

INCANT



WEDNESDAY MARCH 17 1971

A newspaper for the University of Kent at Canterbury

No. 64

UKC radio off the air

UKC Radio will be off the air until at least week four of next term. Up until now they have been broadcasting on a "testing and development" licence. Last May the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications asked that this be changed to a full licence at a cost of £100.

When a licence was applied for this term UKC Radio was told that it would have been back-dated to October. However at the moment the station is not up to stringent Ministry standards. The station is closing for extensive alterations and improvements in order to meet these standards. They are hoping that they may be able to get a Union grant as a service, which will be larger than the £300 they rate at present as a society. With a licence fee of £100 this does not leave very much for records and equipment.

Off Eliot roof

ON Saturday, March 13, a student fell off Eliot roof. He was a third-year student in Eliot who had climbed onto the roof through the window of Eliot Upper Common Room. After being given first-aid treatment for a broken leg he was taken to hospital by ambulance. There it was discovered that he had in fact injured his spine. He has been confined to hospital until the end of term.

Grimond

MR. JO GRIMOND, the University's Chancellor, attended the Rag barbecue on Saturday night. He was escorted to the Marlowe Avenue Car Park by Steve St. Clair and asked to speak to the gathering. He later met several of the undergraduates and was given the first slice of roast pig. He left after having made a short recording for the University radio station.

Union news



Ian Shirreffs, U.P. Communications

THE results of the elections of Vice-President for Communications held last Thursday were as follows:

Jane Field 156.
Ian Shirreffs 266.

Ian Shirreffs is a first-year Social Scientist. He was elected as Vice-Chairman of Rutherford JCC at the beginning of the term but he has now resigned this post. He takes over from Mike Sainsbury who handed in his resignation a few weeks ago.

Dave Murray has resigned as Vice-President for External Affairs for "academic reasons." He was elected at the beginning of term and has frequently been criticised in executive meetings for his lack of action concerning External Affairs.

Tom Fenton, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, has also resigned. He has become heavily involved in the "Free University" and decided to devote himself to this rather than the Union.

Elections for these posts will be held early next term.

The Union Executive have opened negotiations with Incant for the inclusion of two pages of Union News in an enlarged Incant of 10 or 12 pages. Spider appeared yesterday, the only time this term. The Union pages in Incant would be completely independent editorially, and financially self-supporting in terms of advertising.



Dave Murray



Tom Fenton

UKC Radio was the first university radio station but there are now five broadcasting. All the others have already acquired their full licences.

UKC Radio broadcast for five days during Rag from 7 a.m. to 3 a.m. with a staff of six regular DJ's.

Decameron

THE group at Christ Church Folk Club, last Friday, was "Decameron": four people who come from Cheltenham and who added to the example of the resident guitarists and singers by giving a truly excellent performance.

They took a serious approach to the music, throughout, singing and arranging their songs with respect for the feeling which came over, and making this a very enjoyable occasion. Of particular mention was their opening number "Wasn't Born To Follow"; "Poverty, Poverty, Knock", a Lancashire weaving standard, and their final number "Matty Groves" which did not seem too well-worn, in their presentation, to prevent the ballad from coming to life again.

Decameron have, in credibly, not made a record yet, and are coming to UKC Folk Club next term.

Hain in Eliot

PETER HAIN urged industrial disruption when he spoke in Eliot last week. Referring specifically to Wasp helicopters, he expressed no doubt as to their use for internal security in South Africa. Dealing with the question of sporting ties, he said, "There never have been any ties with South Africans as a whole, just with the white minority in charge."

Speaking at the invitation of the Liberal Association, he gave a stern warning to the Conservative government: "South Africa could become Britain's Vietnam." He claimed that the confrontation now developing could turn South Africa into another of the world's flash points.



Peter Hain

WEARY WALKERS



Rag procession

THE sponsored walk last Friday night was one of the most successful events of Rag Week. Altogether 174 students from the various EKSA colleges took part, and it is hoped that over £700 has been raised.

The walkers set off from the Longmarket at 10 p.m. for Chilham; there they branched off towards Ashford, then turned towards Faversham. At Challock they turned back to Chilham and went on from there to the finish at the Longmarket.

Fortunately, the night was dry, and fairly warm and light. The walk was well organised. There were check points every 5-8 miles; a steady patrol of cars kept the walkers supplied with drinks and biscuits and took back to Canterbury all those who fell prey to weariness and blisters before the end of the walk. Between a half and two thirds of the walkers completed the 32 miles, and many more managed to keep going for most of that distance.

The last walkers had limped into the city by 8 a.m.

That this unoriginal stunt was a financial success cannot be denied, but the organisers were disappointed in the turnout. A total of four hundred sponsorship forms were applied for, and the turnout, even by the apathetic standards of the university, was poor. Considering the financial disasters of a few other potentially successful events, the attendance ought to have been much higher.



All girls' football

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3. TAKE THE SIX-WEEK COURSE (Sessions from 7 to 10 p.m. one evening per week beginning 11th May).

(Special student fee for the course is a quarter of the cost of a London-based course. Earn it or save it during the holidays. Union Secretary has more details, or ring ext. 203)

Mixed rugby

THE traditional mixed rugby match was played last Sunday on the Rough Common pitch. The score was about 11-3 to the girls, but this is questionable due to the definite bias of the referee in favour of the girls. Jill Deland enabled a try to be scored at the very end of the game after running almost the length of the pitch and avoiding tackles by at least half of the men's team. Pam Stacey was knocked out by the smallest member of her own team, affectionately known as "little Tricia." At one point Brian Agate was used as the ball by the girls to score a try but this was disqualified. There were frequent screams and a loud remonstrance from the referee to the effect "You're only allowed to play with one ball!" after a particularly enthusiastic scrum.

Something on your Mind?



then write to

FUSS NOW!

FUSS - Rm.150: the Registry
Ext. 203

EKSA elections next term

News desk

The Elm trees of Hothe Court are to be felled. A report by forestry experts found that the trees are being attacked by Dutch Elm disease and pose a danger to the public. They stand on the land fronting the Whitstable Road, opposite Kent College.

The elms will be replaced by young oak and ash trees, which are common to the area. The University has already planted more than 3,000 trees in its tree planting programme started in 1965.

The Assistant Registrar reports that during a recent car park check, at least 20 cars were found unlocked. Some of these contained portable radios and bags; one even displayed a sum of money on the top of the dashboard.

Security patrols are maintained at night, but the University cannot guarantee the safety of any car. The Registry advises that immediate reports of theft and damage be made to the Police and the Superintendent porter.

Darwin are planning to rationalize their Licensing hours. They have set up a sub-committee

with a professional solicitor and it is probable that the S.C.R. bar and dining room will be the only places to be licensed in future. This would allow private parties to continue serving alcohol after licensing hours. This problem is particularly acute in Darwin because the J.C.R. is visible from the road.

Last term Rutherford J.C.C. submitted a request to the Senior College Committee for increased representation. A rush committee was set up and has drawn up proposals which will go to the S.C.C. for consideration next term.

These proposals suggest the amalgamation of T.C.C. and S.C.C. into a "college committee" of 14 elected members, seven staff, seven students. All decisions except those related to staff appointments and similar areas would be taken jointly and referred to the Governing Body for approval.

There would also be a Junior College Room Committee (J.C.R.C.) and a Senior College Room Committee (S.C.R.C.) which would deal with specific Common room activities such as newspapers.

AT the meeting of the East Kent Students' Association Executives on Monday March 8 the old executive handed over to the new. This new executive consisted of only two officers; Helen Duchesne (Wye), Social Security and Clive Gould (U.K.C.), vice-chairman Internal Affairs.

A vote of thanks to the old executive, and specifically, Mike Morley-Bunker, Jerry Datson and Geoff Twiss, was unanimously passed. The meeting decided to appoint Clive Gould as acting chairman until the post of chairman is filled. Ian Shirrefs (UKC), was co-opted on to the executive as publicity officer for EKSA. Apart from represen-

tatives from the colleges a number of presidents from student unions in the area were present. A lengthy discussion took place as to how EKSA might be saved from collapsing in the near future. Eventually it was decided to hold elections at the beginning of next term to try and fill those places on the executive still vacant. (These are the posts of chairman, vice-chairman for external affairs, treasurer, secretary, and sports officer).

A heavy publicity campaign is to be mounted for the coming elections as they are seen to be so important. The main election dates are as follows: Friday, April 30, nominations close; and Friday, May 14, voting takes place.



Clive Gould Acting Chairman of E.K.S.A.



THE Boat Race on the Stour.

Rag a success?

The bed-in, student in the stocks and the nurling at Wye were all hampered by weather but continued regardless.

The highlights on Campus were the four legged race which included a visit at each of the college bars, and the rag rave in Keynes. The rave included not only two groups but also a stripper and disco.

The Rag Mags sold very well on Campus and in London due to largely the organisation and efforts of the Rag committee and its helpers. Unfortunately, as ever, with Rag in Canterbury, there was very little enthusiasm. The Rag com-

mittee hope that after this year's reasonably success rag that there will be a greater response next year.

After last year's disastrous flop Rag this year was a great improve-

ment. In spite of snow, sleet and freezing cold the procession went on Saturday, March 6 with 20 floats, and it is rumoured that the Vice-Chancellor was spotted in the crowd — heavily disguised.



WINNERS of the four-legged race.

Dinners system

ONCE again Rutherford have changed their dinner system. The original idea was to sell blocks of 50 tickets at £15 (30p a ticket) and occasional tickets at 35p each in the college shop up until 2 p.m. This would have enabled students from any college to dine in Rutherford at any time.

At a meeting of the college bursa, The Master and some J.C.C. members on Tuesday 9, it was decided that the occasional tickets would be a different colour and that they would be on sale until the shop closed at 4.30 p.m. and that students from other colleges would be discouraged from buying Rutherford tickets. The colour differentiation would ensure that block tickets were not sold to occasional diners.

Darwin have also tried to change their dinner system but have been unable to effect anything this term.

CONCERT IN SPORTS HALL

THE Led Zeppelin concert took place in the Sports Hall instead of Rutherford because of fire regulations.

Rutherford dining hall can only legally hold 650 people but by the time this was made known the Union had already sold 1,100 tickets. The Union enquired about using the Sports Hall but the Sports Centre did not welcome the idea because of the number of fixtures which would have to be

cancelled, and the cost of fire insurance and fire protection. The Odeon Cinema was then approached as a possible venue but the Rank organisation turned down the suggestion after lengthy requisitions.

The Union then returned to the Sports Centre and with the sup-

port of Mr. Fox, the Registrar it was decided that the sports hall could be used. In order to protect the floor 13,500 square feet of hardboard was ordered. The cost including laying the hardboard was £350 of which the Registry contributed £200. Since the floor covering took 10 hours to

lay it entailed cancelling a large number of fixtures therefore the sports hall is far from ideal for use as a concert hall. However since there is no hall on Campus large enough for an economically viable concert the Union is negotiating with the Sports Centre for more frequent use of the Sports Hall.

LED ZEP QUEUE

Ten o'clock Sunday, February 28, that's when the queue started for Led Zeppelin tickets, to be sold the following morning at 9 a.m.

A boy from St. Edward's School was among the first arrivals—he had skipped dormitory to ensure his presence at the big concert.

Troughout the night more and more people joined the queue so that by the time the Union opened up for the sale of tickets over 600 people were waiting.



THE queue for Led Zeppelin tickets at 9 a.m. Monday March 1.

Women's Lib. demo Liberationist speaks

On Saturday, March 6 22 members of the Canterbury Women's Liberation Group went on the first National Women's Liberation Demonstration. The demonstrators marched from Speakers Corner to Trafalgar

Square where speeches were made for demands of the demonstration: equal pay, equal educational and job opportunity, 24 hour nurseries and contraception and abortion on demand. Equal pay is important because

90 per cent of women workers do not receive it. Equal pay and equal educational and job opportunity raise questions of who decides what wages are paid, who is employed etc., i.e. questions about workers' management of industry. They also insist that women shall not be treated as a special section of labour used to weaken the position of the whole working class. Twenty-four hour nurseries under community control would place the rearing of children on a communal basis envisaging the abolition of the nuclear family. Free contraception and abortion on demand under the national health service states that a woman had the right to control her own body. These demands raise fundamental questions about the nature of capitalist society and show that women's liberation requires very basic social change. March 6 was an important stage in this progress.

ON Tuesday March 9, May Hobbs came and spoke to the Women's Liberation Group on the strike of the night cleaners in London. May Hobbs has been campaigning for about eight years to unionise night cleaners and has herself been blacklisted for her militancy. She talked about the working conditions of the cleaners who receive about £12 a week for working from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., which came to about £6 in take home pay after tax, insurance and travelling expenses have been met. They have no job securities, sick pay, redundancy pay or holiday pay. Their campaign has been supported by various women's liberation groups, particularly London Socialist women group, however reformists (and male chauvinist) trade union leaders have given the campaign little support.

Moreover the position of the night cleaners will be worsened under the provisions of the industrial relations bill, as a campaign for unionization and fair work conditions such as the present one would be illegal. However, May Hobbs was optimistic about the possibility of action by cleaners, especially when supported by left wing groups, women's libera-

tion groups, students, etc. and described how the cleaners had learnt the importance of solidarity and become very militant once they had started unionizing and campaigning for decent wages and work conditions. As May Hobbs said: "We'll go on until every woman in the cleaning industry is unionized."



JACK NICHOLSON

FIVE EASY PIECES

KAREN BLACK SUSAN ANSPACH

Screenplay by ADREN JOYCE

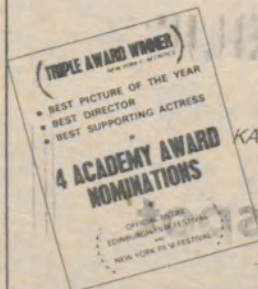
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Executive Producer BERT SCHNEIDER

Directed by BOB RAFELSON



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LIZ LAWRENCE

Letters to the Editor

INCANT

THE Independent Student Newspaper of the University of Kent at Canterbury.
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Tory reply

Dear Madam,

In reply to Mr. George Redman's letter the Committee of the Conservative Association recognise the sparse publicity of the meeting with David Lane, M.P., for which the Publicity Officer takes full responsibility, but would like to point out that the audience was rather larger than suggested by Newsdesk, at what was, as the critic says, an admirable talk.

Far from being embarrassed by the suggestion of our awareness of the lack of relevance to the improvement of Industrial Relations, the Committee deny such failing in the Bill in the light of recent attempts to lodge ridiculous wage-claims with management, which serve only to weaken job prospects and increase unemployment. A rationalisation of Union representation and an air of sincerity at bargaining time, within a legal framework will do much to improve the stability of employment if supported by responsible Union leaders.

Perhaps this opportunity may be taken to give advance notice of meetings to be held next term; guests include: **PEGGY FENNER M.P.**, **PETER REES M.P.**, **PROFESSOR F. PAISHE**, **R. N. Jones**, for and on behalf of the Committee.

University Working Party charged with this task considered that it would be desirable if possible for the building to have a third use for social events but recognised that it would be difficult if not impossible to obtain a floor which would provide for all three activities and that the priority would be sporting activities, examinations and social events in that order.

In 1968, when the Sports Hall first came into use, the Students Union asked the Sports and Recreation Committee whether dances could be held in the building. The Committee examined the possibility carefully and reported its findings to the Students' Union, through Ruth Bunday and John Hart (now a member of Darwin College). On the basis of the information provided, which is in the Minutes of the Sports and Recreation Committee and presumably in the Union files, the students concerned concurred with the Committee's view that the Sports Hall was not a suitable place in which to hold dances. The principal reason was, and still remains the risk of damage to the floor, which could amount to hundreds or even thousands of pounds, which would occur from dropped cigarette ends or from a dancer with a projecting shoe nail. So far as is practicable, the floor is protected at all times from use by people in ordinary footwear; this is the reason why rubber mats are laid down when examinations are held.

If any member of the University or any University organisation would like further information, we should be pleased to give this. In fact, the Sports and Recreation Committee has not been approached by the student body, on this matter since 1968.

Yours faithfully
J. S. R. CHISHOLM,
Chairman, Sports and Recreation Committee,
D. B. EDWARDS,
Surveyor and Deputy Registrar.

To quote "... the estimated cash deficit next year would be in the region of £1,100 at the worst of £100 or so at the best..." and it continues "Clearly therefore the £2,000 donation could only come from the allocation section of the budget and this would involve the across-the board cut to 14-15 per cent."

However in the preliminary budget 71-72 the treasurer has included the sum of £2,000, for the Foundry and its extensions. Without this expenditure which has not been approved by a U.G.M. or referendum the position of the Union Finances for that year would be between a £900 and £1,900 surplus! Included in the budgets were such necessities as a third colour television for the colleges costing well over £200 a year to run.

What emerges is that £2,000 could easily be re-allocated to nursery schools. If all went well a really negligible amount would have to be cut from allocation and at worse a sum of £1,000 would have to be found even if we had colour televisions. The actual across-the-board cut certainly would not be in region of 14-15 per cent, but rather between virtually nothing and 8 per cent if things went very badly indeed.

The worrying thing about this whole matter is that in making out the preliminary budget the treasurer and president have made a political decision on behalf of the Union, that we will have the Foundry, and have used figures based on this premise to help defeat a proposal they politically disagree with.

A proposal I might add which was initiated from the Union membership unlike the present (alternative ?) plan for the acquisition of the Foundry.
Yours Sincerely
CLIVE BISHOP.

* * *

Dear Editor,

This letter is written in appreciation of the 381 students who voted for the day nursery scheme, despite the mass of multi-coloured, counter propaganda that flooded out from the Union duplicator.

I would like to explain again (I did so at the U.G.M.), why there was not as much publicity as we would have liked about the specific projects on which we hoped to spend the funds. We felt that in order to be able to set up day nurseries it was essential to obtain the support and expertise of the people already working in this field in the district. We had several meetings with these and other interested parties. This was explained in the further information sheet which we issued. Most of the people we talked to were concerned that our initial publicity might prejudice the success of the scheme in its early stages, and therefore urged us to be cautious. However, it was generally agreed that after the nurseries had been set up, as much publicity as possible would then be

focused on the desperate need for such facilities in working-class areas, and also the inequalities within education would be highlighted. As far as the working party at the University were concerned, this was the essence of the whole scheme. Having shown the demand for day nursery facilities we could then put pressure on the authorities. Canterbury City Council had presented us with an excellent opportunity here. At a recent meeting of the Council's Health Committee a Councillor stated, "During the last survey it was found that only eight people needed or wanted nursery facilities." This 'survey' consisted of putting up a notice in the Council Offices asking parents if they wanted nursery facilities for their children. After we had given a practical demonstration of the great demand for day nurseries, we could then have exposed the credibility gap.

Both 'The Guardian' and 'The Save the Children Fund' had offered to help with publicity. The latter group were also eager to assist with the actual organisation of the nurseries.

Another idea we had was to form an Education Society under the auspices of EKSA, and use this as a base to get students from all the Colleges involved in the running of the nurseries. The local people were very anxious that students should be involved in the organisation and were, therefore, very much in favour of a student majority among the trustees of the fund.

Finally, I would like to comment on the very biased propaganda document that was issued under the names of the President and Treasurer of the Union. There is little to be gained now by going through this and putting the counter arguments. Suffice to say that I and others discussed the scheme at some length with both these officers, but at no time did they seem anxious to learn further details of how the scheme would function. Further I would add that one of our working party was also a member of the Union Executive.

In the 'preliminary budget for 1971/72', which the Treasurer prepared for the UGM, there is an item of £2,000 in respect of the possible leasing and extension of the Foundry, together with legal fees in respect of this amounting to £100. As yet no information on this financial undertaking has been circulated to the student body. In the 'preliminary budget for 1971/72' the money for the Foundry was not envisaged as necessarily involving cuts in the Sports Federation, Entertainments or Society Grants; on the other hand finance for the nursery scheme was seen by the Union Treasurer as having to involve such cuts.

A few of us hope to continue with some of the ideas that we had, if anyone would like to be involved in this will they please let me know.
Yours faithfully,
PETE WILLSMAN.

drugs: where do we stand?

LAST week there were police in Darwin College for the third time in a month. They had a search warrant and were accompanied by the Master to the room of the student concerned. "Substances" were taken away by the police for examination.

Recently a student at East Anglia was suspended for a conviction on a drugs charge. What line would this university take in a similar situation? Would they risk a sit-in like the one by four hundred students at East Anglia held in protest over this decision?

Whenever such questions are asked in public students are confronted by a blanket of "No comment" from the administration. When will someone come out into the open over the question of drugs on campus?

We are not asking for specific details of a specific bust, but we do need to know the attitude of the administration to the presence of police on the campus. What powers do the police have at concerts, in colleges, over individual students? Are these powers granted by the Administration and if so why and by whom?

This is a subject which concerns every student because it raises the question of the individual rights of students on campus. At the moment we do not know exactly upon what grounds a student's room can be searched. It seems to depend upon the particular Master's attitude to the police. When will someone in authority preferably the Vice-Chancellor himself, make the position of the administration clear?

What use the sports hall?

Dear Madam,

In the last issue of Incant you published an article entitled "Sports, Exams — and Dancing?", in which it was stated that the University Grants Committee originally provided money for sporting activities, examinations and for social events (dancing and concerts).

This statement is incorrect and since it is likely to lead to a lot of misunderstanding we should like to give the facts of the matter. The University Grants Committee allocated capital for the building of a sports hall for sporting activities and supplemented this on the grounds that the Hall would be used also for examinations. No capital allocation was made for social activities.

In the course of planning this building the

More on the nursery scheme

Dear Madam,

During the latter stages of the Nursery Schools referendum Richard Jones and Pete Anwyl produced a document listing what they considered were the shortcomings in the scheme. While not wishing now to argue the political and social merits, of which I personally support, I would like to point out that the leaflet was very misleading in its outline of the financial results.



TWINK trend

I got rid of my grass eyelashes.
I thought you were crazy about them.
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M A S T E R S H I P



THE election of Richard Langhorne, still a relatively young academic, as the next Master of Rutherford College may appear to many as a minor revolution in the conception of the position of Master of a College. High seniority within the University, however, may be becoming synonymous with unwillingness to do jobs such as this, and therefore an "Oxbridge" approach to a Mastership is changing into the need to find the best man and persuade him to take on the task. Richard Langhorne combines knowledge of both College and University workings, derived from his membership of the Senate and Senate Executive Committee and from the practical and tutorial work he has done for the College. He desires to do as much as possible for the College and its members and to make the Collegiate system work to its fullest advantage: he possesses many of the qualities one would look for in a Master. Those who think that a younger man might be easy on students should watch out for a distinct cool-headedness one immediately perceives in discussing his role with Mr. Langhorne.

His main interest lies within the College — in its communal life and his function within it. "One of the chief reasons why I took on the job was my concern with the 'pastoral' role of the Master, which must be one of his most impor-

tant functions." Although some have seen this side of a Mastership as an attempt to play the father figure (hardly appropriate in this case!), Richard Langhorne sees it more as knowing as much as possible about the College, being as involved as possible in its life — both formally and informally thus being highly available and useful as an adviser on all matter to the members of the College. Although he is anxious to point out that this means senior as well as junior members, it is clear that the most effort on his part has to be made in the latter case: "The Master necessarily has a tendency to see only the sick and the sinful, and I shall want to meet average students on an informal basis as much as possible."

Arselickers

He has little patience with those students who regard the others who are "in" with the administration as "arselickers," to quote a Darwin scrawl, and hopes that a change in the College governing structure on the lines he has helped to draw up would alleviate this absurdity. The new system would, if approved, substitute a joint student/staff committee for the SCC and JCC as the main administering body of the College, with sub-committees for the separate matters of each Common Room. Mr. Langhorne sees this as a recognition of current practice, and as an elimination of unnecessary discussion



RICHARD Langhorne—

of matters in separate committees.

Collegiate

Mr. Langhorne places most emphasis on the Master's role in University affairs, as they affect the College directly.

Thus in the case of financial necessity, he sees the sense of uniformities in the catering systems, at least for the time being. But, "Colleges are in some ways like states. They may agree under urgent pressure to co-operate in

alleviating financial problems and agree to do, or not to do, certain things. Such agreements must be stuck to. Equally, over other matters, Colleges may do things which cause anxiety elsewhere. It is then entirely up to the

College to decide how it will react to such protests as it may receive." He refuses to accept the idea of the Colleges being in competition with each other — each College must work out for itself what is best for it, and where that means joint action, then it should be done as effectively as possible. He hopes that it may be possible for the ad hoc Committee on College Finance to be continued — perhaps on the basis of an expanded Heads of Colleges committee.

Mr. Langhorne naturally has an eye to the future of his College, with a rapid increase in membership likely in the near future. Although he recognises the major problem as arising from the decline in the proportion of residents to lodgers in the College membership as a whole, he thinks that "the advantages of having more people attached to the College far outweigh those of having the ridiculously small membership we have at the moment." He is quick to point out the economic advantages to the Colleges, the students and the staff that will result from greater numbers, and does not accept as a true picture the predictions of a mass of alienated floating student lodgers — partly on the basis of his own experience in Cambridge.

Career

Mr. Langhorne says that being Master of a College is bound to cost him a certain amount in terms of both his academic and his personal life. He agrees that he will have to fit his aca-

demical work into that of being Master, but was almost indignant at the idea of the students he continued to teach suffering in any way from his new role: "I shall teach much less, though I enjoy teaching very much, and will keep it at the point where my students do not suffer." He intends to go on lecturing and to keep up his research — as the Master of Eliot has managed to do. He suspects, however, that he may have to work at a slightly lower temperature. He accepts that temporary withdrawal from full academic life might damage his career in the short run, but considers three or five years a short time in comparison to his whole working life. For him, the chief compensation for this and a certain loss of personal freedom are the "pastoral" ones — the personal contact and possibilities of helping others this will involve. Not that he is at all sentimental about this side of the job — it is for him a practical way of contributing to the College of which he is "particularly fond."

As one would expect from a man chosen as Master on his ability to do the job, Richard Langhorne has a practical down to earth awareness of what he has let himself in for, and plenty of determination to do it well. Combined with his knowledge of University affairs, this should make him a formidable Head of College: senior and junior members who work with him will have to make an effort to keep up!

MAGARET HOLLMAN

In memoriam: T. S. Eliot

THE lectures were founded in 1967 and endowed by Eliot's own publishers, Faber and Faber, to be a memorial to him. For this reason it was laid down from the beginning that the lectures should be "on a subject appropriate to the memory of T.S. Eliot."

This proviso could embrace religion and sociology as well as literature, though in practice literature has hitherto predominated. The lectures have acquired considerable prestige, a fact which was probably due initially to the choice of W. H. Auden as the first lecturer. His lectures were published a few years ago under the title *Secondary Worlds* and each of the succeeding series is in course of publication. The second of these, a group by Dame Helen Gardner, entitled

Religion and Tragedy are to appear within the next month or so. Many people now at the University will remember the impact made by the series given by Dr. Conon Cruise O'Brien in Michaelmas term 1969. Under the title *Imagination and Order*, he spoke in turn of Macchiavelli, Nietzsche, Burke and Yeats. The tradition of large audiences was really established during that series and this has of course been triumphantly maintained by the very powerful lectures just completed by George Steiner whose theme was a direct continuation, or rather refutation, of the ideas put forward nearly a quarter century ago by T. S. Eliot himself in *Notes To-*

wards the Definition of Culture. There can be no doubt, I think, that the lectures have succeeded in capturing attention outside as well as inside the University. One or more of each series usually appears in the *Times Literary Supplement* or *The Listener*, and the BBC is always interested in large broadcasting possibilities; all of Steiner's lectures for example, are to go out on four successive Sundays from March 7 onwards. The next series will be brought forward from the autumn to meet the wishes of the lecturer who has a complicated timetable. He is Professor Richard Ellmann (formerly of Yale, now of Oxford), the bi-

ographer of Joyce and author of many other works. He will be devoting three lectures to a new evaluation of Joyce's *Ulysses*. Opportunity To my mind the most exciting thing about the Memorial Lectures is the opportunity they give for having gifted people about the campus for the better part of a week each year. I suspect that some students who would like to approach them have been a little put off by their eminence, but this is a mistake. I can testify from experience that they are generally very approachable and amicable people who are only too glad of the

chance to talk either to graduates or undergraduates. Poetry prize This may be the point at which I should mention a related matter. Mrs. Eliot (T. S. Eliot's widow) has very kindly presented a poetry prize (cash or books) to be competed for each year. Previous winners have been Paul Selby and Peter Brennan, and the notices for the current competition have just gone up. Results (after adjudication by an eminent poet chosen in association with Faber) are made known before the end of Trinity Term. The closing date for entries is May 15, 1971. Professor Lyons

CAN WE AFFORD POLLUTION?

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION by PETER VICTOR

A ROYAL Commission on Environmental Pollution was established on February 20, 1970. Now one year later, almost to the day, the first report of the Commission has been published. This report, all 48 pages of it—not much in a year—is a most unsatisfactory document indeed. It adds little to the existing body of knowledge about environmental problems in Britain and discusses the various well known aspects of air, land and water pollution at a level reminiscent of a "quality" Sunday newspaper.

Perhaps the only distinguishing feature of the Report that calls for approval is the emphasis placed on the relation between environmental damage and the economic system. However, as I will argue later, the Commission's approach to economic behaviour, based as it is on traditional Anglo-Saxon economics (i.e. that of Britain and America as opposed to continental Europe), fails to recognise the strength and distribution of social and political power which is embedded in the economic system. Since it is this power which steers the economic system any change in direction must either be in accord with the wishes of those in command, or an effort must be made to displace power from those who currently wield it for their own purposes. Before pursuing this line any further I will summarise the current

state of Britain's environmental problems as reported by the Commission. A combination of the Clean Air Acts, the first of which was enacted in 1956, and technological change which has led to the substitution of oil and natural gas for coal, is responsible for a significant decline in smoke emissions, so that the 1968 level was 40 per cent of that of 1953. This trend is expected to continue. Although sulphur dioxide emissions have risen during the same period they have stabilised since 1963 and the Commission predicts that these emissions will decline. One startling disclosure of the Commission is the fact that winter sunshine in Central London has increased by 50 per cent since 1950 and is almost the same as at Kew. The Commission pays due attention to the expected increase in the use of

motor cars and the implications for air pollution. However, the Commission reports that "a considerable research and development effort to reduce pollution is taking place between motor vehicle manufacturers and the oil companies." Whilst this does very little to allay my own fears it seems to satisfy the Commission for the time being, despite a warning that "it would be dangerously complacent to ignore the potential implications of the projected growth in car transportation." Virtually no information is given in the report about the many other forms of air pollution.

Water

The reported trends in water pollution are not as encouraging as those for air pollution. The level of dissolved oxygen in the River Thames has

more than recovered from the decline experienced between the 1930s and the mid-50s. (This oxygen is essential for aquatic life). However, the concentration of phosphate has increased in the Thames and the Lee, reflecting the increase in the consumption of detergents. (Too much phosphate encourages so much growth of plant life that when the plants decay they absorb the oxygen which new plants and fish need for survival).

Land

Little more than a paragraph or two is devoted to the problem of land pollution. Apparently, domestic refuse and industrial waste of all kinds, and particularly toxic materials, are an ever increasing problem. Intensive farming, with its associated problems of waste disposal, causes some concern although the more familiar complaints levelled at the use of pesticides meet with the encouraging report that the use of organochlorine insecticides such as DDT and dieldrin (which tend to accumulate in human fatty tissues) declined during the late 1960s.

Atmospheric

The problems of increasing noise, pollution of the sea, radioactive waste disposal, each re-

ceive no more than a nod of attention from the Commission's collective head. Perhaps the only single problem to be examined in any depth is the global effects of atmospheric pollution. The very slight decline in the world's temperature in the last 10 years may be the combined result of the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide (which tends to raise the Earth's temperature by acting as a one way filter of radiation from the sun to the Earth), and the increase in atmospheric dust (which reflects the sun's radiation before it can warm the Earth). Other notable global effects of human activities discussed in the report include: an increase in the amount of water vapour in the lower stratosphere due to supersonic aircraft; the release of substances not naturally present in the atmosphere, which may change its normal chemical processes; the changing rate of evaporation of water and the degree of reflection of radiation from the Earth's surface due to the changing pattern and volume of vegetation; and the direct warming of the local atmosphere by the waste heat emitted by cities and industries.

From its survey of the state of the environment the Commission selects four priorities for action: (1) provision to meet the increased demand for water, for example by improved sewage treat-

ment; (2) control of the disposal of solid and semi-solid toxic waste on land; (3) the control of dumping of noxious materials at sea; (4) the reduction of noise. In its priorities for enquiry the Commission mentions its intention to keep a close watch on research being done elsewhere, but it notes that some problems, particularly those of pollution of tidal waters, estuaries and the seas around our coasts, and the economic aspects of pollution control, require more attention than they are currently receiving.

Economics

It is this last matter, that of the economics of pollution control, to which I now address myself. The Commission argues that because the polluter does not, in general, pay for the damage he causes, he fails to take account of these "costs" when deciding how to produce, if he is a firm, or how to consume, if he is a consumer. As a result of these "external costs" society tends not to strike the right balance between economic output and the quality of the environment. This analysis, which has at least a 50 year history in economics, is interesting, even incisive, but insufficient. Having said that people pollute because it is not in their private interests to do otherwise one feels

obliged to recommend, as does the Commission, that some method of payment for pollution be imposed. This will provide an incentive to polluters to reduce their pollution.

Control

The really important question, which I can only raise but not answer, is whether this type of social control, coupled with prohibition of some activities where necessary, can be extensive enough to deal adequately with the environmental problems of our society. Pollution control may well turn out to be more detrimental to the interests of industry than is currently supposed. For example, we may find that a change from private to public transportation is called for on environmental (and other) grounds but that the vested interests that be decide against this policy. It would be too much to expect a Royal Commission to examine the issues from this standpoint (in any case, who would be asked for advice except those who are already in a position of power?), but it is essential that we ask such questions and prepare ourselves for an unpleasant answer.

PETER VICTOR

Another turn of the racist screw

THIS Bill is evil. It is xenophobic in nature, racist in many of its provisions, discriminatory between rich and poor, man and women, and incompatible with the requirements of natural justice. It was drawn up without consultation of the Select Committee on Race Relations, the Community Relations Commission, or the Police Federation. It was drawn up by Home Office officials who daily obstruct the reunion of families of U.K. passport holders with black faces (see Mary Dines, *Race Today*, March 1971). They have given themselves new and swingeing powers to prevent anybody they dislike from entering this country or from staying here—anybody except "patrials."

Who is a patrial? Any citizen of the U.K. and Colonies who was born, naturalised, etc., in these islands and any person who is "the child or grandchildren of a person having at any time had that citizenship" (cl. 2 (1) (a)). So if one of your grandparents happened to be British you are welcome here and have a right to enter and remain indefinitely whatever your present nationality, whatever the economic situation, whatever your criminal record, whatever your affiliations. Patrials, of course, cannot be deported. But

if you are non-patrial you are not wanted here, however strong your connection with this country and even if you have a British passport (Kenya Asians). Suppose you are a Dutch student, fall in love with a British girl and marry her, and have children and want to continue living here — you won't have a chance, because you are "not on that account to be granted an extension of stay or any variation of conditions to enable (you) to settle here unless refusal would be undesirable because of the degree of hardship which . . . would be caused if

the woman had to live outside the United Kingdom in order to be with her husband after marriage." (Rule 25, Control After Entry, Cmnd. 4610).

Students

You will be lucky, anyway, if you are admitted as a foreign student in future — except when you are patrial, of course. For the immigration officer is explicitly given the right to refuse your entry (never mind the fees you had to pay in advance) if he thinks your "exclusion is conducive to the public good . . . if, for example, in the light of the passenger's character, con-

duct or associations it is undesirable to give him leave to enter." (Rule 61 (b), Control on Entry, Cmnd. 4606). So if your hair is a little longer than 'short back and sides' and the immigration officer's mind fills with "associations" you are likely to find yourself where you came from sooner than you thought.

Appeal

But what about an appeal? In the above case you "shall not be entitled to appeal . . . so long as (you are) in the United Kingdom" (cl. 13 (3)). Moreover, since the immigration officer excluded you as undesirable you cannot appeal against the decision! Nor can one appeal against any (non) variation of entry conditions or against a deportation order if the Home Secretary thinks it is not "conducive to the public good." For good measure the appeals procedure has been enriched with some racist provisions. For instance, if you are a black dependant of an immigrant and have no entry clearance you will be sent back. If you are white, however, you "should . . . be admitted for a short period and be advised to make (your) case for settlement to

the Home Office" (Rule 38, Cmnd. 4606, my italics).

It would mean writing a whole book if one were to rehearse and analyse all the discriminatory clauses and rules or the breathtakingly vague and wide legal provisions of this legislation, many of which seem to regard the rule of law as non-patrial and therefore not to be admitted. H. Bloom has published a condemning juridical analysis elsewhere (*New Law Journal*, 4 March 1971) and the Immigration and Citizenship lobby provides a thorough briefing service (contact J. Downing, 13, St. Peter's Terrace, S.W.6). I would like to concern myself here with some of the future implications of this Bill.

Deportation

Future non-patrial immigrants, the Irish apart, will be required to register, probably with the police. They will also be required to notify changes of residence or job, not knowing what constitutes a "change" (moving into the house opposite or to another town? promotion or change of employer?) If they are knowingly or unknowingly not complying with these provisions they are

liable to be deported. Now, as this Bill in general and the registration-deportation — repatriation stipulations in particular are nothing but a nation-wide massive teach-in in racism legitimising all the invidious distinctions that have been drawn in terms of colour, we will find the police and the public at large on the look-out for potential offenders, i.e. black faces. As by the end of this year not more than 0.5 per cent of the coloured immigrants in this country are liable to registration (and certainly not more than five per cent by 1975) the police, who have been told by the Press that blacks have to register and who have been told by the Bill that black means suspicious, will inevitably harass a great number of innocent citizens. It doesn't need Enoch Powells to see the "natural" solution to this problem: every coloured person, born here or not, should carry a certificate to establish whether he is patrial or subject to registration or whatever — pass laws the British variety!

Repatriation

Voluntary repatriation is the other issue which points to future legislation. Once we have

1 million unemployed there will no doubt be pressure from many quarters to repatriate black workers, because the wrong equation black workers = white work places is so embedded in the public mind that no amount of factual information to the contrary can change it. If black workers don't leave voluntarily, there is ample encouragement by this Bill to harass them; and if that doesn't help, the voluntary aspect of repatriation (significantly, the word voluntary does not appear in the Bill) can be dropped and we will have compulsory repatriation — initially for some specified groups, potentially for all.

As the registration provisions de-facto affect all black people in this country, not just the future ones, and as the numbers game can be so convincingly played in respect of repatriation, we are likely to have another racist bill in three or four years time. This Bill is not the end of the road: it's only a beginning. Enoch Powell said as much during the second reading.

W. R. BOHNING
(Research Associate).



Arguably the biggest musical event held to date at UKC, it was certainly the one that caused most fuss. The news of its occurrence broke in unique fashion with banner headlines in a national music paper announcing that Led Zeppelin, pursuing an idea of giving small concerts, were to appear here for a mere £100 or 65% of the gate, whichever was the larger(!)

Nine o'clock the day of the ticket sales saw a queue of people outside the Union Office that stretched, four wide, right round to the back of Eliot College; some people had been there since 11 p.m. the previous evening. Led Zep had insisted on a completely open sale

The most immediately striking thing to me about the group was the reasonable volume — excepting only the corners and the balcony, it beat the designed sound-deadening properties of the hall without beating the audience — compare Led Zep's 900 watt P.A. system plus 600 watts in the stacks with the Who: 1200 watt P.A. and 800 watt stacks in a hall half that size (tremble all ye ear-drums that remember that night!)

The audience was understandably, and blatantly obviously, expecting virtual miracles although people who was them at the Bath Festival last year, myself included, were perhaps not so hopeful;

the result was that when they started off with three well-known numbers, namely Immigrant Song, Heartbreaker and Since I've Been Loving You they got rather a luke-warm reception, despite some great solo guitar from Jimmy Page in Heartbreaker, and what I thought to be a sensitive rendition of Since I've Been Loving You, for me their best-ever number. This obviously boggled them somewhat, and the vocalist, Robert Plant, attempted some humorous chit-chat with the audience at this point.



This immediately exposed a major fault in the group — they have no real 'front personality' to get the audience's sympathies, and with Jon Biseman's superb chatter so fresh in many minds, this failing was painfully obvious straight away, so the atmosphere was one of the group being on trial before a hyper-critical audience.

Robert Plant gave up and they next did a new number which was quite promising, though somewhat derivative, and then went straight into Dazed and Confused, starting off with some interesting slow wavs from Jimmy Page and gentle going from John Bonham; they were just starting to pull it out too far when Jimmy Page started playing around with a violin bow on his guitar, and got some fascinating interplay with Robert Plant's vocals. Their repeated failing showed up again, though; they seemed to get so carried away with their own brilliance that they didn't know how to stop and it was quite noticeable that the audience suddenly sat up again when they finally returned to the main tune.

A couple of new numbers followed, the first very quiet and pretty, mainly featuring Jimmy Page on a 12-string, 6-string double-headed guitar, and Robert Plant; the second, Going To California, was mainly acoustic, with John Paul Jones leaving his steady dual role of organist/bass to play mandolin.

They were losing the audience more and more, aided by some inane remarks between tracks from Robert Plant, and I had just remarked 'this is absolutely dying the death' when they crashed into one of the best numbers of the evening — What Is And What Should Never Be; this was very true to the L.P. version, and seemed to be just what the audience wanted.

Unfortunately this was immediately followed by Moby Dick, John Bonham's drumming bonanza; this was decidedly mediocre, even allowing for the inevitable Hiseman comparison.

A couple of yells from the audience got him going eventually, and he was pattering around quite happily for a while using his hands direct, and by the time he finished, he was getting favourable audience reaction. This wasn't enough for Robert Plant however — after all, the drum-solo is supposed to be one of the high points of any set — and he was yelling at the audience 'stand up, you lazy buggers!'

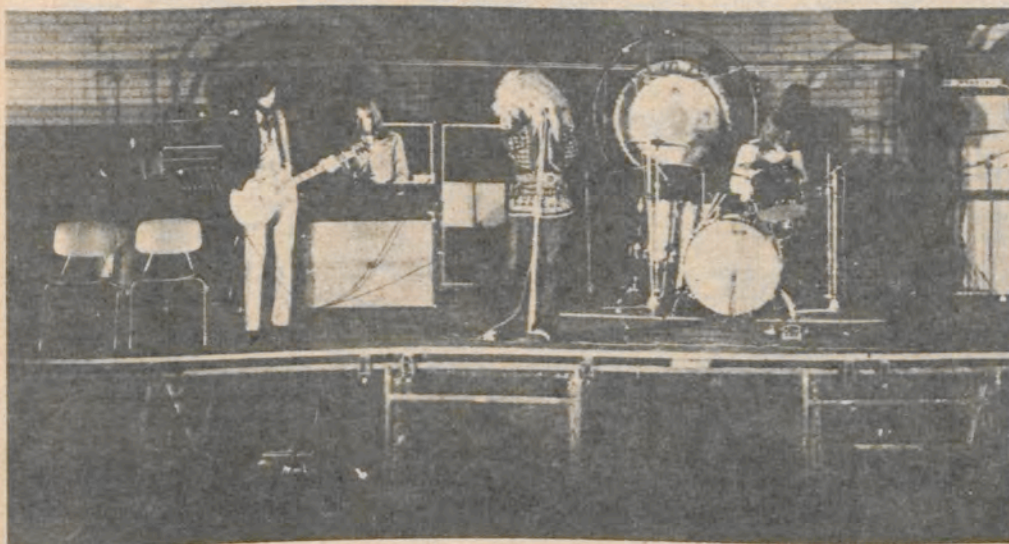
They at last got the expected reception when they really smashed into Whole Lotta Love. This was Led Zep at their dynamic best, with screaming Plant vocals and some really clever guitar work, including some almost trad. rock and roll; this number went down tremendously well; it's lucky the audience couldn't see the second drummer thrashing away at some bongos behind one of the stacks!!

The enthusiasm this generated spilt over into their last number, a long thing which seemed to be something of a pot pourri, including snatches of various tracks. There was even a bit of an old Spencer Davis number. This ended up back into Whole Lotta Love and a good reaction from the audience.

They had now been playing for precisely two hours but came back fairly readily for an encore. First, though, we had to submit to rather a self-pitying little speech from Robert Plant, excusing their slowness in getting things moving, and saying how they'd done nothing but recording since October. They then did quite a long version of Communication Breakdown with Jimmy Page excelling himself and the real searing Robert Plant vocals that everyone was longing for.

Robert Plant afterwards described the audience as 'frigid' (I would suggest rather that they had (unreasonably) high expectations which the group was impotent to satisfy. A good concert, but one expects more than that from a group of such stature.

Graham Burfoot.



Critic steals the E.K.S.A. show

THE E.K.S.A. Drama Festival last week provided us with a good deal of entertainment but neither "the lunatic, the lover, nor the poet" was in evidence in the choice of plays or in the acting itself.

Mr. Morrison (from the Rose Bruford School of Drama) came to act (in more senses than one) as adjudicator. We unhesitatingly award him both cups for his "sustained comic performance," excellent timing and good stage sense. His comments sent us home in good humour despite the disappointing standard of the acting itself.

The six plays showed a wide variety of tests and talents. This and the fact that stage techniques, the number of actors engaged and stage conventions varied so much, made it virtually impossible to establish any common ground, as criterion for judging them.

The man of destiny

Canterbury Technical College made a brave but foolhardy choice in their presentation of Shaw's "The Man of Destiny." Since this play has only four characters, of which two are minor parts, the play stands or falls on the performance of Napoleon and the Lady. The play is Shaw at his most politically verbose; also one should remember that he wrote it with two particular actors in mind. This presents insurmountable difficulties for any amateur production. We

thought that the actors had difficulty in coming with them.

Throughout his critique Mr. Morrison emphasised the need for acting with the body and not relying on makeup, clothes and hand gestures to indicate age, character and emotions. Many of the actors failed to do this, a fault which was common to all the plays.

Theatre of the Soul

As for the "Theatre of the Soul" to write in the programme that, "the text is deceptively simple," can cover a multitude of sins. The U.K.C. set was superb, ingenious even, but as such it dwarfed the actors, both visually and audibly. One felt at times that they did not so much act as speak the lines. They seemed to be more like oxygen-starved blood corpuscles than the energetic, hypersensitive entities in-

side the body that they were meant to be. Stuart Doughty gave a very professional comic introduction to the play but unfortunately his style was incompatible with what followed. The players seemed to be afraid of caricaturing their parts and therefore underacted at the expense of dramatic powers intensity.

In camera

Christchurch College undertook the most difficult and exacting play in choosing to present "In Camera" by Sartre. Here again, there were only four characters and they too found the onus of achieving a high level of dramatic intensity difficult to sustain with any degree of authenticity. In trying to show that "hell is other people" their performance degenerated to the basic level of simply shouting at each other and

being generally irritable and "touchy," rather than bringing out the more subtle elements of mental cruelty in the play.

The actors were rather nervy and could not quite get to grips with the subtleties of Sartre's dialogues. As Mr. Morrison rightly said "if you are going to have pregnant pauses, then for goodness sake fertilise them".

Thanet Tech

A somewhat uneven contribution came from Thanet Technical College. Their presentation of a visual and rather ramshackle "son et lumiere" without the voices was quite a pleasant surprise. The production was dramatic and imaginative but one wondered at times exactly what the point of it all was. To quote Mr. Morrison, "if you are going to kick someone, don't do it as if to say 'Oh me bunions'." We felt that there was too much improvisation for an amateur production, tending towards the unrehearsed.

Winning plays

The two winning plays were "If there weren't any Blacks you'd have to invent them" by Johnny Speight and "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard. Speight has the subtlety of a Sherman



THE real Inspector Hound.

tank and he steamrollers any conception that even borders an originality. His satire is rather of the blunderbuss than the rapier order. Each character performed his vignette well, especially the sexton and the doctor, and each portrayal was effective and realistic of influence. However within a limited sphere there was a lack of climax which was indispensable if the blacking of the boy's face was to be of any crucial relevance. His death seemed to be a slight inconvenience rather than the completion of the play's meaning.

The real Inspector Hound

We think that Wye College chose the best play for an amateur pro-

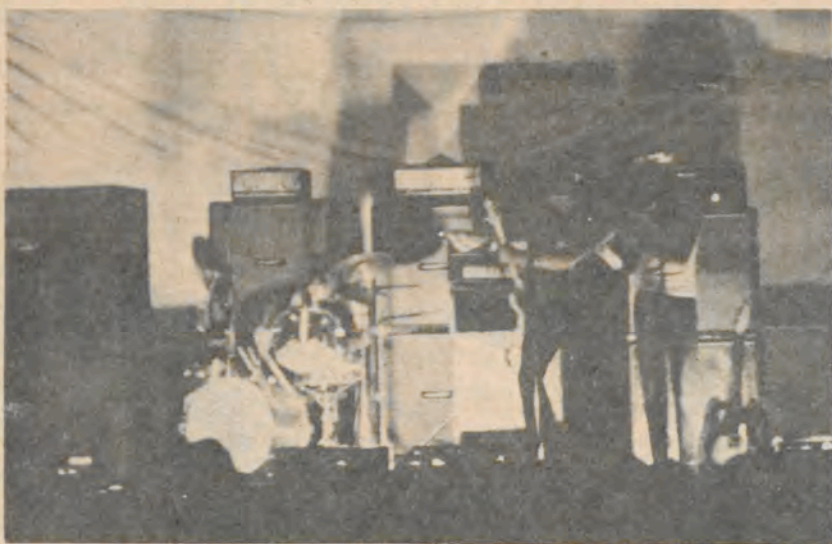
duction, plenty of laughs, plenty of small though meaty parts and a not too taxing dialogue. They employed their talent to the best advantage. This play was the funniest of the six and this may have been why it was so well received. Lady Cynthia dominated the entire proceeding. This worked to the disadvantage of the other actors but the audience enjoyed it — so did Lady Cynthia. With distinct male hormones she reminded us of Lady Constance de Coverlet from those days of "I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again," but the humour that he generated tended to lapse into horseplay rather than satire and here the cast missed Stoppard's point. We felt that more could have been made of the

two critics, the absurdly romantic Moon and the conspiratorial Birdboot. These characters should have had a little more of the spotlight as the play is concerned more with "knocking" the critics than the following the rigorous amours of Lady Cynthia — innovating though they were.

Mr. Morrison maintained a high standard of judgement without being unduly or unfairly critical. Unfortunately it was his performance that made the audience laugh and clap rather than the plays themselves.

DIANE MAYBANK & LESLEY RIDDLE.

Darwin — Clearwater



Skin Alley

FOR once—a U.K.C. concert that could not make a loss for the University! This was an engagement worked out between Pete Piddock, the social secretary, and Richard Thomas of Clearwater Production (who apparently used to do a sort of entertainments committee job here in the days before a proper organisation was set up) to the effect that the University supplied premises, namely Darwin dining hall, and Clearwater Productions covered expenses and took the gate-money.

The programme consisted of Magic Michael, Skin Alley and Hawkwind, in that order; the only stranger to U.K.C. was Magic Michael, of whom Richard Thomas would only say that he was "an absolute looner."

His set comprised one 40-minute number, accompanying himself on a guitar and floorboards (with a microphone underneath it

was an alarming effect at first!) His singing was the extraordinary part though — ranging from a deep base to a husky soprano, there were times when he sounded just like — of all people—Cleo Laine. I felt his set was a little long, but it was certainly rather remarkable!

Skin Alley, the only "conventional" group

there, had a bit of a problem with their equipment, but once that was sorted out they gave a good heavy set—not particularly striking but very competent.

Very definitely the star turn of the evening was Hawkwind. I did not see them on their last visit, so I don't know what they did then, but I was expecting just another progressive group of fairly standard ilk, so what I in fact got was quite a surprise and I don't even quite know how to describe it. They used a synthesiser and what I looked like a very home-made electric sax as well as guitars and a very busy drummer. It produced a kind of continuum of sound quite unlike anything I've ever heard — I could imagine it used as eerie space-music in an avant-garde film, but that is not meant to be disparaging. The effect was completely stunning and was enhanced

by the light-show, which was remarkably good. I think it was possibly a little long, because, while it carried me along virtually the whole way, I was very aware of the hardness of the floor in the last ten minutes, and quite a few people got rather restless.

NAKED

It was rather amusing to see the drummer walk off at the end self-consciously naked. I'm a little puzzled as to how he undressed, as he was very busy throughout the performance roadie who spent half the time under his drum-kit had a hand in it, if you'll pardon the expression!

Advance ticket-sales were grim (about 40) but 250 turned up finally and quite obviously thoroughly enjoyed the evening, so I suppose Clearwater achieved their aim successfully. GRAHAM BURFOOT.

Bringing out the best

AN evening at the theatre means many things to many people. But I think that we must concede that a University Theatre occupies a special province, catering for as catholic a taste as possible. Last week the Gulbenkian staged two fairly modern plays: the first being "Silence" by Harold Pinter and the second, "Mooney and his Caravans" by Peter Terson. To say that this was an entirely successful evening would be an over-statement of fact but nevertheless I thought it a very worthwhile evening. It was experimental theatre in as much as its use of the medium was of a specific and extreme nature but this should in no way have made the two plays unstageable.

"SILENCE," particularly, contravened much of the traditional needs of a play in that it presented us with three characters sitting on an empty stage: movements were minimal but crucial when they occurred, costumes little impinged—and even facial expressions were subordinated to the words spoken. The words themselves contained the essence of dramatic content. Pinter's world was here illustrated in isolation and we saw the deadpan faces of his imagination undergoing the inevitable frustrations of communication through a language which only betrayed their social-conditioning and all-consuming loneliness.

Allegorical

However, the simple interplay of three people showed us that there is also a hierarchy of personality in life and that, at root, our loneliness is partly self-imposed. These thematic qualities were incisively portrayed by Alan Hart (who also directed the play), at the pivot of the three relationships, mediated by a very sympathetic performance by Judith Davis and finally, David Akehurst played the blustering northerner, subjugated by the other two allegorical figures, with the word "allegory" we can perhaps perceive where Pinter's fascination, and, ultimately, his greatest weakness, lies. We cannot help feeling that it is all too simple, too cut-and-dried to be of lasting

significance. And despite being moved during the actual performance, I left the theatre feeling a kind of emptiness — as if I had dreamt of eating a satisfying meal but on waking up, found myself still hungry.

"MOONEY AND HIS CARAVANS" failed even this though. Through the looseness of its structure and the repetitive nature of its script, the charm that we feel in the beginning fades with each new scene. The play is about a newly-wed couple who have decided to move into a caravan in the country to escape an industrial estate in Walthamstow. These are all the characters we see and, as such, their relationship is all-important. The young wife, Mave, is an aspiring but rather dull young lady played with natural sensitivity by Marilyn Smith while her husband, Charley, is an ineffectual but neurotically optimistic young man. Richard Clay-Jones achieved the optimism of the young man demonstratively enough but he failed to modulate his performance in any attempt to make both sides of the character real for the audience. When the play was shown on television, Mooney, the caravan site owner and touchstone of the plot, impinged a great deal more—and, in his ruthless exploitation of the couple, by making a skivvy of the husband and seducing the wife, it was shown that life in the country can be just as cut-throat as industrial London. On the stage, however, the continuity of incident upon incident, becomes tedious and is not helped by unnecessarily long scene changes.

Economy

Essentially, then, I wholeheartedly support experimental theatre, especially in a University, but it must be recognised that those areas of dramatic effect that are neglected by the playwright, must be offset by tightness and economy of production. Despite certain personal apprehensions about the play, "Silence" was directed with this in mind — while, I think, in "Mooney," the director Jerome Park did not pinpoint or abstract, sufficiently, the play's merits and allowed its deficiencies too much sway.

RICHARD PINNER

New view of 1917

It shows that the roots of Stalinism in the party operated long before the Civil War. Using contemporary sources and the works of Carr, Deutscher and Daniels it traces the history of the proletariat's attempt to manage production for itself; from the establishment of the Factory Committees in March 1917, with their demand for total control of internal factory administration; to the party's destruction of trade union autonomy in 1921.

Contrasting attitudes

There were two sharply contrasting attitudes to the growing power of the Russian workers over their own productive activity. For the proletariat the committees were a step toward ending alienated production. They were "moving into fields previously dominated by others." Control should merge into management; "In the Factory Committees we elaborate instructions which come from below . . . These are the instructions of the workshop, of life itself." They were not seen merely as bargaining tactics, but as a means of changing the entire organisation of material life.

The Bolshevik attitude was very different. The committees were "just a means of struggle between capital and labour." In reply to the pamphlet on workers control by the Central Committee of Petrograd Factory Workers, from which the first of the above quotations is taken *Isvestiya* published the party line. This restricted the committees' functions to ensuring that factory owners carried out government directives; the committees were debarred from control of finance and specifically forbidden to expropriate or manage enterprises. For the party the maximum authority of the workers was to supervise the execution of government plans.

This book shows that the Bolsheviks did not act against their own Marxist belief that control of production means social power in "error," or as a compromise with external pressures. They behaved as they did even though they firmly expected revolution in the fully industrialised West.

The questions raised are not academic. If May '68 is the 1955 of Western Europe, then they will arise in a very practical form. The Bolsheviks modelled their interpretation of events on the French Revolution of 1789; using the Leninist mythology of 1917 could have even more disastrous consequences for us.

DAVE MURRAY

Soccer reappraisal

NOW that the season is just about over, the time seems ripe for a review of soccer in the University. At the beginning of the season, the committee was determined to avoid the tendency of previous years, by ensuring that everyone who wanted to play football was given a fair chance to show their ability. Players were urged to come along to training, even if they were not "spotted" in the trials. The more dedicated ones did so, and many of them are now playing regularly in the teams.

It is, however, extremely difficult for a club committee, whose energies are fully occupied in the organisation of competitive matches, to provide a "service" for those who would just like an occasional game. To do this we need help from sporting bodies in the University, and Alan Rustage's recent efforts at Inter-College sport are invaluable in this direction. I know other clubs who are co-operating with him will agree.

Three teams play in the Southern Universities League, a great challenge which enables us to compare our progress as a club with other Universities. At

the same time, participation in the League is wrought with difficulties and in many ways is unsatisfactory. For example, team members can expect to travel somewhere in the region of 3,000 miles through the 20 playing weeks of the University's season. If, as has happened this year, there is a bevy of away fixtures, it is almost impossible to field anywhere near full-strength teams, for the Part I examinations come in the middle of the season, whilst Finals loom large for Third Years: not to mention over-work-conscious First Years.

Stemming from this, to cut down travels and to ensure that fixtures are completed, we must play "four-point" matches against distant Universities, which is not a very satisfactory state of affairs — the First team has played five such matches this season. Delays which cause late kick-offs may also mean that playing time is reduced to 70 minutes.

Actual performances in the three divisions of the league have not been startling, though a number of good results have been recorded by the capricious First's, and more points gained than

in most previous years. The Third's, under J. Bernie Egan's captaincy has been more consistent and they have the best record of the three regular teams.

The Southern Universities League has not been in existence very long and there are signs now that it may be breaking up.

If it does go out of existence or is regionalised over the next few years, then we must look to the local Kent Leagues for our fixtures.

This too poses problems: to establish the teams and to find our own level will take time, and there is the obstacle of fitting the games into our short season.

If the present First Years, who will be running the club next year are prepared to put in the effort, there is no reason why we should not continue to grow and surpass any footballing accomplishments in the short history of Kent.

JOHN CROSSLEY

U.A.U. FINAL IN SQUASH — WOMEN REACH SEMIS

COMING to the semi-finals of the U.A.U. with an unbeaten run of 22 matches the squash team were obviously keen to maintain it. They travelled to Birmingham where they played Liverpool University for a place in the finals on Friday, February 19th. Having got off to an excellent start through Bernard Weatherill who massacred his opposing No. 5 9-1, 9-0, 9-6, Kent proceeded to win at four and three through Chris Ronaldson and Chris Symons, to have an unassailable 3-0 lead. Both Chris's won 3-0 and much to the amazement of Liverpool, Kent were in the final. Askar Ansari at two and David Moss at one, both went down making sure of preserving their energies for the next day.

In the other semi-finals Birmingham beat Durham 3-2 by the skin of their teeth. Two matches which they won went to five games and there can be little doubt that playing at home gave them a great advantage. Durham having disposed of Liverpool 4-1 to take third place in the morning, the final was played on Saturday afternoon. Once again Bernard played first but this time he came up against strong opposition. His opponent hit the ball very hard and went down 3-1. Meanwhile Askar playing at two had gone down 3-0 to a very experienced player. Chris Symons and David Moss went on together and with Chris at 1-1 and David 1-0 up it looked as if Kent might

still do it. But it was not to be. Chris lost 3-1 and David 3-2. Chris Ronaldson battled it out against an incredible player who could play a drop shot from anywhere on the court eventually lost 10-8 in the fifth in a tense though friendly game. So after our long trip for the final we lost 5-0. The result in the U.A.U.: v Surrey won 5-0; v Sussex won 4-1; v E. Anglia won 3-2; v Southampton won 3-2. Quarter final: v Aberystwyth won 5-0. Semi-final: v Liverpool 3-2. Final: v Birmingham lost 5-0. While the men were battling it out at Birmingham the girls were playing their semi-final at Keele against Aberystwyth.

'Confident karate club'

FROM the beginning of this term, the Karate Club has turned over a new leaf for itself. In fact, it would be true to say that never has the club met with so much popularity and success as at the present moment. Regular classes of 20 to 25 members on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings are usual. This has only been possible, however, because of a very efficient publicity campaign carried out, at the start of this term, both in the town itself and the schools and Art College in Canterbury.

The club has opted for the Korean (Tae-Kwon Do) style karate rather than the Japanese style karate and has found a most competent instructor in Ian Wheeler who

has a black belt (equivalent of first Dan) to his credit. Towards the end of January, a grading session was held in which members of the club were graded on their respective performances. It can be said with pride that there was not one member who did not get a grading of some sort. Mr. Rhee — a sixth Dan — came down to judge and in his warm up seemed to be trying to knock down one of the walls in the sports hall by punching it furiously. Luckily, although he made the whole of the sports hall vibrate, he stopped himself in time, to observe the rather more modest efforts of the club members.

Even now, although the term is coming to a close each session attracts more and more members. The Karate Club is very liberal in being "open-ended," so that anyone who wants to learn can come. Membership is not limited. It is about time that the University students had a Karate "squad" of their own. The club meets regularly on Wednesday evenings at 7.30 and 10 a.m. on Saturday mornings. Come along. Tae-Kwon Do ("the way of the hand and foot") is one of the finest roads to physical and spiritual well being. It would be a shame for you to miss out on this totally original education... So don't.

'Foil Championships'

ON Sunday, March 14th, the Kent County Foil Championships were held in the Sports Hall at the invitation of the University Fencing Club.

About 170 competitors took part, together with about 100 spectators. Junior and Senior events were held in both Men and Women Sections, with the University entering 8 competitors in all — 4 men and 4 women.

The University Team recently won a league match against Dover/Deal Fencing Club, with victories in all weapons. The overall result was 26-10 for the University.

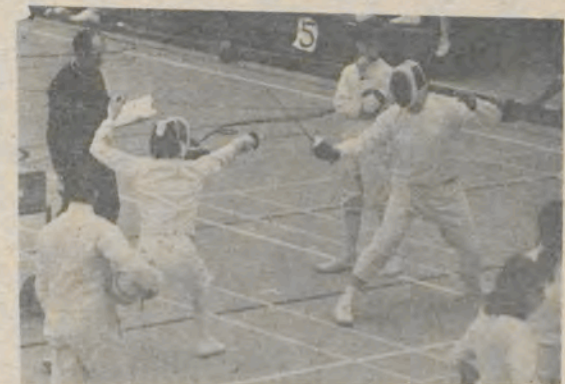
'Good start'

ON Saturday, March 6th a men's match was played against Canterbury Tennis Club on the University indoor court.

Canterbury fielded a team that included a Kent County player, Steve Woodley but like the rest of his side, he found the fast indoor conditions difficult to master.

The U.K.C. first pair, Chris Ronaldson and Chris Symons won 6-2, 10-8, while the second couple, Rob McCoy and Bernard Weatherill were never in trouble, winning 6-4, 6-2.

This was an encouraging result for a U.K.C. team that intends to capture the U.A.U. Championship next term.



'Darwin spring surprise'

DARWIN 6, KEYNES 3

THE enthusiasm with which Darwin started this match ensured that Keynes were not going to have as easy a game as some expected. This became even more apparent when Keynes were seen to be unable to win even a minimal amount of set ball because it is in this sphere that they had hoped to excel. Darwin also made much better use of the cold wet conditions by hoisting high kicks from the half backs when the opportunity arose. It

was not surprising therefore when Darwin scrum-half Phil Knee went over in the corner for an unconverted try in the early stages. Keynes managed to reply with a penalty from Steve Arnold before half time.

The second half followed the pattern of the first and about midway through it, Bill Richards put Darwin ahead again with a penalty. Keynes then began to come into the game but Darwin, after one or two close escapes, managed to hold on to the final whistle.

the first half developed into a close conflict between the two packs, the Eliot 8 making up for a basic lack of technique with hard work and plenty of heart. The scoring was restricted to one try in the first half, scored by Morris the Rutherford winger in the corner after a good run by Ayres, Jones the other Rutherford winger was taken off with a broken hand.

In the second half with Rutherford playing downhill, the game remained very close and after initial pressure by Eliot the Rutherford packs weight told. Eleven points being scored in the second half. Tries coming from P. Ayres, N. Fisher, and P. Crike, P. Ayres kicking a conversion.

The game though hard was clean and the Eliot packs played well against a more experienced and heavier pack.

Final:

Keynes v Rutherford

THE first round of the Inter-College Badminton produced two easy "winners." Keynes played Eliot and won comfortably by 6-3. The first two pairs for Keynes won all their matches.

Rutherford played Darwin, though unfortunately Darwin could only muster one pair. Pete Kirby and Gay Gammers for Darwin won two of their three matches, but as Rutherford had walk-overs in six of the other seven, they progressed to meet Keynes in the final, with a flattering 7-2 victory.

In the Kent League the first team has now completed all its matches and have been unbeaten all season. This means that for the third year in succession, they will be promoted.

The second team, with one match to play, have also done extremely well. They have lost just once and are six points clear at the top of the third division, which means that they too, for the second successive year, will gain promotion.

The third team, on the other hand, have won only two matches so far, but they still have two more to play.

RUTHERFORD 14, ELIOT 0

On Sunday, Rutherford met Eliot in the first round of the Rugby. Both sides fielded full teams though Eliot had only 4 rugby club members on the team. Eliot kicked off, playing with the slope and

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What's on

Cinema

U.K.C. FILM SOCIETY

In R.L.T.I. at 8.15 p.m. 30p
"The Body Snatcher"

ABC, CANTERBURY

Sunday, March 14, for 7 days
"The Taging Moon"

ODEON, CANTERBURY

Sunday, March 14, for 4 days.
"Countess Dracula" and "Hells Bells"
Thursday 18 for 3 days
"Suppose they gave a war and nobody came"
Sunday 21 for 3 days
"Ulysses"

CLASSIC, HERNE BAY

Sunday 14 for 4 days
"Countess Dracula" and "The Devil Rides Out"

Thursday 18 for 3 days
"The Blue, Max"
Sunday 21 for 4 days

"The Erotic Urge" and "Sin, Sun and Sex"
Thursday 25 for 3 days
"Carry on Camping" and "The Trap"

ROYAL, FAVERSHAM

Sunday 14, Tuesday and Wednesday 16 and 17
"The Oblong Box"
Sunday 21 and Tuesday 23
"The Damned"

OXFORD, WHITSTABLE

Sunday 14 for 4 days
"The Vampire Lovers" and "Angels from Hell"
Thursday 18 for 3 days
"Goodbye Mr. Chips"
Sunday 21 for 7 days
"Joe Orton's Lost"

Theatre

MARLOWE, CANTERBURY

March 15-20, 7.30 p.m.
Canterbury Operatic Society in "Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan

GULBENKIAN

Thursday 18—Saturday, March 20. 7.30 "Major Barbara." G. B. Shaw

Open Lectures

Music

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 7.15 p.m., at Christ Church College. A speaker from a Rudolf Steiner College on "Art in College Education."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 8.00 p.m., Jazz Evening. The Dave Sheperd Quintet in U.K.C. Staff Association Common Room. 30p. Tickets from Bakers or Ian Potts, Electronics.

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I SAY, I SAY, I SAY
WHAT DO YOU DO IF
YOU'VE GOT A STAGNANT
ECONOMY, GALLOPING
INFLATION, AND HEAVY
UNEMPLOYMENT?



WE DON'T KNOW ...
WHAT DO YOU DO IF YOU'VE GOT A
STAGNANT ECONOMY, GALLOPING
INFLATION, AND HEAVY UNEMPLOYMENT?



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small ads

APHRODISIAC pancakes I am
S3—E6.

CHARLES is I

WHELAN'S well in.

SUSIE/Smashing party superb
tea T.

THE bearded wonder strikes
again.

WASN'T it dark last night?—L.

STEPHAN Jenny first of many.

HAPPY belated birthday CYK
616H.

DOES Pickles feel Lita at week-
ends?

IS sexy knees victorious at
squash?

WHYN a cup for the policeman's
stomp come dancing?

INFORMAL intervals SE—E6.

WHO scoffs at the pranks in
A3—E5?

SORRY Barrie, the Beverley has
run out of brandy.

MEIN Liebling 500.

ANY boddy for scrabble.

ALEEK, a leek, my presidency
for a leek.

WILL L's Angels survive with the
ATH girls next year?

HE swears he's got a blond
moustache

WGH—do you chew it yourself.
ME Grogan—You Jane.

THERE'S no Steve without
smoke.

RUN Steve 18m Cumming to look
for sponsor.

HAPPY birthday Liz—Love from
Keynes A2.

BENITA keep it up—From your
merry supporters.

CAROLINE is no longer esoteric.

MICHAEL needs a spotted tie.

RUFFLES is the loveliest person
on B1.

THANKS to whoever entered the
Editor in the Library Loo
graffiti competition.

MARTIN—which broad are you
taking?—Christopher.

YOU too can have a boddy like
mine—K.

HAD any good 505's lately?

HOW many dogs are there in
T2—1 anyway?

LESLIE Lee—Darwin—(Phone).

TUFTY—Who's your hairdresser?

KNEELING is frowned upon Miss
L.

LIZ and Ann—Now tell us what
do you really do at Hastings?

'DID Pete go for a walk yester-
day?'

(WHERE the 'L' did that 'N'
go?)

Although it doesn't show —
Does it match your face Steve,
Or won't the damn thing grow?

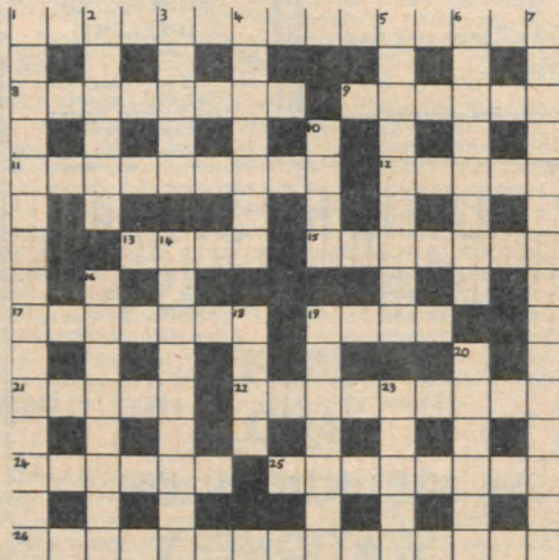
INCANT CROSSWORD No.4

ACROSS

- 1 A small breakfast for little people?
- 8 Memo's craft.
- 9 Slag Heap.
- 11 To make Jewish ones, first borrow some eggs.
- 12 Excise the Customs.
- 13 Pre decimal dope.
- 15 Some people use them.
- 17 Owls noses.
- 19 Tend to be bent.
- 21 An OT Character in the Roman Catholic Church?
- 22 Would you catch cold in Lane?
- 24 Fellow of the Royal Society with his own middle.
- 25 Plant reputed to scream if pulled up.
- 26 The official end of term.

DOWN

- 1 "Wash" by the sea.
- 2 "Up rape." (sorry anag!).
- 3 Which Mentocrat struck a light in the middle of the screaming?
- 4 You will need to be a nut head to get this one. (A nag).
- 5 In Boris Karloff is her man to be found.
- 6 A Ardvark.
- 7 When it comes to coffee the Italians drink Espresso inately (Anag).
- 10 In definite offspring.
- 14 pp. to fl.
- 16 What is this doing steaming to Geordie Land.
- 18 Does your girlfriend put this on or take it off before laying her head on the pillow?
- 19 Will the Dean fit this one?
- 20 Matron on the Tiles?
- 23 This word should be redundant after finals.



Answers No. 3

ACROSS

1. Faversham
6. Satan
9. Abreast
10. Nearest
11. Meets
12. Opal Fruit
13. Naive eel
15. Stop
19. Sobs
20. Reminder
23. Encourage
24. Piano
26. Illness
27. Deepens
28. Tacks
29. Moresites

DOWN

1. Fragments
2. Verse
3. Roadster
4. Hatboxes
5. Monday
6. Scarf
7. The Hunted
8. Net it
14. Imbecilic
16. Porpoises
17. Defender
18. Limpets
21. Lupens
22. Balsam
23. Eliot
25. Adept