

FELIX

IMPERIAL COLLEGE UNION No. 275 20th MARCH, 1969 6d.

Council beaten as Union backs changes

The eagerly awaited I.C. Union meeting to discuss the proposed constitutional reforms opened last Thursday. About 430 students packed into Mech. Eng. 220 and in a meeting lasting nearly three hours voted in a number of important constitutional changes. After throwing out the council document the meeting based discussion on the original working party report. Before the

meeting adjourned until Tuesday (see FELICITY) it was decided to elect the President, Deputy President and Secretary by a college-wide ballot and the size of council was increased by the addition of 11 departmental reps and an Academic Officer.

Rex Lowin opened the meeting quietly enough, the minutes being taken as read. Arising from this it was announced that the new milk machine had been sent back, Council had reversed its decision not to give Mr. Garby, the former FELIX printer, a

gift. The Rector had announced a working party of 3 staff and 3 students (Lowin, Bland and Collinge), chaired by a nominated Governor, to discuss disciplinary procedures, including ICU's total opposition to a double-punishment.

Resignations

The first excitement came when the letters of resignation of the working party members, who wished to present their report to the Union, were read. John Hunt, a floor rep on council, also had written a letter

of resignation. Hunt felt out of sympathy with Union members over the LSE motion and also complained of councils "petty politics" over the constitution.

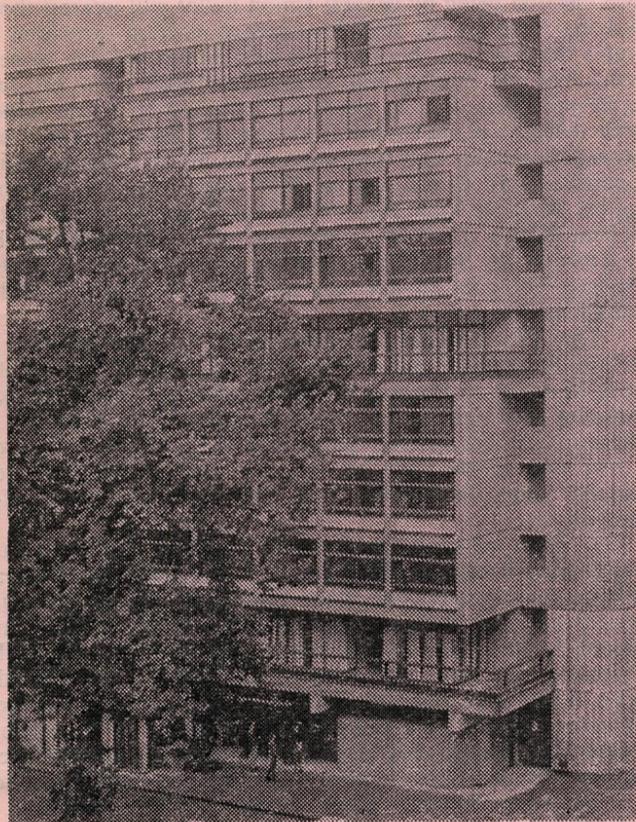
Following a letter describing Council's treatment of the working party report on the constitution, Martin Bland, working party chairman, moved a motion proposing that the working party report be taken as the basis of discussion. Bland stated that the working party had taken two terms to reach a compromise constitution based on informed consultations; Council on the other hand had made their own constitution in two hours. Opposing, Dermott Corr attacked the way the working party had worked and suggested among mounting interruptions from the floor, that their report was not considered enough, Dave Wield, seconding the motion, disputed Corr's allegations and pointed out that Council had diluted the report, something better left to a Union meeting. A newly shaven Chris Parker rose to urge a by now impatient meeting to accept the council report as more representative, and appeared to claim the motion was a vote of no confidence in Council. A show of hands was all that was needed to defeat council and back the working-party by 233 votes to 159 against.

Marathon

Martin Bland then began a marathon proposal of the working-party's recommended new constitution. Pink-shirted Bland first outlined the philosophy behind the report; the ebullient SCC chairman called for more service to students by ICU, increased communication and greater co-ordination and activity in academic affairs.



Martin Bland proposing that the original report of the Working Party be discussed by the Union Meeting.



Linstead Hall — Rents up but meals stay the same.

Rents Shock - U.G.C. force increase in Hall Rents

At the last meeting of the Residence Committee, it was decided to increase Hall rents by 20% from the beginning of next session. The reason for this large increase is twofold: According to the estimates for the present session, it is expected that there will be a deficit of £5,680. To cover this deficit next year an increase of 8½% in all rents will be needed.

U.G.C.

The major increase is due to a letter from the U.G.C. stating that the Halls themselves must be responsible for meeting the cost of messengers, security guards and the salaries of the Clerks to the Halls. In the past the College has met these costs, although most London University Halls do charge these items to the Hall rents. The increased cost to the Halls

will be in the region of £12,000 making a total deficit of about £18,000, which can be met only by a minimum of 20% increase in rents.

The increase will not affect Student House residents, whose rents will remain the same. As far as Linstead Hall is concerned, the increase is on the room charge alone, and the dining in charge will remain at 7/6d. In Garden Hall, the rents paid for double and treble rooms will be adjusted so as to compare more favourably with the cost of a single room, although the average increase will be 20%.

Comparisons

In its report recommending the increases, the Sub-Committee obtained the comparable rents for other University Halls. After allowing for

the cost of meals, which is included in some London Hall rents, and adding 20% to the present I.C. hall rents it was found that other rents varied between £93 and £122, with the majority around £108. With the 20% increase a room in a new I.C. hall will cost £97.4 and one in Beit old Hostel £86.8.

Conferences

An investigation is going to be made into the possibility of cutting down on the amount of cleaning in Halls. The stumbling block here is that all the cleaners are needed for vacation conferences, which contribute ¼ of the total income of £81,000, where visitors pay around 35/- per night, and so expect a complete cleaning service. A cut in the wage bill might result in a cut in Conference income, without very much total gain.

* continued on back page

Recent meetings of Carnival Committee and Board have been concerned with what can be done to improve our charity total for this year and working out a format for next year's Carnival.

As far as this year's Carnival is concerned, a lot of assistance is wanted by the organiser of the fête on May 10th, Sue Lowin. The Committee have located two pianos for the piano smashing and a source for some of the crockery needed for the plate bashing stall, but help will be needed to collect these things and the assistance needed on the day of the fête will be quite substantial.

Looking forward to next year, the Committee have proposed many ideas about the form the Carnival appeal should take, including the idea that it should be divided into three periods: a collecting week, a stunts week and something similar to next term's Arts Festival.

Much of the discussion has centred, however, on the failures of this year and what jobs will need to be done to avoid the mistakes of this year. The three major posts will again be co-ordinator, secretary and junior treasurer. The co-ordinator is elected by the Carnival Board which consists of all the Union Presidents and the vice-president and secretary of ICU. All nominations for this position should be sent to the secretary of ICU with one proposer and five seconders, all members of the Union, not later than Monday 28th April.

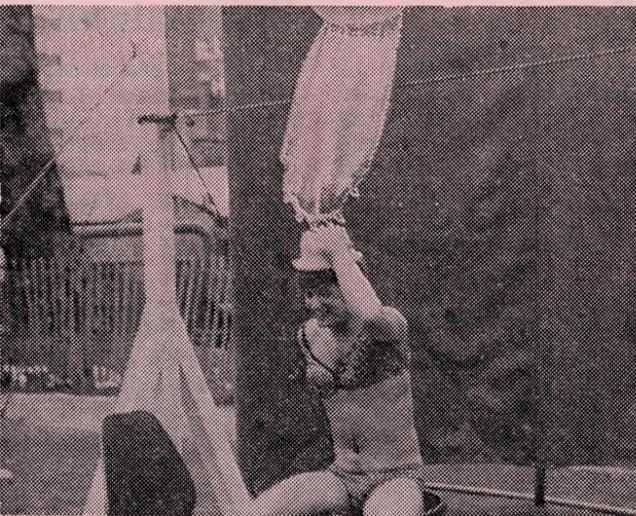
After this, the co-ordinator will be free to choose his committee and sub-committees. These will total something in the region of 60 people. In the past, Carnival committees have suffered from being 'cliquey'. This was unavoidable, since the co-ordinator did not have enough time to wander through the college looking for likely people and was thus obliged to choose those he knew and could rely on. It is hoped that it will be possible to prevent this for next year by advertising the posts now.

The committee posts will be secretary, junior treasurer, raffle organiser, concert organiser, Carnival Queen competition organiser, a stunts organiser, the fête organiser,



Donovan in last year's carnival concert—it made a profit of £1459

Carnival is alive and . . .



Last year's Deputy President getting the bucket at the fête

a public relations officer to deal with all aspects of Carnival outside College, the Arts Festival organiser, a publicity officer and a Carnival publications officer to co-ordinate the production of magazines, records and so on. Apart from these, the three con-

stituent College vice-presidents sit on the committee and it is suggested that there should be an ICWA rep (preferably the President) or FELIX rep and a rep from Ents. Any external colleges joining our rag would also be invited to appoint officers to

the committee. This would make the committee about 20 strong.

There is no point in pretending that these jobs will not require a lot of work, although it is hoped that it will not reach the proportions that this year's committee suffered. Ian Jarvis feels, however, that from experience say that the jobs are extremely rewarding. The amount of work they require will depend entirely on the amount of assistance the officers receive. The majority of them will need to form their own sub-committees. The 'fringe' jobs will include someone to keep tabs on collecting tins and moneys, sales organisers for the raffles, a dozen 'Ents-minded' people to help with the concert(s), an enthusiastic group to help with the organisation of stunts and possibly most important of all someone to handle publicity in each of the clearly defined events—fête, Carnival Queen competition and so on.

The publications officer's job will mostly be to keep tabs on what's going on with the items being produced. It is felt essential that next year a magazine should be produced and, if at all possible, a record as well. Both these will require a fairly dedicated and imaginative group to make good use of them.

Ian Jarvis feels there is no reason at all why anyone involved in Carnival should have so much work to do that he becomes disenchanted or fails his exams. If all the jobs outlined above are filled, everyone will have plenty of time to make a tremendous success of his particular event, enjoy it and have the satisfaction of being part of the most successful Carnival this College has ever seen. No matter how little or how much someone wants to do, there is a job on Carnival for him.

If you would like to help next year, you are asked to drop a note into the Carnival Office as soon as possible, letting the Committee know what particular field you are interested in.

N.B. Don't forget the fête on May 10th. (Rumour has it there may be a white slave market!)

They Tell Me . . . by Les Ebdon

The season of elections is already upon us and Mines and RCS have now elected Presidents for next session. The RCS election being by general Union ballot will interest those studying for the ICU Presidential election (provided of course there are no shocks at the first Union meeting of next term). The old maxim that a candidate must carry his own department was seen in operation once again. Chris Kent's large defeat was inevitable from the day that early canvass returns showed he had little support in his own Mathematics department. It would appear that there was an anti-vote against Kent as John Butterworth collected 64 Maths votes to beat Kent's 57. Butty took Zoology overwhelmingly by 35 votes to nil. Botany and Silwood Park also backed Butty strongly. The vital Physics vote split 3 to 1 in favour of Butty and Chemistry 2 to 1.

The Vice-Presidential elections are of more interest to the budding psychologists because of the closeness of the vote. Steve Morrisby in fact won all the departments except Physics. However his failure to mobilise grass-roots support in Chemistry, where he beat Barry Pywell by 87 votes to 24 on a low poll meant that he lost the election when Pywell romped home in Physics with 185 votes against 41 for Morrisby.

A point which might interest potential ICU Secretary and Deputy-President candidates is that if there had been an alliance among any four of the candidates the voting might have been very different. For instance Butty would have offered the Bot-Zoo-Silwood vote to a running mate, Morrisby Chemistry and most obviously of all Pywell's name on the ticket might have given the Physics vote. Perhaps the biggest advantage would have been that the number of abstentions in the Vice-Presidential elections might have been reduced, for 141 abstained here against 59 in the Presidential election—a significant number when compared with a majority of only 38.

Good to see the great increase in paper communications around the college. Pete Dowlin's RCS Broadsheet is probably well known to RCS men and the RSM, in response to demand from first years, is now following suit. Some people may have heard of the independent broadsheet of the left, CEFÉ, (Current Evens—Future Events) add to this Father Ivor's, by now, hardy perennial, "Chi-Rho" and on another plane "Beeno" and we begin to see just how much is being published. It would be a pity if ICU did not respond to all this grass-roots journalism and consider whether its limited duplicating facilities are adequate.

REX

This week our President writes on the alternatives to our present examination system.

Research into Teaching Methods is nowadays an accepted subject in education, but the companion study of Examination Methods is still very much in its infancy. Many different examination methods have now been devised and there can be any combination of written or oral, memory or open book, and fixed time or open ended examinations. In addition to this, there has always been the choice of asking book work questions or problems and the alternatives of frequent tests or yearly examinations. This list is by no means comprehensive but it does illustrate some of the opportunities which examiners are now realising.

In recent years there has been both a great increase in the number of alternatives used to test students and a suggestion to use several different methods on any one course. What has not been generally realized is that an arbitrary mixture of methods is not necessarily the final, or best, solution. A great deal of research is needed, by educational experts, to find out just what qualities each of these methods really measure. Only then is it possible to determine what abilities examinations ought to measure and how the right mixture can be obtained.

Different people may have vastly differing abilities in memory, understanding and original thought and it seems that eventually some method of assessing students separately in each of such categories will have to be used. A breakdown like this would be harder to achieve but it would be much more useful than the present simple class divisions of a degree—and also much fairer.

Non-Technical Studies

For a number of years, some engineers in the college have been able to study non-technical subjects as part of their degree. A survey held this term also revealed a considerable demand in R.C.S. for the introduction of subsidiary courses in the humanities, social sciences and languages.

Following an initiative from the College Committee for Sociological Studies, on which the academic affairs representatives of the three constituent colleges sit, a

questionnaire has been circulated to quantify the demand throughout I.C. for courses of this nature, with a view to establishing them as options (carrying degree credit if necessary). The academic affairs representatives, Jon Shields, Graham Burton and Barry Hood, are appealing for the questionnaires to be completed and returned as soon as possible. Copies of the questionnaire are still available and the results will be out very shortly.

Changes at the top

With the publication of this issue, we pass a milestone in the history of journalism. Paul Heath, editor of FELIX since last October, ends his dynamic career as a student journalist and retires to the innermost depths of Beit Hall to start his academic career free from the artificial melée of student politics. His brief, but glorious, reign at the pinnacle of the communication media has turned him into a

chain-smoking, alcoholic, nervous wreck.

To succeed him, in the summer term we have the volatile Les Ebdon, one of the few remaining hot gospeling revolutionaries of the non-conformist Middle Ages revolt against the Pope. Next Autumn we see the beginning of Malcolm Williamson's editorship. Up to now a little cog in a big machine, 'ego trip', as he is known to his few remaining friends, can be expected to . . .

Vagrancy in East London

In this article Richard Smith describes the work done by the East End Mission in helping vagrants and down-and-outs lead a reasonable life in the slums of East London.

As a result of mutual rejection vagrants are estranged from all who live more conventional lives. Certain social characteristics unify them into a small social class and restrict their interactions with members of other social classes. These characteristics include the complete financial dependence of vagrants upon the community and the corresponding negative attitude towards work, a very restricted range of pleasures (alcohol and gambling), a lack of any serious interest in reform or renewal of contacts with their families, their dirty and untidy appearance, and of course simply not having a home. Compared with the conventional social classes the vagrant class is very tiny — a few tens of thousands of men in Britain. For much of their lives the men, there are very few women, are highly mobile with respect to where they work and where and how they live. They have all become vagrants by a process of social decline.

The vagrant class constitutes probably not more than 0.06% of the total population. But vagrants are very much in evidence in certain areas of most cities. In the Borough of Tower Hamlets there are many hostels (over 2,000 beds), many vagrants and a number of voluntary welfare organizations. Our organization (St. George's) serves an average of 55 men on five nights a week and we have given clothing to over 600 men in twelve months, many of whom have come back week after week for more.

In some ways the vagrant class functions as a sort of institution which shelters its inmates from the rest of society. Unfortunately the effect of this institution — where society "puts away" those individuals who fail to comply with its minimal requirements — is to encourage its members' decline, physical and mental. Vagrants are brought together by a variety of problems — physical and mental illnesses as well as social difficulties. They are by no means all alcoholics or all anything else. What they have in common is the lack of a home — they sleep in hostels or in derelict buildings. To generalise further without very great care is unjustified.



Vagrants at the East End Mission Christmas Film

At St. George's Men's Care Unit and St. Botolph's Rehabilitation Centre (two units in the East End attached to a Methodist and an Anglican church respectively) we are attempting to meet some of the human needs of homeless men. Most of our energies are spent in providing free and subsidised food as malnutrition is one of the first problems with which we must deal. As our relationships with particular men grow we are able to give them the opportunity of benefiting from our developing facilities — medical help, occupational therapy, group therapy for alcoholics. We avoid preaching at the men. We believe that the welcoming, accepting attitude we encourage among our helpers is of consider-

able importance — it is the only way of undermining men's anti-social feelings. Beyond our two units we are slowly developing working relationships with more specialized organizations. Also, by education in the widest sense, we are seeking to break down the social barriers between the men and the community in which we live and work.

A few members of Imperial College help regularly at St. George's. If any one would like to know more of our work, or to help or to give us food, clothing or money they should write to me in the Chemistry Department, where I am a research student, or at St. George's Men's Care Unit, 240 Cable Street, E.1., where I live.

Why do people go on "Soup Runs"?

The Simon community is dedicated to helping social rejects who are beyond the effective range of the welfare state. Every night the organisation sends, to various parts of London, vans carrying soup and bread which is given to drop-outs along the route—the SOUP RUN.

For most people who ever go, a 'soup run' is probably a sort of mixture of — something 'useful', an interesting experience, something to think about, a trip with friendly people, an escape from immediate problems, a window to glance at society from underneath, or just 'why not?'

It is a bit surprising when you first go and realise that there are so many misfits who hang around without much purpose in life except, perhaps, to avoid being moved on by policemen. Every person you meet has a long story which might explain his present position; occasionally you will hear some of the more sorrowful parts — for

example, the old lady who complained that every time she went anywhere to get help "it was obvious that they were all against me" — or pick up a few philosophical observations — "You 'social workers' can do so many things and you've got this problem (alcohol) and you can't do anything about it" . . . and so on. Most of the drop-outs you meet could, in theory at least, get a job and/or live 'securely' but do not want to.

The dedication of the 'permanent' Simon workers is truly amazing; some of them were 'drop-outs' themselves once. If anyone understands what it is all about, they do.

The escapist aspect of

going on the soup run — like that for many other activities — is fascinating. For instance — a meeting of IC Council with its bickerings about standing orders and stopping each other speaking assumes its true insignificance when followed by a conversation in the rain with a man from Armenia (?) who is explaining how he gets more money than he should from the MOSS (Ministry of Social Security).

The usefulness of what you do may not seem very great when you realize that the drop-outs who really do need help are, of course, inaccessible on a bomb site somewhere. Anyway, times are harder in Biafra. It is

fun on a soup run — meeting all sorts of interesting people, both on the run and in the van. Of course, talking to the people is 'useful' to them as well as being fun for you.

You gain SELF-EDUCATION. Something is clearly wrong with a society, if not a world, which produces misfits such as these people — who are really only another aspect of the many individuals who are constantly alienated by today's society.

THE PROBLEM IS NOT THE PEOPLE — THE PROBLEM IS THE SYSTEM.

LETTERS

The Editor reserves the right to omit all or part of any letter submitted to Felix. Also, the opinions represented in these letters are not necessarily the opinions of Felix.

Anti-Specialisation

Dear Sir,
I would like to write in support of generalisation of IC courses pointing out some of the faults of specialisation. The most obvious is that the male-female ratio is ridiculous compared with society (USK would help if official machinations do not alienate surrounding colleges); resulting in one of present-day man's greatest fears, that of being thought homosexual, making men here behave with so-called 'masculine' reactions; e.g.

unnecessary heavy drinking and swearing, violence and repression of artistic feelings leading to childish protective instincts, cliques and minority discrimination as shown by constituent colleges, no NUS membership, ICWA, the Union Bar rule. The second is that with too many lectures etc. IC has a school like atmosphere detrimental to staff-student relations making students feel inferior to staff, a feeling helped by madneses like the present exam system.

lack of printed lecture notes etc. Successful staff-students committees demand no inferior or superior feelings. Scientists have to be trained but IC does unfortunately nothing else but produce graduates concerned only with science as practised in the lab or with management but not with the functioning and direction of society. Generalisation at IC must be a good thing.
Yours etc.
Nicholas De Klerk (Phys. 1)

Victorian Society say 'Save 180'

Sir,
You may have noticed that the Victorian Society have put in an objection to the College pulling down the Queen's Gate property and in particular 180. The case for conservation is that this house is a fine example of the work of Norman Shaw, one of the most important of the late 19th C. architects and is of great importance

in the development of building style. But apart from that it is externally very pleasant to look at and has internally some glorious decorations by William Morris; and the whole group of buildings give to Queen's Gate an air of calm and peace quite alien to the rather dreary Physics building. Of course the College's case is also strong; a new Mathematics building is required but with

a little ingenuity and thought an alternative site could be found. But what then for 180 Queen's Gate, always supposing the College could not use it in the same way as No. 170? With the example of Evelyn Gardens, it is not outside the bounds of imagining to see it being converted into another student house, perhaps for errant Physicists.
Matthew Carrington

Springtime Hope

Dear Sir,
In your last issue, B. Hains, in his letter on Staff-Student relations, seems to have lost control of his factual functions when he wrote that "The question 'what if both sides reason differently?' (posed by D. Christopher) is totally irrelevant and symptomatic of the attitudes expressed by P. Corbyn and others of 'us the students against them the staff.'" When have I ever expressed the attitude he refers to? Mr. Hains' statement is untrue and symptomatic of the attitude expressed by certain people in this college of "If you can't beat them by reason tell lies about them." For another example of this attitude find out about a letter sent to the RCSU meeting which smeared Les Ebdon using this same technique. If B. Hains had both-

ered to ask me, or any of the 'others' he refers to, about what our attitude to staff-student relations is, we could have told him. As it says in CEFE 5, "As socialists we believe in staff-student co-operation." This means co-operation in as many fields as possible so as staff and students together will be able, as Les Ebdon writes in this Felix (ED. See page 6), to effectively counter the pressures of Government and Industry. B. Hains would perhaps like to know of the weekly meetings we have to which staff are welcome—and even come! Further, perhaps he could say if the M&P Soc improved or undermined staff-student relations in RCS when I was president of it last year. Yours, abounding in spring-time hope,
Piers Corbyn

Broadmoor man writes:

Sir,
Since the appearance of my drawings etc., in particular the RCS Carnival Ticket and the cartoon in the last issue of FELIX, I have been approached by several members of the College who proceeded to express doubts about my sanity. To prevent further occurrence of these hurtful encounters, may I use your magazine to inform the world that I am undoubtedly sane, and shall remain so.
Alan J. Cummings
Ward 5,
Broadmoor Asylum

Smalls

FOR SALE.....
1 large comfortable overcoat—£5, cheap at half the price. Contact hungry-looking Pat Rotheram, Tizard 442. Hurry.
Cream 'Wheels of Fire', Ace condition. Only £3. Pat Rotheram, Tizard 442.

Have you paid for this copy of FELIX? If you have we would like to thank you. If you have not you are partly responsible for FELIX only being able to print eight pages this week.

Universities: What is right not who is right

Sir,
I enjoyed the articles by the two Matthews on the function of the University. Both advocates change which is obviously necessary. There is certainly no lack of analysis and diagnosis of the ills of IC or society in general. However, I am convinced of one thing. If a few more men and women decided to be absolutely honest in all their dealings and tried to find answers on the basis of what is right and not who is right, then things would change a lot faster, both in the College and in the nation.

Geoffrey Craig,
Min Tech PG

Direction of Science

Sir,
To see the true nature of the staff-student committees, they must be put in their contexts. Science is not a static entity but must be constantly developing. This requires the full participation of all those concerned. Potential scientists must be put in a position to survey, analyse and direct science. This is one possible role of the committees — to bring both staff and students together to criticise and control their work. However, the controllers of industry want persons sufficiently competent to execute given tasks, but too ignorant to criticise the purpose of the tasks. The authoritarian teaching structure and the exam system work towards alienating the student from any sense of purpose in his work, apart from the social self-improvement afforded by a degree. In this latter context, we see the role of the committees as they tend to

work towards increasing the efficiency of the college machine and as a sop to "student participation." In physics, however, we see a glimpse of the former role: a movement to bring the committee "to examine the whole purpose of physics education". One hopes that this means more than an examination of the efficiency of the system. It may be that those involved have sufficient vision to attempt to equip future generations of students with the knowledge and attitudes that are the means of control over the direction of their science. If they dare attempt this transformation of the very nature of the department, then, certainly, a head-on clash with the authorities, which has seemed so remote from I.C., will become a startling reality.
Yours fraternally,
D. Christopher
Maths 1

Trade Unions in Universities

Clive Jenkins hoped he'd address us soon as 'brothers and sisters' rather than 'ladies and gentlemen'. The Joint General Secretary of the ASTMS was talking to an assorted 50 or so members of IC a week ago. His union are most interested in the white collar workers as they are 'one of the most vigorously exploited groups in the country'. There was a new attitude among them now — a few years ago these people 'didn't think a union could help'. However, now the white collar men are the 'most dynamic sector of British trade unionism because the people in it are the most dissatisfied'. Clive recalled that their branch at IC was one of the oldest. ASTMS is now recruiting academic staff and are considering a merger with the Association of Uni-

versity Teachers. 'There is a need for a much more comprehensive trade union organisation in the universities', Jenkins continued. Danger lay in the Prices and Incomes Board which was 'assuming the character of employers without the managerial responsibilities'. A one-day strike is planned in April. One college staff member disclosed the fear his colleagues had of joining a trade union. They mistrusted the methods used in negotiations. Also he wasn't convinced that a one-day strike would have much effect. But Clive had the answers. 'Collective bargaining' was the key and academic staff needed experienced experts to put their case; i.e. the ASTMS. On the strike, the mass media would ensure its success. Answering another question about wage increase 'drying up the economy', Jen-

kins was unruffled. 'Britain is rich—she has a balance of payments surplus of £300m. a year. But the surplus is turned into a deficit because of the politicians' mistakes'. As examples he quoted the F111 and paying aid to Singapore, which he regards as a 'police state'. He briefly mentioned the situation in the steel industry — 'there are regrettably some frictions with other trade unions'. This was because of the latter's fight for self-preservation in the face of declining membership. All through his short speech and the questions afterwards Clive Jenkins radiated affable self-confidence. But not far beneath the surface one could sense the tough negotiator and the shrewdness that has helped to make ASTMS the fastest growing union in the country.

Revolution in the Theatre

If you want some good straightforward theatre, go and see 'Hide Out' at the Westminster Theatre. Set in a ski-hut somewhere in Europe, it deals with revolution and counter-revolution, politics, love, hate and death. The story starts with a reunion of old Resistance fighters, an odd mixture of men and women whom only a strong cause could bring together. As they chat and banter, criticise and discuss, their erstwhile chief in the resistance dramatically announces another revolution. Guns and people come and go and strong emotions burst out. The son of one of the fighters, Walther Krohn (Victor Lucas), is inextricably mixed up in the new fight. Everything moves fast with many cross-currents, and as the curtain falls at the end of the acts there is a certain tenseness. The characters are all interesting — some more predictable than others. The one who eventually has the most influence never appears on the stage and has the unlikely occupation of teaching the violin. Especially likeable are David Stewart as the Bishop

and Philip Friend as Max, an artist. Here is a churchman who stands for his faith and finds it practical in every situation, and another who breaks out of his artistic world and dies for his convictions. The whole play is concerned with the central

issue of who will control in families and nations, and with the real meaning of freedom. It is the story of many people and countries and is frighteningly topical in these days. The set is well designed and defies connection with any particular country, though it is obviously European. It is more than competent in creating the atmosphere. One drawback in the Westminster is its comfort—after a hard day's study the tendency is to doze. However, the student price of 5/- and a dramatic, thoughtful play, captured the interest of this dour technologist!
Geoffrey Craig

At Imperial College London SW7 (01-589 2963) will be found: Editor Paul Heath Assistant Editor Mary Ford News Malcolm Williamson Andrew Holman Features Ian Carr Sport Bob Pine Felicity John Probst Business Tony Kirkham Advertising Pete Chapman Phil Rainey Circulation Ian Quarrinton Photographics John Rogers John Langley Robin Gostick Art Mike Lang Also Les Ebdon Piers Corbyn Rex Lowin Frances Campbell Geoff Craig John Schofield Richard Smith Alan Morris Brian Hains Caroline and all our superb sales girls

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ROMANCE AND REVOLT John Spence on Films

There is a little white stucco building in Drayton Gardens, S.W.10, which is not a cigarette kiosk. Despite its dainty dimensions it is, in fact, a cinema which displays its name, the Paris Pullman, in bold letters on the front. Situated just north of Chelsea's boutiques and just south of a bizarre concoction of buildings collectively referred to as Imperial College, this building offers its diminutive premises to both the groovy intellectuals of the King's Road and the more digitally orientated chap from Exhibition Road alike — the common bond, in theory, being a desire to see the cinema exploited beyond the straight jacket of Elstree on one hand and Hollywood on the other. To heighten your appreciation a haze of "Disc-Bleu" and a subdued background of Italian and French dialectic enable you, with a little imagination to transport yourself to a street cafe on the Seine or a 'Piazza' in Naples where you chat with Antonioni, Fellini, Godard and Chabrol while sipping your desert-dry Martini. In short, a trip to the Paris Pullman means you want to see something different — something mellow and something sad, something not to be found in the Union Bar—Something else.

At the beginning of the session I wanted to include the Paris Pullman's programmes as often as possible in this column. The place is handy and for 6/6 you can get at least ten feet from the screen. They began their season with Istvan Szabo's "Father" and, although rather hackneyed and anticipated, it was a sensible start. Then, for some reason, probably shortage of money, they got hold of "Elvira Madigan" as the billboard put it — ". . . for a season." This may have saved on time and funds but it undoubtedly lost them support since "Elvira" had already been seen by most people in the West End. Next came absolute rock-bottom. The "Queen" was a documentary record of a male beauty contest which I imagine was supposed to titillate your sense of humour before making you sick. It's difficult to wallow further beneath a nadir so "Before the Revolution" — now showing — just had to be an improvement—relatively speaking.

It's very popular in the Pseud-circles these days to wax lyrical on how middle-aged directors are best fitted to make films about youth. You just reel off "The Graduate", "If . . .", "The Family Way", "Kestrel for a Knave" ad ablutio and nobody tells you that this is simply because most film directors are middle-aged anyway. Bernardo Bertolucci was a stripling of 22 when he made, or rather created, "Before the Revolution" and the film is immeasurably more sensitive and communicative for being a thinly disguised autobiography. "Prima della Rivoluzione" was first shown in Cannes in 1964 and, as Bertolucci's first major film, received acclaim, not only as a mature work of art, but as a portrayal of the conflict experienced—particularly then—by many young people in Europe and America, a conflict whose resolution has resulted in the pervading reality of student power in contemporary society.

In "Prima" you will not readily identify with Fabrizio — the young student in the small Italian town of Parma. For him, the revolution is crystallised, not so much by Lenin or Marx or the exploits of Che in the Bolivian Jungle, but by the village schoolmaster, Cesare, who carries the implication of enlightenment by education when most of the townsfolk are oppressed via ignorance. Thus for Parma, the revolution is a long way off and the best Cesare can do is teach his school-kids the inevitability of it all by well-chosen tracts from Moby Dick where Ahab's pursuit of the great white whale is as ". . . timeless as it is destined". Fabrizio can do little more than discuss, debate, expound and idealise but his dogma is so paper-thin that the real way to his heart is obviously via his convictions.

It will doubtless be distasteful to many of Imperial College's home genousiconoclasts that Bertolucci's film resorts to a love-affair as the omnipotent antidote to excess revolutionary fervour. Fabrizio falls passionately for a visiting aunt and Adriana Asti's acting as the "Aunt" Gina from Milan, is surpassed only by her complete Latin beauty. There is an understated yet obvious dichotomy. Fabrizio's Marxist ideals, forming the aesthetic, are in bare conflict

with his passion which is knowingly incestuous. Gina also has a conflict. One particular scene reveals that her visit is not one of good-will, especially, but is a therapy for some neurotic malaise which she developed in Milan. There is a suggestion of nymphomania and the tragedy of the film is realised when she recognises that she — the embodiment of this disease — should not pollute the 'pure' mind of her nephew. She leaves suddenly and, in his absolute grief over her, Fabrizio is broken — no doctrine can soothe the heart's pain, no ideal can acquit the ultimate aesthetic of the human bond between a man and a woman and no maxim like "Sin is the only rejection of Bourgeoisie values" can ever again excuse a consummated love-affair. He realises that he too is destined to be part of the Bourgeoisie whose standards are his heritage and even the reappearance of Gina cannot prevent his entire absorption into the system he once eschewed by his marriage to the daughter of a local opera impresario and devout capitalist. His own mother pronounces his epitaph—". . . he's changed—he accepts everything" — there has been no 1984-type torture to bring this about — the process has been basic, human and all the more complete.

It is a long film. For two hours Bertolucci uses camera expertise and appropriate dialectic to probe a gamut of human emotions and exigencies which most of us can only experience without recognising. The acting is not great — with the exception of Adriana Asti as Gina. The arguments are not all clear and not always ostensibly relevant—there are parts which are tedious. But the size of the undertaking was enormous the thematic requirements difficult and the directing experience sometimes lacking. But if only as an antidote to standard procedure this film should be seen. If only because Bertolucci's style pioneers previously uncharted regions of film art with one aim — to obtain the maximum expressiveness in every visual element and every situation. The imagery is explicit, the music superb, the medium justified, the message fulfilled—the cigarette smoke unnoticed.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE

A working party is going to be set up to investigate discipline, the three areas for consideration being double punishment, the power of wardens, hall discipline and the bringing of the name of the college into disrepute.

Some clarification is surely needed concerning double punishment. As I understand it, double punishment simply means being punished twice for the same offence. An example would be someone who, having been given 10 years imprisonment by the High Court, was then given another 5 years by his local magistrate. Although such treatment would clearly violate every principle of common justice, it is important, to note that some offences exist which are of a double character.

A simple example would be someone driving the wrong way down a one way street and breaking the speed limit at the same time. This person would receive two punishments, one for each offence. This is NOT double punishment. Consider the case of someone stealing funds from a private club. He would be prosecuted by the police for the theft and expelled from the club for betraying the confidence of that club.

When people say that double punishment is justified in certain cases, what they surely mean to say is that someone who commits two offences should receive two punishments. In view of the fact that no case of double punishment has arisen for the last ten years, it makes me wonder why the subject was ever brought up in the first place.

Some aspects of the above discussion are clearly relevant to the power of wardens. For example, should someone peddling drugs in Hall be prosecuted and also expelled from

the Hall? I believe that the most qualified people to answer this question are the members of the Hall Committee and that the decision should rest with them.

All matters of discipline should be treated by the Hall Committee, (this is surely one of the reasons for their existence). The warden should neither dominate the proceedings nor play no part in them. If an acceptable solution is to be found, all parties concerned must be consulted.

The most important feature that should exist in a Hall is a level of trust and confidence between the residents. There must be a guarantee that if you put your milk in the fridge in the morning, it will still be there when you go for it in the evening. If this guarantee does not exist the whole system collapses into anarchy. The only adequate punishment for someone found guilty of stealing from fridges and laundries is expulsion from the Hall. At one Hall of Residence, for example, morning papers have had to be cancelled due to a few selfish individuals who insisted on removing them before anyone else had a chance to read them. The question of overnight guests is a rather nebulous one and can only be treated on individual merit by the Hall Committee.

I was recently alarmed to hear that Council had decided that no-one should be punished for bringing the name of the College into disrepute. The argument here was that we act as individuals and should be treated as such. The only snag here is that although students may behave individually, they are treated collectively. Many students trying to hitch across France last summer complained bitterly about the lack of lifts, and placed the blame squarely on "those bloody French

students." Any young person wearing an anorak and blue jeans was assumed to be an avid revolutionary. Mention the word "student" to a member of the British public and he immediately thinks of some long-haired, unwashed character with a protest banner.

Though this may be a naive attitude, it is certainly the one that exists, and should be recognised as such. The good name of the college is particularly important for those students, for example, miners, who travel abroad for part of their course. It is no use claiming that it is only our academic name that is of importance, there are other places of learning and if we insist on creating havoc we shall no longer be invited. I do not agree that academic excellence should be used as an excuse for drunken or boorish behaviour.

Like it or not, we are treated as a group and it is as a group that we stand or fall. Both good behaviour and bad behaviour reflect on every member of the college, anyone who degrades the college by his action must be punished accordingly.

The whole issue of discipline is a very large and a very complex one. Double punishment, power of wardens, Hall Committees, bringing the college into disrepute are all inter-related topics, and one can only hope that the working party will not be rushed into making any hasty decisions. Although motions passed at Union meetings have their value I do not feel that they should be regarded as being the last word on the matter.

BRIAN HAINS

The Function of the University

Your Place in this Place

by Les Ebdon

The trouble with a question such as 'what is the function of a University?' is that it is a question with only one answer — the function is to educate — but the answer can be interpreted in a score of different ways. This is of course why Universities resemble particles in Brownian motion continually being acted upon by forces. Many forces exert pressures on universities and each of these forces interprets the word "education" in a different way. Thus the resulting University, like so many institutions of society, is a compromise or, put scientifically, the resolution of these forces.

Let us identify a few of these forces, or pressure groups. Obviously we must list the Government and Industry, both influential paymasters, the University administrators and the academic staff and, to an extent we shall discuss later the students.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Recently a group of academics have called for a University completely independent of the Government. They would appear to resent the increasing control, exercised through finance, of the Government. Universities are no longer isolated academic institutions but subject to the general economic situation. In this context, i.e. the general shortage of money from the University Grants Committee, the promise that the UGC will not direct how grants are to be spent — to provide, according to Robbins, 'an efficient

shield against the intrusion into academic life and policy of irrelevant political influences' has become rather meaningless. As quoted previously in FELIX, Edward Short has put it rather bluntly: 'Universities should become increasingly aware of the demands of the economy'. Now those demands of the economy not only mean that the government encourages research in certain areas and discourages it in others, thus deforming scientific research, but it also means that the word 'educate' is interpreted as 'train'. Technologists and scientists are trained at IC by the government so that in numbers and training they are 'fully adequate to the national needs' (UGC terms of reference).

However, it is difficult to see how academic freedom in its old sense can be maintained. No university can survive without money and it is difficult to see how the concept of the university as seen by the government and as seen by industry differs, to the extent that academics can play the two off against each other and remain free. Industry can indeed be enticed into investing into a university but it is as interested in obtaining a return on this investment as the government. Indeed, industry would seem to be insisting that universities go into 'production' — production of research and trained graduates — even more than the government.

The pressure of the academic staff and university administrators is not quite as apparent, partly because it is not an homogenous pressure, partly because it runs counter to the general direction of society. If we ignore those in administration who are representatives of industry or the government, then the staff and admin share the same 'academic' outlook. Traditionally, academics look upon universities as 'centres of academic excellence' isolated from the general pressures of society. To the academic, therefore, 'education' is interpreted as 'specialization'. Students are expected to achieve a high standard of proficiency in a small area and scant attention is paid to the problem of the inter-actions, ethical or social, of their studies or research on society or the world as a whole.

What then is the pressure exerted by the student? For the vast majority of students at IC the university is a degree provider. As the result of a certain amount of hard work and exam passing a degree is obtained which leads to higher earnings, greater security and enhanced social status. Education is interpreted as 'amassing knowledge'.

THE COMPROMISE

Perhaps we have caricatured these pressures but it does at least lead us to an understanding of what the nature of the compromise is. It is this compromise that the thinking person must take and marry to a proper understanding of the meaning of education. Education is more than training or specialization or gathering of knowledge — it has something to do with fulfilment. If we agree the purpose is not to

turn out clever chimpanzees or electronic data stores, what pressures can be brought to counterbalance those already mentioned?

The first thing scientists and technologists should recognise is that whereas scientific discovery is basically amoral its application has profound ethical repercussions. We must accept that in universities 'academic freedom' is now a myth and that research is directed upon particular lines and development similarly deformed. Now this direction may not be entirely bad, but a few cases from recent history will serve as a salutary illustration. The colossal investment in the research of nuclear physics did not arise because of 'academic interest', nor did its development as a basis for weapons of mass destruction. The continued interest in certain hydro carbons, particularly the alkylation, has underlying motives. Enormous sums of money have been spent investigating the foaming properties of solutions of these compounds, commonly known as detergents, rather than their cleaning properties. The 'profit motive' diverts research from those avenues most profitable to man to those avenues which make most money. Academic freedom can never return; if it did it would be an exercise in irresponsibility in a world of small resources and large needs, but if research is to be directed it must be directed to the solution of the major problem such as mass starvation that face us.

But research is merely one aspect of the educational problem; teaching is another. If we reject the concept of the university as a training school to fit people to fill certain projected vacancies in society, then it is because we reject the concept of uncritically accepting society. An educated person is not merely a specialist who reacts to every given situation using his special skills but incorporates these situations into his general understanding, ready to use them if necessary. This applies particularly to the good scientist whose theories are based on a particular kind of experience we term 'experiments'. An educated person is able to learn by experience. When a number of art colleges were closed last summer the art students were forced to teach themselves; in doing so they rediscovered this fundamental idea of learning by experience. Scientists and technologists must ensure they retain and develop this aspect of their education. This therefore becomes a high priority in consultations with students about revision of courses.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that living in a society, as men do, we are all involved in relationships and indeed living is in many ways to be seen in terms of relationships. If education is to be of value it must teach people something about relationships. It is because of this that attention must be given to the staff-student relationship and to the breaking down of barriers. If students and staff together are to be able effectively to counter the pressures of Government and Industry they must in some way bring their views to the admin, which is, of course, where we began last issue.

FELIX AWARDS

At a special meeting of the Felix awards committee the following were voted Felix awards of the year.

Philip Marshall: Castrated Politico of the Year.

Rex Lowin: Paper tiger of the Year.

Jane Pearson: Pipe-smoker of the Year.

Barry Hood: Academic thug of the Year.

Piers Corbyn: Isaac Newton award for Action.

Dave Foster: Isaac Newton award for Reaction.

JURGO: Pantomime of the Year.

Dermott Corr: Foreign Student of the Year.

Les Ebdon: Stirrer of the Year.

Carnival Week: Non-event of the Year.

Helen Lewis: Chris Yewlett special Award.

Pete Dolwin: Mr. R.C.S. Popularity of the Year.

Lord Penney: Correspondent of the Year.

Henry: . . . what's that?

Barry Sullivan: Drunkard of the Year.

C. C. Parker: Special Nabarro Award for the Pseud-in-Chief.

Chris Yewlett: Helen Lewis special Award.

John Andrews: Piss-artist of the Year.

Chris Lewis: Most Promising Pseud.

C.&G.U.: Special Award for the "white collared, well scrubbed students with short back and sides."

Dave Christopher: Most Promising Stirrer of the Year.

Washing dirty linen in public

Alan Morris

Last Thursday we were at last able to see the 'Horizon' documentary 'The Drift from Science', parts of which were shot at Imperial College before Christmas.

As might be expected from the title, there were the inevitable statistics to illustrate the decline in popularity of the sciences, together with some not very convincing theories to explain away the trend. The film was, superficially, a fair, factual document, but the subtle visual tricks which the film-makers used to put science in its worst light could not escape even the most impartial observer.

For example, in the numerous interviews with sixth-formers, both arts and sciences: the arts students were always filmed

out in the open air whereas the science students were in a Lab or classroom.

At one point, both arts and science sixth-formers were asked to list possible uses for a top hat; a psychologist explained that the response to such a question would indicate a convergent i.e. 'scientific' or divergent i.e. 'artistic' mind. It seems a reasonable assumption that any person of average intelligence, no matter how convergent his mind, could think of at least one or two uses for a top hat. By showing science students sitting open-mouthed and conspicuously silent, the film began to stretch one's credulity a little too far. The film then showed arts students reeling off a string of bizarre

suggestions with apparently no prompting.

As the film progressed from schools to universities, only science students were interviewed. We were told of the four year course at Keele, the Humanities for Scientists at Nottingham and a group of students from Manchester talked in glowing terms about their course in liberal studies for science students.

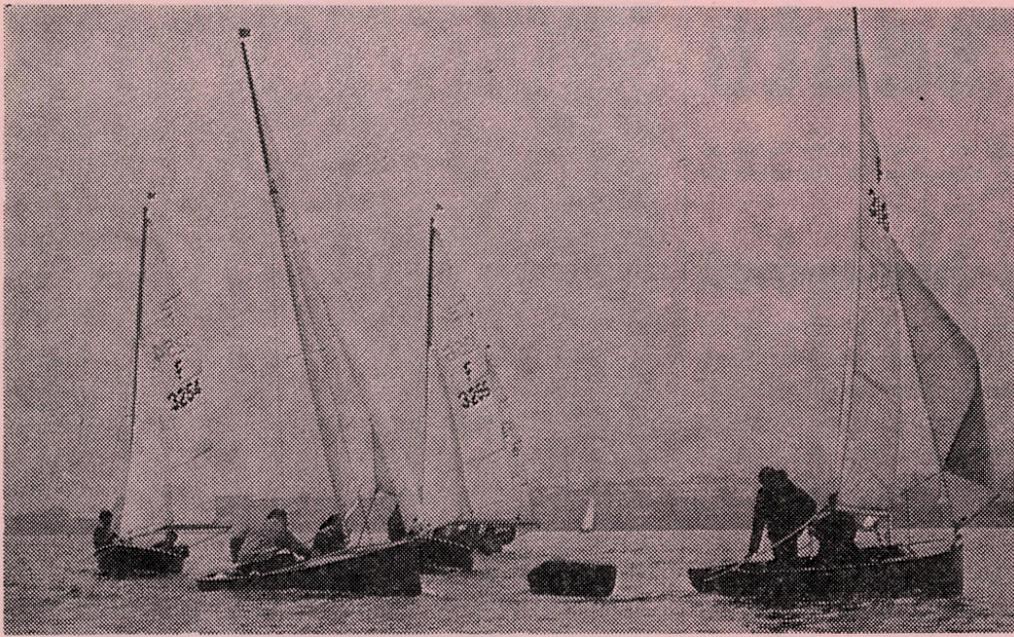
Then came the moment we had all been waiting for: Imperial College, the foremost college of science and technology in Britain, came under scrutiny. And what did our students have to say?

"They don't teach us to manage people here, just a load of scientific facts . . ."

" . . . staff only seem concerned to train research

students and nothing else . . ." and numerous other critical comments, with which I think many people wholly agree. And were we given the thrill of hearing our name on the box? Definitely not.

It strikes me as being somewhat more than strange that three other universities should be named and congratulated on their science courses, whereas the so-called 'spearhead of the technological revolution' should be laid bare and remain anonymous. On reflection, though, it isn't as inexplicable as one might think. In that programme, IC's dirty linen was washed in public. Be that good or bad, one wonders just **who** didn't want the public to know whose dirty washing it was.



IC Snatch Castaways Cup

A week-end of cold but tame easterly winds brought some of the best performances of the year from the college's two sailing teams. Saturday morning saw the old clubhouse bursting at the seams trying to accommodate the 21 teams representing every constituent part of the University. The first had little difficulty in disposing of U.C. II and Guy's Hospital. As a result of an absent team and a bye the second's did not take to the water till 4 p.m. when, suitably bloated with steak

pies and beans they found their own wind and crossed the line a lap in front of their opponents. Sunday supplied the more serious competition of the Cup. In the first race of the semi-finals our second's had a spectacular victory over U.C. I but failed to make the final by a quarter of a point. The honour of the College was, however, admirably upheld by the All Stars despite a slight misjudgment on behalf of one helmsman who was disqualified for trying to sail through the opposition

rather than round them. In the final race I.C. showed their superior boat speed and in the lengthening evening shadows crossed the finishing line to bring the Cup back to the college for the first time in 6 years, much to the dismay of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Teams: John Patisson, Ken Barker; Nick Martin, Pat Tiers; P. Claydon, John Pollard.

11's: M. Hillman, W. Davies; J. Sharp, H. Smallman; J. Brown, M. Gilligan.

KEN BARKER

Tech. Cup

RCS defeated Guilds 3-2 in the final game in this year's Tech Cup and thus won the cup, preventing a guilds hat-trick into the bargain. Both teams had to make late changes in their line-ups, Guilds being the more seriously affected.

RCS opened strongly and after 15 minutes were two up through Darley and Horlock. Guilds slowly began to recover from this early setback and in the last twenty minutes of this half played some good football. RCS defended well, however, particularly Mountford, a last-minute substitute in their side.

The second half began sensationally. From Guilds kick-off, McCardle hit a long ball from the centre for Keer to push into the RCS goal to make it 2-1. Play began to become scrappy but Guilds were fighting hard for an equaliser. They finally scored again, 10 minutes from the end, when Clarke hit a great shot from just inside the area. RCS recovered well from this setback and scored the winning goal three minutes from the end; Kelly hit a lovely centre from the right and Darley, running in, headed his second goal. RCS had won a deserved if somewhat surprised victory.

Golf Club Victory

I.C. golf club had a very successful day last Wednesday when it won the team prize in the South East Universities Golf league 36 hole Stroke Play Championships. The team was: G. B. F. Henney, R. C. R. Lee, N. Goodall, and D. Leaper. The average score of 82 for the four players was exceedingly good considering the state of the course and the weather. There were also individual successes:—G. Henney won the individual scratch prize with two rounds of 78, 74, winning by 7 strokes, and D.

Leaper came second in the Handicap competition, and was unfortunate not to win, being penalised 1 shot for driving off the wrong tee.

The golf club has only played 2 matches this term, both against Southampton University. In the first we lost, for the first time this year, while in the second we drew 3-3. The club has still not had any joy in its search for a new home, but we hope to have some more cheerful news on this subject at the start of next term.

Badminton

The club has had only a moderately successful season in its league matches. With most of last year's players leaving, the poor influx of freshers was not strong enough to maintain the usual good standard of badminton at I.C.

In the league matches, the first team won 5 and lost 5, the 2nds won 7 and lost 3, with 3 walkovers, the 3rds won 3 but lost 6, the mixed team won 8 for the loss of 2, while the ladies with one walkover won 5 and lost 1. Although placings have not yet been announced, it is unlikely that any team will be highly placed, except perhaps

the Ladies and the mixed teams.

The ladies are in fact our most dependable team, and were very successful in the U.L. Tournament. Lynne Beynan won the ladies singles title, and along with captain Rosanne Date also took the doubles title. Lynne has also to be congratulated for her selection for the British Universities Sports Federation Badminton Club tour of Europe this Easter.

With the possible demolition of Nine Elms Baths and the inadequacies of the Union gym for match play, the club must seek new courts.

R.C.S. defeat Guilds to win Sparkes Cup

By beating Guilds 6-3 last Wednesday the R.C.S. first XV won the Sparkes Cup for 1969, leaving Guilds and Mines only the Engineers Cup to contest.

The pitch was atrocious after two days of heavy rain but at least there was no standing water. The game began with Guilds on top territorially, but with neither side looking like scoring until a very smooth breakaway from within their own half by the R.C.S. backs gave Kip Connolly a good try.

Guilds still kept up the pressure and were justly rewarded near the end of the first half when Bell prised out the ball from a loose scrum near the R.C.S. line and slipped a good pass to Pine coming up at speed who crashed his way over to score.

The second half began much the same as the first, and with Guilds taking even more possession and territory. However R.C.S. stuck resolutely to their job, and despite two disallowed tries Guilds just could not score. Finally on the stroke of full time a good passing move-

ment along the R.C.S. line gave Marsh some room to move and to speed in for a try of remarkable quality for these conditions.

So R.C.S. having beaten Mines 5-0 and now Guilds 6-3 won the cup.

In the second XV game R.C.S. again squeezed a narrow win through a try by Everett.

The Sparkes cup will be presented at the rugby club dinner today (March 20th). There is still time to buy a ticket for this culinary, oratory and alcoholic extravaganza.

BOB PINE

Injury-hit I.C. win London Cross Country title

Imperial College finished the season on a high note by winning the London Colleges' Cross Country League. The final race was held last Wednesday at St. Mary's College, Twickenham. The course was over five miles of very fast grass-land and the pace was very hot. After a mile, Nick Barton of I.C. was heading the field and he went on to win by over 200 yards. The I.C. team, weakened by flu and injury, managed to finish their first and second team scorers by 37th position and thus made sure of the League Trophy. It was good to see Barry Jones back in action and he is obviously going to make an

impression on British three-miling this summer since he finished twenty-fourth on Wednesday only a week after recovering from a heel injury which has kept him out of action for five months.

The second division of the league was held on Wimbledon Common and I.C.'s third team ran very well to finish eighth out of twenty-six teams. We would like to congratulate Norman Morrison of Maths II on winning the Scottish Junior Cross-Country Championships last weekend.

6-a-side

The R.C.S. 'A' team comfortably retained the Stephens trophy for six-a-side football in last Wednesday's final at Harlington. In a repeat of last year's final, they beat a weakened Guilds 'A' side rather comfortably. Previously, in the semi-final, the Guilds team had surprisingly overcome a strong Mines 'A' team.

The Losers Cup was won by the Guilds 'D' side from Mech. Eng. 2.

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13 THE ARCADE
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New pants in the hot seats

The period of Presidential elections is upon us. R.C.S. and Mines have already decided on the people they wish to represent them on Council next year. The Guilds elections will be held next term, when there may also be the exciting prospect of election the I.C. President democratically for the first time.

Butty sweeps home Barker beats bar-crowd

About 150 RCS people packed into Physics Lecture Theatre 3 for the RCSU meeting on March 11th. A letter from E. G. Perrins attacking Les Ebdon was read to a mixed reception. Then the main business followed and wild cheering greeted the announcement of the election results. In the race for the Presidency, RCS Ent's chairman John Butterworth heavily defeated Council rep. Chris Kent by 384 votes to 163. Physics-bred Barry Pywell, of Henry fame, just pipped Chemistry-bred Theta bearer Steve Morrisby by 251 votes to 213 with 141 abstentions and 2 write-in votes for Henry.

A pathetic trial of Gwyn Hughes, RCS president, was led by Vice-President Adolf with Pete Dolwin

pressed hastily, and somewhat unwillingly, into the job of Defence Counsel and Les Ebdon, equally hastily, into helping Adolf with the prosecution. This lack of preparation ruined the purpose of the trial. Hughes was found guilty after evidence had been produced of girls 'assaulted' at Carnival and on the ICWA corridor and of conspiracy between Hughes and a certain Dermott Corr (cue for loud hisses).

The meeting was interspersed with plaintive tin whistle playing and messages flashed on the screen: 'Yuk', 'Boo' 'Who's Hughes' and 'Gwyn and bear it'. Hughes and practically everyone else was sentenced to the Round Pond before the meeting adjourned to the Queen's.

The Royal School of Mines had a good showing of almost two hundred people to their annual elections which were held on Tuesday, 11th March. The meeting seemed remarkably sober considering the usual tradition of Mines Union meetings. The three candidates battling for the position of President, previously held by Barry Sullivan, were Tony Mason, Metallurgy III, Peter Earl, Geology II, and Ken Barker, Oil Technology II.

Having been introduced to the meeting the three candidates left while their proposers spoke on their behalf. In turn they gave three moderately lengthy, very similar and slightly boring proposal speeches. The seconds then stood up and voiced their opinions on the candidates they had not seconded. During this mud-slinging match a seconder for Ken Barker stood up and commented to the effect that they were not electing a beer-drinking rugby player but a president. This consequently produced derision from the rugby drinking sect who appeared to be supporting Tony Mason, however, this was quickly drowned by applause from the masses. After this the result of the election was in little doubt.

Ken Barker came to this College via the Distillers Company and the King's College Chemistry Department. It has been rumoured among certain circles that he got a little lost on the way. Nevertheless, he has been a year representative and is the Rear Commodore of the Sailing Club.

The election of the vice-president came next, from the two candidates, Mike Walton, Metallurgy II, and John Ballard, Mining Technology II. Apathy had set in by this time and the number of abstentions in the vote caused Barry Sullivan to call for other nominations. However, none were forthcoming and John Ballard was declared duly elected. He is a convert from one of the other constituent colleges. According to the proposal speech he has realised the error of his ways and is now a devoted Minesman. The positions which he has held include President of the Stoats Club and Captain of the I. C. Rugby Club.

Bill Plackett was elected unopposed as Honorary Secretary and George Widelski was elected unopposed Honorary Pornographer, mainly because of his outstanding choral ability and his memory for many well known songs.



Butty thanks his triumphant supporters.

Racialism at lodgings bureau

On February 16th a meeting called by University College Socialist Society decided to take a strong stand against the racialist policies of the University of London Lodging's Bureau. The action decided upon was a one day occupation of the Bureau last Friday, March 14th.

Racialism is a word guaranteed to raise high emotions and its use must be carefully justified. The form that the Bureau gives the landlords who want to be on the Bureau's books asks the following:

Will you welcome students from (i) U.S.A. and Dominions (excluding India); (ii) Europe; (iii) Middle East; (iv) China, Malaya and Japan; (v) India and Pakistan; (vi) British West Indies; (vii) West Africa and Sudan.

70% of the landlords answer no to one or more of these questions. To accommodate this apparant racialism, the Bureau keeps separate lists of coloured and white students.

Mrs. Tabert, head of the Bureau claims that "African and Asian students are pleased that we take these steps to protect them", i.e. separate lists of whites and coloureds saves students (and the Bureau) considerable embarrassment.

The occupation of the Bureau was called to demand the following: that the Bureau lists only those landlords who declare themselves willing to accept any student, regardless of race, colour or national origin.

The Bureau claims that under an anti-discriminatory policy they would never get enough listings to satisfy the demand. It is expected that the University exaggerates the difficulty students would face. Many landlords would change their minds rather than lose their place on the Bureau's lists.

At the moment students can only find rooms at the price of participating in racialist policies.

Most important is the moral and social responsibility of the University to take a clear stand against racialism in all its forms.

It is essential to either stamp out racialism or to show exactly why it cannot be stamped out in the present situation of accommodation shortage.

Pete Dare — the new President of ULU—is concerned with the problem and is keen to resolve the present impasse.

Matthew Duncan-Jones.

Editorial Comment

Mlangel Wurzels

Felix Needs Stars and Stirrers for Next Session. If you Ever Feel the Urge to Create or Destroy Then YOU fit the Bill. Interested? Then contact M. J. Williamson 616 Linstead.

Participation: Do Your Thing Here.



Family entertain

At I.C. hop last Saturday Ent's. presented their star attraction of the term — The Family. About 700 people packed into the Concert Hall to see one of the best live performance I have ever seen.

All except their final numbers were taken from their two L.P.s, the majority from Family Entertainment. The group started with what is becoming their standard opener: "The Weaver's Answer". This number created an atmosphere which they were to maintain throughout the evening, an atmosphere based on the surging and unbelievable voice of Roger Chapman combined with the wide range of musical talent expressed by the other members of the group.

New Constitution

★ Continued from page one.

The meeting then settled down to the daunting task of voting on the changes. The objects were altered to encourage more representation and interest in Welfare, and reciprocal membership was made constitutional, all unopposed. Life members also lost their right to vote. The move to re-name a number of officers vice-presidents was defeated but an academic officer was added. A move to remove constituent College Presidents was defeated. The greatest excitement came when the composition of Council was discussed. The majority of present Council were opposed to an increase in the size of Council and Rob Collinge, IC Welfare Officer, moved the removal of floor reps from Council, now that there were to be departmental reps. Hughes and Corr from Exec. supported him but they were narrowly defeated, after a recount. Also rejected attempts to remove the academic reps and later the departmental reps and finally Andrews' motion to add the Hon. Pornographer of RSMU was heavily defeated. After some discussion of anomalous department reps the new Council was adopted by 289 votes to 117.

Finally

The elections clause finally saw ICU vote to have its

leaders elected democratically. As a result of the amended clause which was carried by a large majority, the President, Vice-President and Honorary Secretary will be elected by college wide ballot at the end of the Spring term (this year during the summer term). Keith Guy, Ent's chairman, successfully resisted the election of the Ent's Chairman passing to the Union floor and Spike Bantin, Halls rep, similarly retained the residence qualification for Halls' rep candidates.

Amid increasing points of order concerned with problems should the meeting become inquorate, the chairman, a somewhat exhausted but still smiling Rex Lowin adjourned the marathon a few minutes before four o'clock.

New Dean for R.C.S.

Prof. C. P. Whittingham, Head of the Department of Botany and Plant Technology, has been appointed Dean of the Royal College of Science for a period of three years as from 29 September 1969. This post is at present held by Prof. C. C. Butler, head of the Physics Department.

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Radical Changes in Publications Board

At a Publications Board Meeting on Monday, Les Ebdon and Malcolm Williamson were ratified as editors of 'Felix' for the Summer and Autumn Terms respectively. Chris Lewis was appointed editor of Phoenix for the first issue next year. The Board are going to recommend to Council that the Felix grant be raised to £550 per year, on the understanding that issues will be a minimum of 10 pages each, and that the Phoenix grant be raised to £120 per issue. Also to be recommended is a change in the constitution of the Publications Board in which the 3 constituent College Presidents and the 2 reps from Council will be replaced by 2 reps elected from the Union floor.

ICWSC Swimming win against Bedford

To terminate their first season in the U.L. League for ten years, the ICWSC Swimming Team won their match against Bedford College on Friday March 14th.

An excellent swim by Linda Allen-Rowlandson won a most exciting 60 m. breaststroke event for I.C., and we did very well to be placed 1st and 2nd in both the 60 m. backcrawl, thanks to Jackie Boardman and Janet Ryley, and the 60 m. freestyle, thanks to Jackie again, and Elizabeth Bowker.

I.C. having also won the Diving (Amanda Jones) and the Medley Relay, and more easily the Freestyle Relay, the final points were:-

I.C. 31 pts. Bedford College 17 pts.
TEAM: A. Jones (Capt.), L. Allen-Rowlandson, J. Boardman, E. Bowker, J. Ryley

RASC Support Anti-Racialists

At last night's meeting of R.A.S.C. (Religious Affairs Sub-Committee of U.L.U.) there was a discussion concerning the stand taken by the University College Socialist Society against the racist policies of the London Lodgings Bureau. The following motion was passed nem. con. - "ULU RASC reaffirms its opposition to all forms of racialism especially in the field of housing. Accordingly it calls upon UL Lodgings Bureau to reexamine its listings policies and calls upon member societies to determine their policies on this matter."

For further details on the apparent racialism of the Lodgings Bureau see the back page of Felix.

Much thanks goes to Paul Heath and Mary Ford for printing this issue of Felicity

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Adjourned U.G.M. Inquorate

Hopes of a continued lively discussion on the new ICU Constitution were darkened when the latest U.G.M. (see front page of Felix) was partly revived in the Concert Hall on Tuesday. With well under 300 people present, the constitutional changes were postponed to yet another continuation of the same meeting next term. Immediately after the meeting there will be a second meeting, which will be the required one month from the beginning of the first meeting, to discuss the changes for the last time. Tuesday was in fact spent in deciding whether this was constitutionally possible. The date of the next meeting was fixed for May 13th and it will be held in Mech. Eng.

Earlier, while hopefully waiting for a quorum, the increased Hall rents were discussed. The College has found no apparant loop-holes, except that the Southside Security Guards need not be paid for by the Hall, as they patrol the whole building. The rise must take effect now as the U.G.C. ruling is already 5 years old! Next year there will be a work study into wages in Halls.

It was also announced that the College Solicitors have found no legal reason why the loss on the R.A.H. Carnival Concert need not be paid for out of collection money, so this has been done. Next year, such large fund-raising ideas will be put before a Union Meeting.

Postgraduate Grants

A meeting was held on Tuesday at Kings College to follow up the action taken so far on the London PG allowance. We had received an extremely unsatisfactory reply from the D.E.S. and are sending another letter. We are hoping to arrange far better liason with other groups interested in grants and London allowances, in particular with the London Regional Organisation of the N.U.S. and with staff groups acting on the recent cut in the staff London weighting. We are trying to organise some lobbying of MPs and others concerned.

Anyone interested contact Martin Bland, 625 Tizard

Council Vacancy

The only nomination so far for the vacancy on council created by John Hunts' resignation as floor rep. (see main issue) is Rich Olley, at present Mines Foreign Student Officer. Elections for the post will be at the May 13 Union meeting when 3 members of the Welfare committee will be elected. Nominations for these posts and posts on the Overseas Students Committee are now up on the council notice board in the Union Lower Lounge.

SMALL AD. Meet me in the Union Bar every lunchtime every evening

GUS