often, usually after lunch or dinner. It costs me 2s. or 2s. 6d. a day.

"It's not because I haven't got friends or anything like that. I've got people's rooms I can go to. I'd still play if I had a room. I'd still play if I didn't get replays. It's just to waste a bit of time. It takes your mind off things. It's not worth doing anything else sometimes so I hang around the pinball machine. Partly, I think I play to stop off heading to work. We have so much work and it takes your mind off it. If it's broken I think it's a good thing because I'm not spending money."

Phil/jule

Robert was anxious to make the point that he didn't play as much as the others. "I don't play every day." (At this point the other two declared, "You played yesterday and the day before and today.")

"Well, I only spend about 7s. a week. I'm not very good, I only get the occasional replay. I can't really be bothered, it bores me. Sometimes I even give games away when I've won them. I play when I get a tanner in my change to get rid of it, or to fill in a minute or two. If I need a rest from work it helps me to start afresh to waste time for a while."

Barry was in the room when I was talking to some other pinball players. He is a second year chemist in Eliot. At first he was scornful of the idea of writing about the game, but after a while he started putting forward ideas of his own.

"Playing pinball is a challenge to modern society. It is man versus machines. You try and beat the machine. It's better than one-arm bandits—there's no skill in them.

"I suppose I spend 6d. a day on the machine—usually the Keynes one, when I have nothing to do. Or if I see people playing, I go and talk to them and maybe have a game. The Eliot machine is possibly better because it is more competitive. I'm not much good—I try to get replays, but I don't often manage it."

I Spend 15/- A Week On Pinball

"Playing the machine is a good analogy with life. You lose most of the time, but you do get occasional replays. The flippers are a test of mental ability.

"I think you find mainly scientists using the machines—they are more neurotic and that's why they play."

Pinball seems to be a time-filler, something to help the day pass along. Whether or not it is actively addictive is another question. I did meet one student who had what amounted to a horror of playing the machine. "I daren't," he said, "because I know I'll get addicted and I can't afford to, so I swore not to touch a pinball table as soon as I got here. I spend my money on the football table instead."

by Margaret Lang



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