NEw BLOoD
NEXT YEARS PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SECRETARY.

ROHAN KARIYANWASAM
AND JAMES NICHOLLS

Last Monday was the day of the Presidential elections. After four hours of voting in each of the colleges, the counting began at 8pm in Elden. The effects of all the posters, manifestos, harassment and shouting would soon start to tell.

Whose vote had boomed loudest? Whose posters had been most garish? Who had knocked on the most doors? The counting began.

An hour and a quarter into the process, I spoke to Rob Yelham. He told me he was not too confident. "It's been a typical case of cynical manipulation of the overseas students".

Less than a thousand votes had been cast. I spoke to Dave Pedley, a veteran Executive member, who put this fact down to "the general apathy created by the loss of ability of the Union Executive of the last year to create enthusiasm on campus, because they are too interested in either their own ideals or their own personal interests".

He further warned of the dangers of a high level of apathy leading to a clique getting in every year.

Whether or not either he or Rob Yelham were accurate in their assertions, the result of the Presidential election was a victory for Rohan Kariyanwasam, who defeated his nearest rival, Rob Yelham, by 179 votes after transfers.

I spoke to him after the result and he said that he had given respect for Rob, and that he was looking forward to pushing for reforms in the catering scheme, having already spoken to the University authorities on that subject.

On Wednesday, it was the turn of the candidates for General Secretary to suffer. In Darwin College, Andrew McFall, in support of James Nicholls, managed to keep up a trade of original slogans like "whether your flag is blue or red, the hammer and sickle don't be a fool - vote for Nicholls".

Richard Francis' slogan was the less original: "VOTE FRANCIS - vote for a strong union".

That he ended up losing was little surprise, it was indicative of the constant failure of the hard Left, both on campus and in real life, to move with the times.

In both its policies and presentation, it frequently seems stodgy and introverted and, just as Denis Nield lost Greenwich, so Richard Francis lost in his battle to become General Secretary of UCWU.

In fact, after transfers, the vote was as follows:

James Nicholls 433
Richard Francis 249
Christian Hoffman 179
Steve Smith 146
Glyn Carter 74

James had taken all four colleges except for Rutherford, which fell to Christian. Afterwards I spoke to Mr Hoffman, who confessed that he was somewhat down, and warned that on the Dance to France he would be in "Full Feltex".

He now intends to retire from the heady world of politics - at least temporarily - in order to make the Oasthouse Bar a going concern.

After the announcement of the results, KRED had degenerated into a petty water-and-beer fight, with a certain candidate demonstrating a capacity for being a bad loser. KRED spoke to James. Grumpily, he announced, "There's nothing going on but the rest". Speaking later, on UKC Radio, he was a little more serious. He said that the fact that a first year, after less than two terms at UKC, could become General Secretary of the Union, demonstrated in itself the apathy of most students. Something, he said, he intends to change.

He said that the majority of students, although obviously sympathetic with the blacks in South Africa and may be even with the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, are simply bored with the issues. KRED, he said, must become a paper that people will grab a paper for the students more perhaps than a paper for the Student's Union.

KRED wishes both Rohan and James the very best of luck, and offers congratulations to all the other candidates. A report on the elections for Treasurer will appear in issue 45.

Nigel Wooldridge
Living within a cozy campus community we tend to fan our civil liberties for granted. Last night, the visit made by Vladimir Makanin to speak about the genius of his son – a Soviet prisoner of conscience made all of us there more appreciative.

Alexei Magarik is a musician by profession and was active in his local Jewish community in Moscow. When in 1983 he and his wife applied to leave the USSR they were repeatedly refused on the ground of not being sufficiently popular. In March 1986, Alexei was arrested on the false charge of possessing孕妇s' nappy bag was taken from him at the airport and when returned, the authorities claimed that hashish had been found in it. No official blood test showed no traces of hashashish. Nevertheless, Alexei was sentenced to three years and due to a technicality denied the right of appeal.

Alexei is now in a labour camp near Omsk and is subjected to frequent beatings and the monitoring of three men who are unable to fulfill his work quota and was put in a punishment cell without any suitable clothing.

This is because whilst working with fibrous materials, deprived of protective gloves, he damaged his hands. His future as a musician is now in jeopardy.

News has just been received that Albert Burnstein, the refukenk adopted by the National Union of Students, has been given permission to emigrate. It was an amazing objec that with the release of Natan Sharansky and other noted human rights activists, there is a growing election of soviet policy on emigration. "The liberation of political prisoners" gestures can only be seen as token moves to propogate the myths of the regime and mask more progressive humanitarian policies of the West. Effectively, obscured the real issues. There are still 400,000 Jews in the USSR and even the "press release" of 1997. Something must be done to free those 400,000.

Result: a big win for the people of the USSR.

The Soviet authorities must bellow by practical action. Everyone can help the nationwide attempts being made to free those being inhumanely persecuted. If you are interested and would like to do something to help please see Ramez Ferranegs at the Students' Union Building.

Only with your support can we form a Soviet Jewry Action Group.

Amanda Foreman

Friday the 27th of last week saw the latest in a long line of political demonstrations invited to Kent University Conservative Association (KUCA) Proctor has been preceded by appearances by other renowned Club members such as David Waddington and the planning to eventually called off, visit of Teddy Taylor. Although there was no official reason for the meeting, enough protesters turned up to make things difficult. In order to prevent Proctor from speaking then, at least, to make their feelings known.

The appearance of such an extremist. That KUCA feel it necessary to lay claim to the title of liberation is a sign that they are fully aware of the strength of feeling they are provoking in many students by their choice of speakers.

More than 100 demonstrators turned up outside the Chemistry Lecture Theatre, including several prominent student societies seemingly to boost their credibility. As Proctor's car drew upon a call was made to link arms to prevent Proctor and the attentive KUCA stewards passing into the building. The group Vice-Chancellor Prof. Hallett went through the routine of identifying the protesters and what they were doing was illegal and that he would have to ask police. He asked for names to be given but few complied with the request. It was made clear that the demonstrators were not going to break their picket line. The bacteria retreated and escorted Harvey Proctor to the back entrances. Such a chain of events, now familiar, was expected by both sides, showing the protest to be taken rather than a concerted effort to enforce 'No Platform' or racist and sexist speakers.

Harvey Proctor, who was recently in the news after being discovered by the police, arguing with a group of young boys, was an amusing object. He was an aging man, dressed in flat, and has also been subject to allegations (unsubstantiated) that he was an agent in the protection of young boys, is also known for his extremist opinions. Why is it that KUCA feel it necessary to invite people such as Proctor or anyone representing the Conservative movement as a whole and are of little political interest, and that, in the present elections show KUCA are behaving quite irresponsibly.

Aside from the regular cast of speakers, moreover they are deliberately attempting to agitate the mixture of students in a similar kind of tactic. The campaign of political KUCA are displaying by their choice of speakers are little more than petty agitation for its own sake.

Chris Hall

Gayweek

As this issue of KREED is published, the largest ever Gayweek ever organised at UKC is in full swing. The Student and Gayweek with the support of the Students' Union, have organised a range of events aimed at presenting a positive and visible image of both gay people and issues on campus. The group stresses that Gayweek is for everyone, because the fundamental issue is rights and the right for all people to define themselves in terms of their own sexuality, what ever it be.

Gayweek comes at a time when a combination of reactionary right wing politics and AIDS hysteria have combined to produce a new wave of homophobia in this country. Most obviously this is expressed through police harassment, the tabloidisation of sexual activity and aggression, and the irrational writings of Anderton, Tebbit, Currie and such like. Less obviously it represses everyone in our society, by creating alienated borders and marginalising the gay minority.

In fact evidence suggests that almost everybody is to some extent bisexual.

Gayweek therefore aims to confront prejudices and head on Gay week, this year, is broadened out beyond both discussion and social action. Already there have been several gay events, "Low Boys & the Gay Law" and 'Gay Parenthood'. The rest of the week's events are as follows:

Wednesday 11th
Grand Charity disco in Elvet JCR 8.30 pm to midnight in aid of the Nile Hospice Trust (London AIDS Hospice project).

Thursday 12th
Nation at UGM on 'Sexuality and Education' plus guest speaker Chris Smith M.P. on Gay Rights.

Friday 13th
AIDS & Society - discussion with UGM students. 7 pm in the Tower Room.

Also look for the daily stalls at lunchtime in the colleges and the static display in the library.

Inside this issue of KREED, Bruce Martineau, UKC student new AIDS researcher at Bristol Poly, 8 pm in Darwin.

Daniel

GAYLINE

Come in for a coffee and chat or just information... wednedays 8pm-8am in Niteline office ext. 454868 int. 7633

"Garten Tag"

The German Day, which took place last Wednesday in Darwin, was a great success. nice and many German students and others, divided up between them all the necessary arrangements and preparations. The day was made up of many events: this included the making of traditional cake, buns and puddings, the preparation of display boards and manual support with German language.

Lots of people turned up, including many students from Kuchen during their lunchbreak, and others stayed longer and were entertained with German sketches and scenes. I watched "Kaffee Verleih", a dramatic cabaret of 'Aus dem Leben der Treuer' Reiterz und ihrer Spießkameraden Laura's. The show was very well received and the audience were very enthusiastic.

A longer sketch was an update version of "Hansel und Gretel", which was rehearsed thoroughly and the whole production is very smooth and witty. The action of this sketch has little importance, and the script is highly imaginative. The actors really do to with the central theme. A great deal of the show is about desire: the man wants to buy a hat, but then decides not to because the hat is from a commercial angle. It is an interesting article into an object of a linguistic kind. Here it is the language, the play on words, which is the crucial part of the sketch.

All sketches were in German and acted by UKC students. Occasionally the odd native speaker helped out.

Between the sketches there was a cafe atmosphere, with German music, people sat around tables and talked, or looked at the reproduction of articles and photographs on the year abroad, produced by four year students. They also ate their way steadily through the delicious sandwiches, wine and coffee.

The German Day was primarily the idea of Ettia Isetti - it showed a lot of enthusiasm among students and staff alike, to put together a day of fun and entertainment for everyone to enjoy. It was also clearly an opportunity for first and second year students to look at the exhibition and ask questions to the final year students present.

Joanna Lacey
POLAND 87

Friday 13th March
NEVER ENDING STORY
Films will be shown in COLT
Doors open at 7:00 pm and performance start at 7:30 pm
No smoking or drinking in the auditorium

Sunday 15th March
WATER
Films will be shown in COLT
Doors open at 7:00 pm and performances start at 7:30 pm
No smoking or drinking in the auditorium

Monday 16th March
WATER
Films will be shown in COLT
Doors open at 7:00 pm and performances start at 7:30 pm
No smoking or drinking in the auditorium

Thursday 12th March
12 MARCH
RUTHERFORD D.HALL 6:30 P.M.
1. CENSURE OF EXECUTIVE
2. GUEST M.P. SPEAKER FOR GAY SOC.
3. DONATION TO SUSSEX

BE THERE
The Gulbenkian theatre recently saw the staging of Sarah Daniels' controversial play 'Masterpieces'. The production portrayed pornography and dealt with the invasion and anger women feel at such exploitation. The story showed three women growing awareness of the effect of pornography on their lives. Yvonne & Jennifer are made to feel inadequate because they refuse to compromise themselves, to their husband's insights, narrow-minded gynecologist. Jennifer & Yvonne are mother and friends to Rowena and through their mutual involvement, Rowena finally appreciates that pornography is tangible evidence of the male chauvinistic attitude, that is indicative of many men's behaviour towards women. However, while Yvonne & Jennifer find escapes from their unhappy marriages, Rowena becomes the central victim of the drama. In the light of these realisations, Rowena pushes a man to his death in a moment of panic. Yet she is not the attacker but the victim of a male dominated society.

The six strong cast gave consistently good performances. With the exception of Laura Dyer who played Rowenos throughout, the cast presented a wide spectrum of characters. Emma Darcy's powerful performance as the emotionally overwrought Yvonne and as Hillary, a young single mother who appeared doomed as the permanent victim of men, 'Masterpieces' did not offer hope, or a solution. It merely showed the drastic effects of pornography on the lives of women. Yet it is not women's inadequacy, in being unable to come to terms with pornography, but rather men's insecurity and weakness that does not allow them to treat women as equals.

This was a production that evoked a reaction from its audience. It was not so much an evening of entertainment, as one of enlightenment and awareness, as the irony of Hammet's Foxt song 'Touch Me' echoed through the auditorium and slides advertising 'martial arts' were displayed. The emotions were strong as was the production, combining moments of intense anger with touches of black humour, presenting an all too realistic experience.

PLAYING AT TRAINS

After a damp and dismal Thursday, a gig in a less than full Darwin Dining Hall seemed the most unlikely place to go to be cheered up. But a ticket to the 'Theatre of Laughter' was much easier and cheaper place to go to have been the case.

However, having seen the Railway Children last term and thoroughly enjoying myself, the effort was made - but, before being able to see them the support came on to a less than quarter full dining hall.

The Danny Boys came up with a good happy indie sound with a female vocalist who ripped the half hour away and a back-up of jangling guitars. They gave a half hour set up plus 3 encore and managed to keep the audience amused as the hall gradually filled up. Apart from a psychodelia and maracas track they kept to their 'happy' if predictable sound with a good contrast between acoustic and electric guitars.

The Railway Children were enjoyed by those who stood and tapped their feet as well as those at the front who thrashed the right away, opinions varied from 'quite good' to 'excellent' but so far none that didn't like them.

This half hour set resulted in one encore of four songs plus a final one of their first brilliant single 'A Gentle Sound'. Their present single 'Brilliant' is aptly named and their debut album which I know several people will be looking out for comes out this week, March 13th. It is called 'Euphoria, Wilderness' and hopefully two of my favourite tracks 'Consider' and "Any old Town' will be on it, I wait with bated T.D.

RAILWAY CHILDREN

When Zoot and the Roots than quantity that counted, and played in Rutherford Dining quality was certainly what we had a phenomena occurred of got from the band themselves. Which I have never witnessed before I could guess that Zoot and the like before, at a UKC gig the Roots have been perfecting their thing. At first only a few doing their style for quite a while, but coming near to the end by the number of obvious fans of their set. Everyone was doing it. What am I talking about? Dancing, of course! For the most part Zoot and the Roots' performance around eighty per cent of the crowd were actually dancing. No, I couldn't believe it either at first. At times to enjoy and dance to a brand the scene was more reminiscent of the kids from Fame than your average UKC gig.

The reason? Obviously the tight 'Bump' dance sound of Zoot and the Roots, a band who really know how to get an audience going and progress. The audience were there to make up for the unintentional shortcomings of the "Housemartins' Happy Indie Sound" and "Any old Town" in the "Railway Children" sets.

The Halls were packed and the energies of the audience were up and even if most of them dancing in Rutherford Dining Hall still looked pretty empty in places. As Zoot said, it was quality rather than quantity.

Chris Hall
HAVING LOOKED AT THE YEARS ABROAD IN FRANCE AND ITALY, KRED NOW REPORTS ON A YEAR BEHIND THE "IRON CURTAIN". KATHLEEN BEESLEY REPORTS AND DISPELS SOME WESTERN ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

WHERE ARE YOU NOW?

To some it might seem like a student paradise. Beer and food are incredibly cheap, you don't have to pay rent, electricity or gas, most of the lectures and seminars are over by one o'clock, public transport is cheap and at regular intervals of 10 minutes, and with your student I.D. card you are entitled to 50% off all train travel and entrance into museums and galleries. You then have the added bonus of being able to eat out cheaply, or go to one of the numerous local theatres, cinemas or concert halls. Yes, this place does exist, and no it isn't the "Socialist Republic of Sheffield". It is, the German Democratic Republic.

Some might think I was sent here as punishment for not handing in my assessments on time, but actually I chose to come here, and the reason why I took up the option offered by U.K. to study here in my year abroad.

As a western student it isn't so easy to accumulate useful knowledge about the GDR, since we rarely are to be found in amongst GDR students, partly because their line of study is so different to ours. East German students are subject more to re-education programmes than the pursuit of an academic qualification. Here one becomes either a teacher, doctor, engineer etc. and there are various disciplines within these categories. For example, one can become a teacher of Russian/English, German, Mathematics, Marxist/Leninist Philosophy etc. One is guaranteed a position at the end of one study and the university places are worked out according to how many teachers, doctors, engineers, economists, etc. the government believes. It is only now that the students have finished their education. The idea behind this is to give the student security that will allow one to concentrate on one goal rather than worry about getting a job at the end of one time at university. Unfortunately it sometimes has the effect of decreasing motivation, since many students seem to rush to work hard because they know that as long as they pass they will get a position in the end.

Security is a big part of life in the GDR. It really is a lifestyle. While this is important, and the interests of its citizens "from the cradle to the grave", but here the State becomes involved even before the child is born, let alone in the cradle. The GDR mother who becomes pregnant has the right to take a break from her work gratis, or for given amount of time up to a year. On the birth of the child the mother receives a monthly payment from the State of 66 marks. This is a mother's wage, an extra payment of 129 marks per month. Students are also allowed free meals and above their grants. A lump sum is also made to the mother on the birth of her child. In general terms this policy is very progressive towards women, as it generally enables them to carry on at work or carry on their education without their children being a hindrance. Even when the children are of school age a woman can still have full-time employment as there are allowances for children up to the age of fourteen.

Of course the GDR can follow such a line because it is one of the few countries in Europe with a danger of falling population figures, and thus has certain compensations regarding the available workforce, especially given that the GDR unlike West Germany has not encouraged an immigrant workforce. One is often reminded that "there is no unemployment in the GDR". There are only those who "don't want" to work, the "Asocials", and Alcoholics, and these people especially if young, will be sent on re-education programmes to teach them the value of work. This is one of the main reasons why which one reads officially which will be contradicted "unofficially". Statistically the GDR has some remarkable of merit. Amongst students for example it is given that approximately 90% of all students come from working class backgrounds, and working class is the ruling class, as stated in the first article of the GDR Constitution, one would seem to back this up, until one talks to the students themselves. Many students are discriminated against if they are from the "Intelligentsia". Many have overcome this problem either through "resistance" or because of their parents has come from the working class, or was trained first in a working class job before going further with education and or profession. Similarly a student from an intelligentsia can enter the first two or three years in a working class job and gain working class status, independently and themselves forward for a University place.

Statically too, the German Democratic Republic can show that 99% of all women work. This doesn't say that many have to work in that they are expected to do, or are expected to work in the workforce. It also does not say what the quality of work that they do. In this respect the GDR is still very traditional. Women tend to work in the service industry, factories, and teaching. The main reason for this is that despite progressive maternal policies the people here still expect that a married woman takes charge of the household duties. It is her role called second job.

Similarly voting figures show that 94.8% of the population voted in support of the government at the last election. By such results one could indeed agree that the government has a ruling mandate, but one would not forget that every vote is registered and voting is made so intimidating that very few have the courage to alter the ballot paper in any way.

One begins to wonder about figures, especially when they are always 99% or above, and sometimes it makes one perhaps more sceptical than one ought. It is a well known fact that no one in the GDR is without shelter (ie housing). When one walks under Chering Cross bridge in London and sees all the homeless young men and old gypsies one invariably feels that this policy could be useful in England too, but one also has to consider the quality of housing here in the GDR.

I have been in many houses without a bathroom or toilet, usually you are located on a landing, and houses without proper toilet facilities means for cooking and washing up. I have also been in student flats provided by the University where between twelve and sixteen students share one bathroom, and one kitchen, and four tables. In such conditions one can wait up an hour to use the bathroom, use two clotheslines (one for clean and one for dirty) and be completely conclusive to study, and it is almost impossible to obtain accommodation other than University accommodation.

Of course the foreign students, like myself, have to pay for our luxury apartments. We share between three, one bathroom, one kitchen, and one and a half rooms. It is comfortable and in pleasant surroundings. We are also privileged with a better grant than the GDR students which means for a student who live here top with $50 marks a month. (GDR Students generally have $20 a month). There are various reasons why foreign students are better treated.

The main reason is that they are one source of Western currency. It is a specialty true for the American students who have to pay $250 a term and are also under a debt, who also pay a reasonable sum. It is probably also the same case for the Western students. The GDR however, has many problems with the developing countries, therefore one also finds students from Nicaragua, Vietnam, Portugal, Korea, Afghanistan and Algeria.

As the GDR says, it should not like to give a too negative impression of the GDR however, as there is a significant difference between the people and their government, as many can appreciate in Britain. The people I meet here have met great. They are warm, friendly and willing to discuss the problems as they see them. The major problem for most remains the fact that they cannot travel easily to the West, but despite all this they do not lose their sense of humour. One or two examples of jokes told to me by East German friends.

Q: Are the Russian our brothers or our friends?
A: Our brothers of course .... you can at least choose your friends!
Q: Is banana bent?
A: Because it has to make such a big arc round the GDR!
Conrad A has been to the West for a week. Conrad A asks: "Well Comrade, what was it like over there?"
"It was pretty much like here except for the Western money."

Kathleen Beesley
Many people since the mid-sixties have found themselves in the position of having to ask 'Who is Andy Warhol?', and further more 'Why is he famous?' If one glances through the obituaries in the papers, following his death on Sunday, from a heart attack, one is still no nearer to an answer. The obituaries merely give an incoherent, not to say, incomplete picture of the man who became a legend in modern popular culture. Although it is twenty-five years since Andy Warhol was publicly recognized as an artist in 1963 after his first exhibition in New York, it is still a mystery to many as to why he became such a celebrity. Andy Warhol was a painter, an artist, a film-maker, an entrepreneur, but more than this he was an inspiration, an innovator and a catalyst for the new ideas bursting out of the youth of America, after the repressive, conservative fifties.

The terms most often used to describe Warhol and his contribution to pop culture are abstract. But a more concrete biographical account of Warhol's life also fails to give substance to the aura surrounding the man who condescended and confused so many with his creations. For example, to learn that Warhol was the son of Czech immigrants and was brought up in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania does not explain why he was such an influential figure in the sixties; to learn that he trained as a commercial artist at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, does not tell us why he was seen as important simply because he painted large coke bottles. It is likely that Warhol will remain, in death, as in life an enigma, famous for more than fifteen minutes, certainly, but famous for what? Merely a name to most, to others ...? Anything and everything.

In many ways Andy Warhol's success was typical of events in the so-called 'Swinging Sixties'. The fifties consumer boom gave way to a multi-media explosion in the sixties, in the process of which figures such as Warhol found a new mode of expression. That Warhol first gained international fame for painting a very large Campbell's soup tin is indicative of his precocious talent; the pervasiveness of someone paying for a portrait of a soup can appealed to Warhol, and fortunately for him it appealed to many others as well. In public opinion there was always an element of the 'Kings New Clothes' syndrome about Warhol's paintings; in many circles he was seen to have merely a curiosity value. However, the strength of Warhol's art lay not in the traditionally aesthetic qualities of landscapes or of flowers, but in the reflection of the new age of consumerism, mass production and mechanisation. The mechanisation of art, and its depiction of the symbols of the new age was something the public found hard to grasp, apart from the interest derived from its novelty. For Warhol the content was not in the image, nor in the society, but was the development of the silk screen printing process, which allowed for the completion of the majority of the on paintings to be carried out by assistants at Warhol's studio 'The Factory'. The innovation itself, and the stunning effects it produced in such paintings as those of Monroe and Presley, were more due to Warhol's technical skill and experience as a commercial artist than anything else but it was still an intrinsically part of his new ideas on the nature of art. The detachment from the painting, which silk screening facilitated, was typical of a man concerned with the new mechanisation and consumerism of the society within which he found himself living. Warhol was often described by颐nasiess as detached and is reported as saying 'I want to be a machine'.

Warhol was one of the first multi-media personalities after notable success with his paintings it could be seen simply as logical progression for him to turn his attentions towards film. His films, however, never received the critical acclaim or commercial attention of his paintings. If the majority could not grasp the ideas behind Warhol's paintings it would be hardly any reasonable to expect them to appreciate a seven hour study of the Empire State Building. Warhol's films usually consisted of very long, single position shots of mundane everyday actions, often described as studies of boredom, with the parallel with the Kings New Clothes syndrome, even more obvious to many. Certain Warhol films also received attention from the film censors, with films such as Flesh, bordering on the pornographic, however, it seemed that the 'boredom factor' was the main concern of Warhol's but at this point in time it was further than the public were willing to go.

Warhol's films however, did find a use, as part of the Exploding Plastic Inevitable. This extravagantly named 'experience' was an intense mobile collage of light, colour, noise, and image, which stunned and stupefied audiences in New York throughout the mid-sixties. The central attraction of the show was the influential and experimental rock band the Velvet Underground, joined on stage by singer Nico, and dancers Eddie Sadowick and Gerard Malanga. Briscoe and other lighting effects were used to heighten the sensation of confusion, which was completed by the projection of films by Warhol on to the band and the screen behind them, often two or more films were shown at the same time. Although it was Warhol who used his name and money to obtain a permanent home for EPI, it was the Warhol connection which created the initial interest, the man himself took a back seat, acting merely as a catalyst for a whole number of experimental departures within the framework of the show.

To most people Andy Warhol will be remembered as a man whose fame was synonymous with the change in values represented by the hectic mid-sixties. The most repeated fact about Warhol is his statement that 'In the future, everyone will be famous for fifteen minutes.' Out of context this means very little, but in relation to Warhol, his ideas and his art, it can be seen as an embodiment of how Warhol saw the future development of society. During his time he saw mass production leading to mass culture, which inevitably led to the presumption that anyone could be famous. What Warhol did was to prove to us all that it could be done, that we could be heroes - even just for one day.

Chris Hall
SIXLESS SURREY SCASH KENT

On Tuesday 24th Feb, at 7.30 pm the long-awaited inter-college Netball tournament took place. Everyone thought Eliot would win, so they expected a lop-sided victory. However, the match proved to be exciting and competitive.

The game was filled with intense rallies, deep passing, and impressive shots. The players fought hard for every point, and the audience was enthralled by their skills.

In the end, Eliot emerged victorious, but it was a hard-fought battle. Both teams played with great heart and determination, making it a memorable match.

Nicki Welding (R)

THIRD TIME LUCKY

ALLEN FINALLY WINS

Two exciting finals concluded the 1987 UKC Closed Squash Tournament at the Sports Centre on 24th February. In the Women's Final Pat Allen twice a losing finalist previously, played against Linzy Wright, an opponent nearly half her age. Allen finally won the match 2/3/2, in memory of her late husband Hugh Boeckel, 27, winner in 1986, played against Andy Davison, 29, who won in 1984. Both of these five finals contained an extremely high calibre of squash with many entertaining and fiercely fought rallies. However, the Women’s final was an epic. It took a very different course to that of the men’s and yet, after much debate, the women’s final was played. In the opening game Pat Allen conjured some neat touches, accurate backhands and precise service returns which kissed the sidewalls. The nerve-racked crowd of Linzy, Wright and Allen never got a look in and Allen won the game quickly.

Then the positions reversed. Wright, now more composed, took a 2-3 lead and caught Allen napping. Wright began to hit the ball really hard and low and this swung the contest. At a close 9-4 a cross-court backhand return from Allen won the first game. The second game saw some very early points and Allen hit the ball from Boeckel as he took a 5-2 lead. Although not as quick as Davison, Allen had the upper hand and his left-handed forehand was a problem. Davison won the game with his second serve, but Allen pulled through to a 13-11 victory.

On February 24th, the University six-side cricket team put on an impressive performance in winning the first game of the competition, held at Brunel University.

After the "ninetynich" (sic) Lane being unavailable to play, Kent produced an excellent all-round team effort to qualify for the national finals at Newcoast on March 8th.

Following three solid victories, a nail-biting final was won by just a single run, thanks to a run-out the very last ball of the game.

Teams: Scott Moen (Capt), Richard Smith, Dick Buckley, Dharan Kinsao, Pat Roche, Steve Dundee (WK).

KENT 131 - 1 (Moen 24*, Smith 24*, Kinsao 26*, Buckley 21*)
REDDING 122 - 3 (Amos 30, Buckley 25, Dargue 24*)

On 1st March, 1987, at 7.30 pm the Mixed Netball Tournament is taking place on the tennis/netball courts behind the Sports Centre. Teams must consist of 4-5 players, and 4-5 girls/4-5 boys. There will be no less than 2 more players in one team. The entry fee is £14.00 per team. On 15th March, the Mixed Netball tournament will be held in the main netball court. The best team will win £50 and a trophy.

SIXLESS SURREY SCASH KENT

In the women's rugby team were defeated 14-12 by SURREY University but due to the opposition's team problems, the game was actually reduced to nine-a-side which allowed the fly forwards (17) of our back line and some of the strength (17) of the pack. However, there was some improvement (only one match remaining this season), and at times some good rugby was played.

UWC fell back ten minutes into the game, SURREY University right winger raced away for a try and SURREY crossed for their second try which was converted, a few minutes later. However, back when hooker Allison Martin got the SURREY defence with a brilliant 55 yard run resulting in a try. SURREY go on to win 14-12 left behind on the half-way line (as were the rest of the UKC team). Despite the attempt by Doris Christoulas to lead a walk off three minutes before half-time after a slight mix up in conversation with the referee, SURREY go on to win 14-12 half-time on lead 14-4 at the interval.

RESULTS

Men’s final: P. Allen & T. Wright
1-0, 8-1, 9-2, 10-9, 2-1

Women’s final: P. Allen & T. Wright
1-8, 7-3, 8-2, 10-9, 2-1

Men’s 3rd/4th: H. Willis & G. Horton
3-2, 8-1, 9-4, 9-2

Women’s 3rd/4th: H. Willis & G. Horton
9-2, 10-9, 5-7, 7-5

Man of the Match: Max Walker

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