



Felix

NEWSPAPER OF IMPERIAL COLLEGE UNION

November 6th, 1973

FREE!

ISSUE No. 345

IC UNION ACCEPTS 5% REFECTORY PRICE RISE

At the UGM last Thursday IC voted to accept the 5% increase in refectory prices and that "no direct or indirect action is taken to oppose it".

Amendments were made by the YSSS, the CP and the IMG and were all defeated.

Pete Lambert, proposing the YSSS amendment, pointed out that the inflation which necessitated the increase in refectory prices came from the economic crisis of capitalism and would continue to soar.

Paul Watkins, proposing the CP amendment argued that the students had to fight the price rises and that the UGC self-financing rulings, which forbade subsidies to refectories, could be broken with a petition and a demo to the Governing Body.

Mr. Corbyn, proposing the IMG amendment, said that militant action was needed to bring down the price increases. He caused a certain amount of controversy when he emphasised the original motion being backed by

mysterious people on navy scholarships.

He was challenged by Martin Turner over alleging support from ICNUPE branch.

Mr. Ron Parker (ICNUPE Chief Shop Steward) then was invited to speak to clarify his union branch's position.

He stated that ICNUPE were against any price increases whatsoever, but that ICNUPE members were not to conflict with the students over the change tables. He felt that the college authorities were using NUPE members as "pawns" in what was an affair between the authorities and the students.

Norm. Sayles proposed that more discussion should take place when a move to a vote on the original motion was called.

Ron Kill challenged the chair but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Hobbs spoke

(vaguely?) for the motion arguing that the majority of the students were against any form of action but needed higher grants.

Trevor Phillips spoke against the motion arguing, after consultation with Ms. Attenborough, that the UGC rules were unworkable in a time of inflation and should be removed. Dave Sinclair summed up and the motion taken in parts as proposed by John Lane was passed in toto.

M. Cooper proposed a censure motion on Soc Soc deploring them "and their IMG cronies" (Ed.'s note: Soc Soc doesn't exist any more. The CP and IMG now run a discussion group called Socialist Forum) for carrying out union policy.

Jock Veall spoke against but the motion was carried.

The quorum was challenged successfully and the UGM closed at 2.25 p.m.

TO ALL I.C.N.U.P.E. MEMBERS

All of you are no doubt aware of the decision of a section of the student body to refrain from paying the latest refectory price increases. I.C.N.U.P.E. are not at

the present time involved in this dispute and we regard this issue as being one that concerns the students' Union and the I.C. Refectory Committee. Most of our members are being used as pawns in this dispute and we are not prepared to tolerate this. We therefore instruct all our members in the refectories to carry

out their normal duties and not become involved in this dispute. Any efforts on the part of the refectory management which will involve you in any form of conflict with the students should be reported to a Union officer. You have the full backing of your Union in this matter.

R. F. PARKER
Chief Shop Steward

STUDENT DEPARTMENT LONDON SOCIETY!

London Broadcasting Company, one of the two private radio stations operating in England, has sent Felix a letter inviting students to make a programme "on any subject" with their extensive facilities.

With a view to this

end, Stoic, Felix and Dramsoc have called a meeting for anyone that is interested in helping to produce a radio programme on this Thursday, November 8th at 5.45 p.m. in the Upper Lounge, Southside.

Operating from Gough Square, Fleet Street they

produce a 24-hour per day news service on 417m. medium wave interspersed with current events, chat shows and phone-in programmes.

They seem to be very interested in what all the various sections of London society have to say and would much appreciate the views of the student body.

LETTERS

Whoops!

Dear Sir,

With reference to your article of Felix Oct 30th, 1973.

I profess no extraordinary mathematical powers, but surely if Shakuntala Devi who was born in 1946, she is now 27 and not 32 years old!

Yours

SARISH KARKHEM

Grievances

Sir,

What has happened to Felix, or is it now the IC Star? While it is interesting to know what the views of minority political groups are, it is boring to read them week after week. Surely the job of the editor of Felix is to produce a newspaper that is of interest to the college as a whole and not air his own revolutionary ideas. There is no 'What's On' column and little news of matters of general interest other than grants and refectory prices. Of course we are delighted to be so well informed of grievances, sit-ins etc. at other colleges and universities, but what about IC? Can we not have a paper that informs people what is going on here, apart from political events? In a college this size there can hardly be a lack of news, so why don't we hear it?

CAROLYN CHANDLER
(Physics)

Amnesty International

Dear Ali,

Most readers of Felix are probably unaware of the fact that we now have our own Amnesty International Group here in college. Amnesty International is an independent organisation which campaigns strongly for the release of people imprisoned anywhere in the world for their non-violent expression of political or religious beliefs, or for their racial or ethnic origin. There are over a thousand such groups throughout the world; and in the 12 years of its existence Amnesty International has secured the release of over 500 prisoners.

Our own group (like every group) has adopted three prisoners of conscience, and we are working for their release, by appeals, etc. We need more members to help us in the campaign. Anyone interested should come along to the weekly meetings at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays in the Upper Lounge of the Union, or should contact one of us:

MILES BURGESS
(hon. sec.)

Linstead 212, or Physics
AVERIL DEWING
(hon. treas.)

Selkirk 562, or Physics

Contradiction

Sir,

You appear to be getting very few letters for Felix, and since I am not an idealist as you suggested in your reply to my last letter, let the correspondence continue.

There is a definite contradiction in what you say in your editorial and in your reply to my last letter. In the latter you say you wish to "break the working class from reformism by calling for the election of a 'Labour government pledged to socialist policies'". That is, you are backing reformism in order to expose it, for whether Labour policies are socialist or not, Labour certainly stands for reforms not revolution. On the other hand in your editorial you say that a reformist grants campaign (i.e. for a grants increase not for the overthrow of the Tory government) should not be undertaken and here you reject learning through practice that "reformism leads to defeat" saying that we have already learned this.

Surely in the case of the grants campaign this is not the case. The £20 increase was taken as an indication that we can achieve some gains, though temporary, by such campaigns and therefore was not a defeat. We did not force the Tories to resign but this was never our aim. I agree that one achieves nothing in the long term by reformism but that is not what you are saying.

As for the case of the Labour Party, I explained two weeks ago why it was blatantly obvious al-

ready from the experience of the last six Labour governments that Labour is not socialist. You did not answer these points. So why do you, in contradiction with your position on the grants campaign, continue to deceive the working class and encourage reformism by backing the Labour Party? The capitalist class uses the Labour to deceive the workers, why do you, who claim to be revolutionaries, do the same? If you want socialism, why don't you say so openly and campaign for support on that basis and try to bring real revolutionary politics to the working class? Or would your membership fall?

As for democratic centralism in the S.L.L., former members of the S.L.L. Central Committee have said that major political decisions had already been made above even that level (by Gerry Healy?), i.e. there was no democratic centralism on the Central Committee let alone in the rest of the organisation.

Your sincerely,

KATHLEEN CORCORAN

Sir,

May I express my thanks to all the students, both for the opportunity to speak at your meeting and the courtesy that was shown towards me by all those present. I trust that I did something to clear the air and also cemented the good relations that exist between the Students Union and I.C.N.U.P.E.

Ron Parker,

N.U.P.S. Shop Steward

Continued from page 5

During the weekend we only managed to scratch the surface of the whole issue of crime, we also managed to discuss many other topics and came away wondering why Touchstone weekends were so few and far between. The weekends are certainly very enjoyable if only for the sake of the food and the very beautiful Windsor Park.

(P.A.W.N.O.)

(Union Directory)

At last! The moment you've all been waiting for, specially produced at enormous expense, the Union Directory will be available this week in the Union Office. Don't miss it. Special technicolour edition.

Pest Control

Also at enormous expense a new Pest Control firm started work on October 1st. After a meeting last week, they appear to be very efficient and they have really gone to town already. Watch out for further instalments in later copies.

Cycle Thieves

It appears that the thieves are still hard at work stealing new bicycles from college. As an addition to my earlier warning the college security office have suggested that all owners of bicycles have them adequately insured against theft.

Complaints Officers

Three refectory complaints officers are needed. Their job is to be in charge of the complaints book in South Side, College Block and the Union and report on the same. Will interested people please see me in the Union office.

Talking of refectory, there is a refectory committee meeting this week. Again, if you have any complaints you wish passed on, please see me before Thursday.

Christmas Hall Dinner

Bookings are now being taken for the above. If you wish to go to this excellent value meal please see Jen. Places, however, are limited.

Continued from page 6

STAGE: Please note that booking of the Concert Hall does not automatically include use of the stage. If the stage is required please notify Dramsoc two weeks in advance.

Steve Grove (Phys 3) — President,
Alec MacAndrew (Phys 3) — Lighting Director
Tim Jeffes (E.E.3) — Sound Director.
Ian Hamon-Watt (Chem. 2) — Stage Director.

The Royal College of Music Students Association regrets to have to say that it cannot serve IC students in their canteen. This is not because they don't like IC students; under any other circumstances they are very pleased to get to know you, but they only have one very small outdated canteen and particularly at lunch time they just cannot cope even with their own students.

Please take notice of this — you know what the queues are like at lunchtime here and they're even worse at RCM.

USK Chairman

WESTMINSTER TECH

★ presents ★

STRING DRIVEN THING

Venue : Main Hall
time : 7.30 p.m. till late
price : 65p
tube : Victoria
area : Vincent Square

RCC

General Meeting

6.30 p.m.
Thurs. 8th
November
SCC room

Supplementary applications and other business must be in by Mon. 5/11/73 to the Hon. Sec.

STOIC

TUESDAY, 6th NOV.

12.55 BBC Television News.

13.00 Films from The Royal College of Art. The first programme in an occasional series featuring material from the RCA.

FRIDAY, 9th NOV.

12.55 BBC Television News.

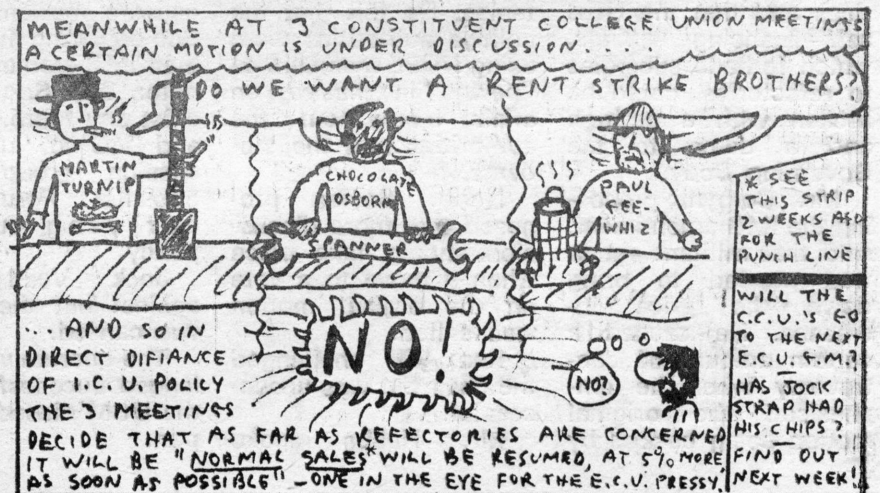
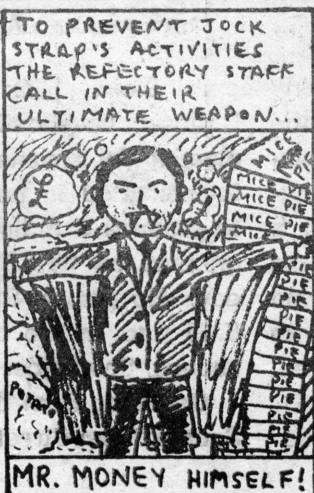
13.00 TOPIC — News / magazine programme.

17.45 BBC Television News.

18.00 TOPIC.

18.45 Closedown.

A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF EMPIRICAL COLLEGE by Ron Appleby



THE POSTERS SAID '40 DAYS IN THE U.S.A. FOR £10' BUT THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED TO ONE LOCAL STUDENT

The whole place had an evil air!

Many students may remember seeing posters dotted around the university last term offering the opportunity to visit the USA for 40 days with seven days free sight-seeing for the spectacular price of £10.

This offer was made by an organisation hitherto unheard of on the Exeter campus called the Unification Church. Towards the end of last term its disciples were out in force tapping on hall doors with all the ferocity of Jehovah's Witnesses trying to get male students to take up the offer and I, being an obliging fellow, thought that I might try my luck. The disciples of the organisation withheld all but the very barest of information regarding the aims of the church, what I would be doing in the States and where I would be staying; all I was told was to arrive at London airport on a certain date at a certain time and no more.

Along with 120 other students from various universities in the British Isles, all of whom were extremely puzzled as to quite why and for what purpose they had done so, I arrived as requested at the airport. The first disconcerting thing to happen was, when my passport was returned with an "indefinite" entry visa to the USA stamped upon it but there was no time to think about it as I enjoyed the drunken bliss of the free alcohol on a Pan Am charter flight. The next unusual occurrence was at Kennedy Airport. As we emerged from customs we were surrounded by hundreds of singing New York teenagers, cameras clicked everywhere and a carnation was pinned to our breasts with the words "Welcome English students leaders of the new world." As we were whisked away to an unknown destination North of New York I thought this might be a last fling attempt to revive the Empire but regrettably I was wrong.

We arrived late in the evening at a large estate surrounded by high chain link fencing and barbed wire. As we were shown through the grounds to our living quarters past a large, foreboding house to the music of the incessant cicadas the situation became decidedly sinister. A mature student and ex-captain in the guards was later to remark "I felt an evil presence as I have never felt one before. The whole place had an atmosphere of evil."

After a light meal we were shown to our living quarters. The conditions in these can be described as nothing short of appalling: bunk beds were crammed into every conceivable space of a very small house, there

were two flush lavatories and three sinks between approximately 180 people, there was no air conditioning or mosquito nets — very necessary for the New York summer — and no room whatsoever for the keeping of one's personal effects. However, it was late in the evening and after a day's travelling through time zones most of us were too tired to care much about this, to notice the timetable we were given, the book of "Unification songs", the fact that we had been divided into groups of ten which included two leaders from the church, and that we would be woken at 6 a.m. for early morning physical exercise.

40 DAYS IN THE U.S.A. (July-August) FOR £10

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP TRAINING
* Stay at Belvedere, New York
* Study divine principle
* Seven days sightseeing

SOME PLACES ARE STILL LEFT, SECOND AND THIRD YEAR, AND POSTGRADUATE, MALE STUDENTS RESIDENT IN BRITISH ISLES ONLY—PLEASE WRITE OR PHONE IMMEDIATELY:

Nicola Barlow,

1 Marlowe Road,

Cambridge. Tel. 0223 62281.

OTHERS PLEASE CONTACT THE UNIFIED FAMILY

Rowlane Farmhouse, Dunsden, Reading, Berks. RG4 9BT. Tel. 0734 472299, or 20 Queen Anne Ct., North Hill, Plymouth, PL 48EG. Tel. 0752 61641.

UNIFICATION CHURCH

These are the days of man's rebirth!

Forever buzzing, people stamped up and down the wooden corridors of our cramped dormitories, lights went on and off, and there was a continual hum of voices — all night long! At 6 a.m. prompt we were all woken by members of the church who called themselves "the family", and whom we called the zombies, and our training course for "world leadership" had begun. Our duty, as the church intended it, was one hour's morning exercise, followed by half-an-hour of "divine service" and prayer, followed by three hours of lectures, followed by various "events" in the evening such as a woman with witch like features going into hysterical mystic spasms. We were never to be allowed to leave the estate, anything we needed would be brought in for us, we

never to be allowed a moment's personal time for things such as letter writing, were never to be allowed to leave our groups with whom we slept, ate and talked incessantly, or our leaders one of whom continually provoked conversation and the other who said nothing but silently observed us. There was to be no smoking or drinking.

The "lectures" turned out to be a complete fiasco. 120 English students brought up to question everyone and everything were expected to sit silently and not ask questions as they listened to the "Divine Principles" of the church which can only be described as one of the most unintelligent readings of the bible combined with an admixture of Eastern philosophies and which I hasten to add was, in its own way, extremely attractive and appealing. We were expected to attend this three day lecture course not once but three times! In between these lectures there were ones entitled "Victory over Communism" and they had also arranged visiting ones from the top professors of Yale, Harvard and Princeton to whom we were introduced as 120 Oxbridge students. It is perhaps necessary to mention here that everything we did or said was filmed and taped.

It goes without saying that within a week we were in revolt at this treatment. Being English students we soon had our own committee demanding its rights, the lecture courses virtually collapsed and most of us spent more time in the local town than on the estate. At one time the situation neared physically violent conflict but under orders from "the top" the "family" capitulated. However, having failed with one method of what can be called nothing less than a calculated attempt to brainwash us, the family tried another. This time the hitherto unseen, young and sometimes attractive female members of the family were made to find any personal problems we might have and we were given a jolly good time sightseeing all over New York State. Most of us saw through this scheme, unfortunately some did not.

Day by day who the family were and what they were trying to do revealed itself. They are an organisation trying to take over the world and run it under the commandments of a 53 year old divorcee, multi-millionaire and megalomaniac called Mr. Sun Myung Moon, who the family believes is Christ returned. They confidently predict that the USA will be in their power by 1980

and already have many friends in high places. The family members come from over 40 nations quantitatively more from the patriarchal ones such as Germany and Japan who seem particularly susceptible to the church's brain-washing techniques. They have all had the treatment to such a degree that no matter what country they come from they all speak English in the same voice and broken South Korean tongue of Mr. Moon. They are all under thirty, dressed in lounge suits whatever they are doing, immaculately groomed, and have huge and permanent artificial smiles.

After two weeks I asked to leave and because I had been noted as a trouble-maker, within 24 hours I was on a scheduled flight back to England. Four other people flew home with me and some went up to the Canadian tobacco harvests. Of those that remained after I had left none were allowed home until they had completed the 40 day treatment course, unless they were prepared to pay for the flight themselves which, most of them, actively discouraged from taking money with them by the church, could not do.

When the 40 day course was over the church did not get as many converts as it might have liked but it did get a few and I have no doubt that there are now a good many students who have returned home with severe psychological problems—I personally saw one perfectly ordinary Cambridge student brought to a state of nervous breakdown within ten days.

If it sounds as if I had an exciting adventurous summer which you may be tempted to try in 1974—BE WARNED. This organisation is dangerous, very, very dangerous. It plays upon the intellectual arrogance of the student who believes no one can sway his opinions and beliefs. But when subjected to extreme psychological pressures, and I would even go so far as to suggest the use of drugged foods, even the strongest will fall. Don't follow me, I was lucky, you might not be. I was never more glad than when my 14 day nightmare ended and I waved goodbye to the family and John the Baptist—yes, they even had one of those there too looking suspiciously South Korean and somewhat insane.

P.S. If you feel that you might like to join the family be prepared for seven days starvation followed by seven years of celibacy at the end of which the family will choose the perfect wife or husband for you.

By Ray Kemp Exeter University. Courtesy of 'Southwestern'.

IC UNION: Circus or Student Government

Sir, — The motions passed at the November 1st meeting of the Imperial College Union will no doubt provoke howls of righteous indignation and accusations of various kinds from elements of the political Left. The students who packed the Union Meeting, however, were in no way "right-wing reactionaries" trying to overturn Union Policy as critics on the left would probably like the public to believe. They were by and large of a fairly liberal mind themselves, but believe responsible action at IC is the best way to achieve desired ends.

The vote of the Union majority last Thursday should be interpreted as disapproval of the policy of confrontation tactics adopted at the previous Union meeting; one which many consider to have been unrepresentative of true student sentiment. Although the plan to boycott price rises was approved at an open Union meeting, the overwhelming vote against the move on November 1st, shows how unrepresentative the previous meeting really was. In no way is the decision to accept the 5%

increase and end further action against the rise, an actual approval of price increases. No one really wants to pay more for anything, especially when incomes are frozen. Students will not tolerate policies which cause more disruption, inconvenience, and hot tempers, than positive results; especially so, when such policies are made by unrepresentative bodies.

Grants the real issue

Insufficient grants are the real issue. As support for a rise in grants is unanimous, or nearly so (who wants less for more?), the tactics to obtain them rather than the issue is the problem students must overcome. Screaming, placard waving demonstrators do not command respect from the authorities. A more rational approach, backed by facts, is required. The college unions in conjunction with the NUS should prepare well documented reports which detail the discrepancy between student grants and the cost of living. Support of the college and university

officials should be enlisted. Union and college representatives should then initiate an intense lobbying campaign among the MP's and appropriate Government authorities until a firm response is made. Every student interested in higher grants should write his MP about the problem. The lobbying should include suggestion of a change in Government priorities, to shift more funds into education and away from less socially useful projects. This is the most reasonable and democratic approach to the problem. Optimism should be tempered, nevertheless, as whether we like it or not, students are a small minority of the total population, important of course, but competing for a larger slice of an already overstrained budget pie.

Role of the Union

The Imperial College Student Union could and should be a leading force in the campaign for higher grants. However, instead of proposing productive policies, we have recently seen such silly resolutions as a Refectory price boycott. Why has this happened? It results basically from a general lack of interest in Union Affairs by the majority of the student body. This lack of interest is partly

a reaction to the use of the Union by radical activists as a forum to expound their particular ideologies. Many of us are sympathetic to some very liberal causes, but really, what place do imperialism, revolution, Chile, etc., etc. ad nauseam, have at a college union meeting? Instead of deciding on and recommending action on matters which directly concern College life, the meetings of late seem more concerned with political rhetoric. At the November 1st meeting, for example, we were implored to join the revolution against the Tory Government, and learned that among other causes, increased Refectory prices were a result of manipulation of world grain prices by evil capitalists. No wonder students could not be bothered to come to Union meetings.

As a first step towards reviving interest in Union affairs, let us return debates of a political-philosophic nature to the political societies where they belong. The over-reaction and resulting counter-reaction by the Union such as we have seen with the Refectory price issue is of benefit to no one. Let's get on with the real business of student government and make it work effectively.

By SKIP HOBBS,
Petroleum Tech. P.G.

Purple Patch

On Wednesday the 7th November (i.e. Tomorrow) the colleges of London are organising a demonstration march starting from Malet Street (behind University College) and going on past the Friends Meeting House (where there is to be a National rally of delegates from colleges throughout Britain) and then down to the D.E.S., and then on to South Bank gardens where there is to be a rally with speakers from the Unions of N.U.P.E., N.A.L.G.O., A.U.E.W., N.U.S.

The reasons for this demonstration is as a protest by the students of London Universities and colleges about the Grants system as it is at the moment.

The main priorities of the N.U.S. grants campaign which we are fighting for are as follows:—

1. The abolition of the means test, i.e. the removal of the parental contribution and a full grant for all those who study.
2. The abolition of the Discretionary awards system, i.e. if a person is accepted as being of the required academic standard to enter a recognised educational establishment, then he/she should be entitled to an adequate grant for the period of time required to complete the course of study.
3. The recognition of a married woman as being financially independent from her parents, as is at the moment recognised for a married male student. All married students should receive a full grant.
4. To bring the postgraduate awards on to an even weekly basis to the Undergraduate grant. (A rise in the region of £150).
5. An increase in government expenditure on student residence.
6. An increase in the basic grant to put it on a par to that which was deemed necessary by the government of 1962 (i.e. undergraduate grants up by about £100, and postgraduate awards up by about (£100 + £150) £250.)

These above demands by the N.U.S. are the reasons why YOU should come and support the demonstration Tomorrow. EVERY student in this college no matter where his/her grant comes from is affected in some way by these demands, and thus this is an ideal opportunity for you to show your support for the campaign. I am sure that even the most hard working of students could spend one Wednesday afternoon to show that he/she wants to improve the overall standard of living of all students. It is useless if you say "Why should I go out on this demonstration? There will be plenty of others and I am sure that my presence will have absolutely no effect..." But what happens when everyone says that?

PLEASE COME ON WEDNESDAY AND GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY OF SAYING THAT WE HAVE THE FEELINGS OF THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS IN THIS COLLEGE BEHIND US.

Just as a final notice, No-one has yet given me their names for the bonfire at Silwood on Friday the 9th November. If sufficient people are interested, we will lay on coaches at minimum expense to take people out there. The cost will be 40p to those going on their own, and 35p to those going on the coaches (+ coach fare). It should be a good evening, and will provide those who have never been to Silwood with an ideal opportunity of seeing at least what part of the Field station is like. All those who are interested should give me their names and departments by 3.00 tomorrow at the latest so that coaches can be laid on.

NORM.

FIREWORK DANCE AT SILWOOD

Friday, 9th Nov. 8.30 Dance
7.15 Fireworks Bar till 1.00 a.m.
Coach will be provided—Names to Norm.

The God Column

Church Commission makes more homeless

The Church Commission intend to evict 20 people onto the streets, from two of their properties—38 and 40 Formosa Street, W9. The reason for this eviction (which is some months earlier than the Church Commission originally indicated to the occupants) is so that the Church Commission can go ahead and convert the property into expensive flats. These flats will be beyond the means of most people in London and will only be built at the expense of the homeless, since the Church Commission has given no offer of new accommodation to the would-be homeless people (which include teachers, students, craftsmen and unemployed) it intends to evict.

The building of expensive flats at the expense of the homeless must be stopped; and where it is not the expensive flats should be taken over by the homeless — as happened recently in 44 Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town. If Councils are serious about dealing with homelessness they will buy-up empty properties in the hands of specula-

tors, whether or not they have been converted into expensive flats, and allow working people to use them.

In Westminster 1 in 8 houses currently stand empty and a large proportion of these are Church Commission property. Meanwhile there are 7,800 people on Westminster waiting list, and GOD knows how many more not even on the lists. Yet in this situation the Church Commission intends to increase homelessness and build more flats that people in need cannot afford.

Squatters and tenants in the Maida Hill Area (Elgin Avenue, Formosa Street, W9 etc.) clearly recognise that the Church Commission is acting directly against the interests of the fight for decent housing for all; and that their eviction threats are to be doubly opposed because if the Church Commission get away with their schemes in Formosa Street then the GLC will be encouraged to sharpen its attack against the homeless in the whole area.

Christian Scientists indicted for conspiracy

H. R. HALDEMAN and JOHN EHRLICHMANN ex White House Domestic Adviser and Chief-of-Staff respectively whose infamy has spread throughout the world for their part in the Watergate affair are both devout Christian Scientists.

Haldeman was indicted for conspiracy to burgle the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He also set up the sinister task force of "plumbers" who led the Watergate break-in and contravened every rule of bourgeois democracy by bugging the Democrat convention of last year.

Ehrlichmann who was indicted for conspiracy, helped draw up the White House "enemies list" containing names of hundreds of journalists, trade unionists, lawyers, academics, artists and politicians, who the administration wanted "to get". The list included such terrifying subversives, obviously backed by Moscow gold, as Jane Fonda.

A Christian Scientist spokesman said that he could not comment on the affair.

Presumably the First Church of Christ, Scientist in opulent Boston, Massachusetts are now the only people apart from a few secular hard liners reactionaries who believed Nixon when he astounded the world with his statement that he had been unable to record the discussion in the Oval Room with John Dean III (former White House counsel) and the phone conversation with ex-Attorney General John Mitchell just after the Watergate break-in.

Unfortunately for Haldeman as well, is this latest ploy by Nixon, for three months ago he testified under oath to having heard the recording made with Dean — he even said the sound quality was good!

These two recordings were the only ones that could incriminate Nixon in the Watergate conspiracy and its cover-up, and of all the miles of tape that has recorded every rustle in the White House since he took office — they are the only two he couldn't record due to a "technical malfunction".

Oh well, the lure of the flesh . . .

REVIEWS

Manfred Man's Earth-band have been a hard-working band, having been almost continually on the circuit since they formed over a year ago. This probably explains why their performance at the Great Hall on Saturday was quite different from that of a year ago.

They opened the evening with "Mercury" containing four shortish solos, and capturing the audience from the start. They continued much in the same vein, their long pieces making full use of crescendos, echoes and volume contrast, most of their music being used to plug (and understandably so) their new album "Solar Fire".

"Mighty Quinn" was included in their set, even if the title was only for

sentimental value as it was hardly recognisable as the classic from the days of "Doo Waa Diddy".

On the whole they were much appreciated, though perhaps their use of pre-recorded tapes of church bells and choral singing was not to the best effect, and they came back for two encores. The first was a bit of an anticlimax, being only a straight rock number, though the second time they did inevitably, though apparently rather reluctantly, "Joybringer", which had hardly any alterations to the single version.

The support band, Unicorn had earlier given a competent varied performance, clarity seeming to be their theme, their play not being so loud as to distort.

Parliament and Congress

This just-published Quartet edition of *Parliament and Congress* (1972 first edition) was written by two clerks of the House of Commons who also have experience of the U.S. Congress. They wrote it to describe "the working methods of each legislature in as much detail as the practitioners and students of each may require" (p.3) in an objective manner not intended to show that one system is better or worse than the other. They simply felt that a comparative study of the two constitutional systems would be useful.

The work itself is an authoritative one using a compare-contrast technique of the major elements of the two legislatures such as leadership, membership, finance, and scrutiny and control of the Executive. The book covers some 400 pages but is not ponderous; rather it is informative, interesting and readable. Thus, not just those involved in or students of politics would want to read it; it also caters to a wider public of those who might be interested in finding out the strengths and weaknesses of each system against an historical background.

Some of the more fascinating points of difference between the two systems are listed below.

(1) Congress has a wider distribution of power, i.e. the Senate and House have "broadly equal powers and rights" (p.9).

(2) Whereas the prime minister is a leader of the party winning a majority of seats in the House which means the Government can act in the "spirit" of that party, i.e. translating the message into governmental terms — in Congress the Executive is separated from the legislature and is often at loggerheads with it.

(3) Britain is a more compact political unit and ends to concentrate on national issues while the U.S. is more diffuse with preoccupation for local or state issues.

(4) The U.S. pays more to its legislators keeping in mind the differences in scale of representation and in function, i.e. Congressmen represent more people and have more duties.

Finally, the book does have a few weaknesses such as repetition of certain points, a lack of conclusions, suggestions on improving or rehauling either or both systems, and in-depth study of the faults of these two forms of popular representation. But, the book is long enough as it is and not intended as a critical evaluation and improvement plan for Parliament and Congress.

POST-GRADUATES

Meeting at 12.30p.m.

Union Upper Lounge

Wednesday 7th November

Broad Left

1p.m. Union Upper Lounge

Wednesday 7th November

The Green-Red "Revolution"

Once upon a time, people could afford to go freely on the streets or pavements, cross them or walk along them, relying on their own senses, instincts, intelligence, decision making, risk criteria, calculations, etc., thus healthily exercising their faculties and giving "private attention" to each individual situation with a maximum efficiency from the humane point of view, both at individual and community levels (beat that!).

Then the fast motor vehicle appeared in large numbers in the cities bringing privilege to a few and thus accelerating the mode of life for all those who didn't want or couldn't afford to lag too far behind, hence deteriorating the situation as a whole.

As the prevailing institutions were geared to increase the privilege of the already privileged (as they still normally are), the traffic lights were an "obvious" result. Traffic lights facilitated the introduction of the motor car, they contributed to increased production of both needs and the things to satisfy them, heading the list of which are the motor car and the traffic lights!!, thus increasing our holy G.N.P. On the other hand, traffic lights obstruct pavements (instead of roads which they're serving), obstruct the view, look horrible, oblige pedestrians to go to the corner of the street and wait just to cross a road, and cost money to the society as a whole either directly by taxing everyone or indirectly by having to raise the salaries or profits of those who own a car to allow them to pay the necessary road taxes.

But most important, they take from a normal individual (either pedestrian or driver) the capacity to decide whether or not to cross a road (or to drive ahead in view of a pedestrian) and the responsibility for himself and for others, hence rendering him incapable and irresponsible; they also inculcate the "recognition" of the "impossibility" to cross the road, by means of an inaccurate symbol that will be wrong many times. The main consequences of this are: 1 — telling the man that the machine is superior to him and 2 — deploring the man of his right to healthily use his senses, his intelligence and responsibility sense, thus conditioning him, controlling him and making him "addict" to the traffic lights, all this on the grounds that only in this way can the motor car be introduced and still be successful for part of the population at the expense of the whole. It could be alleged that a normal driver could not cope with the traffic were it not for the traffic lights, but what this means is that traffic lights are only hiding another symptom of the impossibility of solving the transportation problem with high speeds, privilege, and dangerous motor cars. After some time using the new device, the capacity of own decision begins atrophying and the addiction increases, that is, increased control of people at their own expense, i.e. enslavement!

Proof of our addiction are the nowadays popular traffic jams caused by the failure of a single set of lights; and the accidents on motorways involving large numbers of vehicles, show the inability of drivers to cope with "unofficial" situations.

Similar analysis may be applied to most of the "revolutionary" devices products of the industrial "revolution". I prefer to call it the Green-Red "Revolution" and define it as the systematic substitution of man's abilities, senses and mechanisms by institutions, organisations, machines or apparatus, that lead to the gradual atrophy of the formers and addiction to or dependence on the latter with the consequent control or manipulation of human masses and finally leading to some kind of enslavement.

The Green-Red "Revolution" (which is no revolution) includes then the "amplified muscle power" and the "amplifying the brain power" (electronics) mentioned by Mr. Sarnoff in his commemoration day speech, that, by the way, have resulted in the atomic bomb and in the electronic battlefield used in Vietnam.

The G-R "R" thus leads to waste and pollution, for it creates nothing new, but substitutes all what exists in natural balance, for something that is worse "but" inefficient.

Another typical example of the G-R "R" is the advantage that underdeveloped countries could take of the electronic "revolution" mentioned by Mr. Sarnoff. Those people affected would have to learn new symbols, means, and kinds of communication thus atrophying their traditional ones; the developed world would "naturally" keep the patents and monopolies, thus controlling the kind of "revolution" to their own advantage; once a certain number of such devices is introduced, addiction begins to play a role until the whole thing takes the all too familiar form of "under development".

Are you involved? (All correspondence welcome.)

J. AGUIRE, Civ. Eng.

Another typical example of the G-R "R" is the

THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

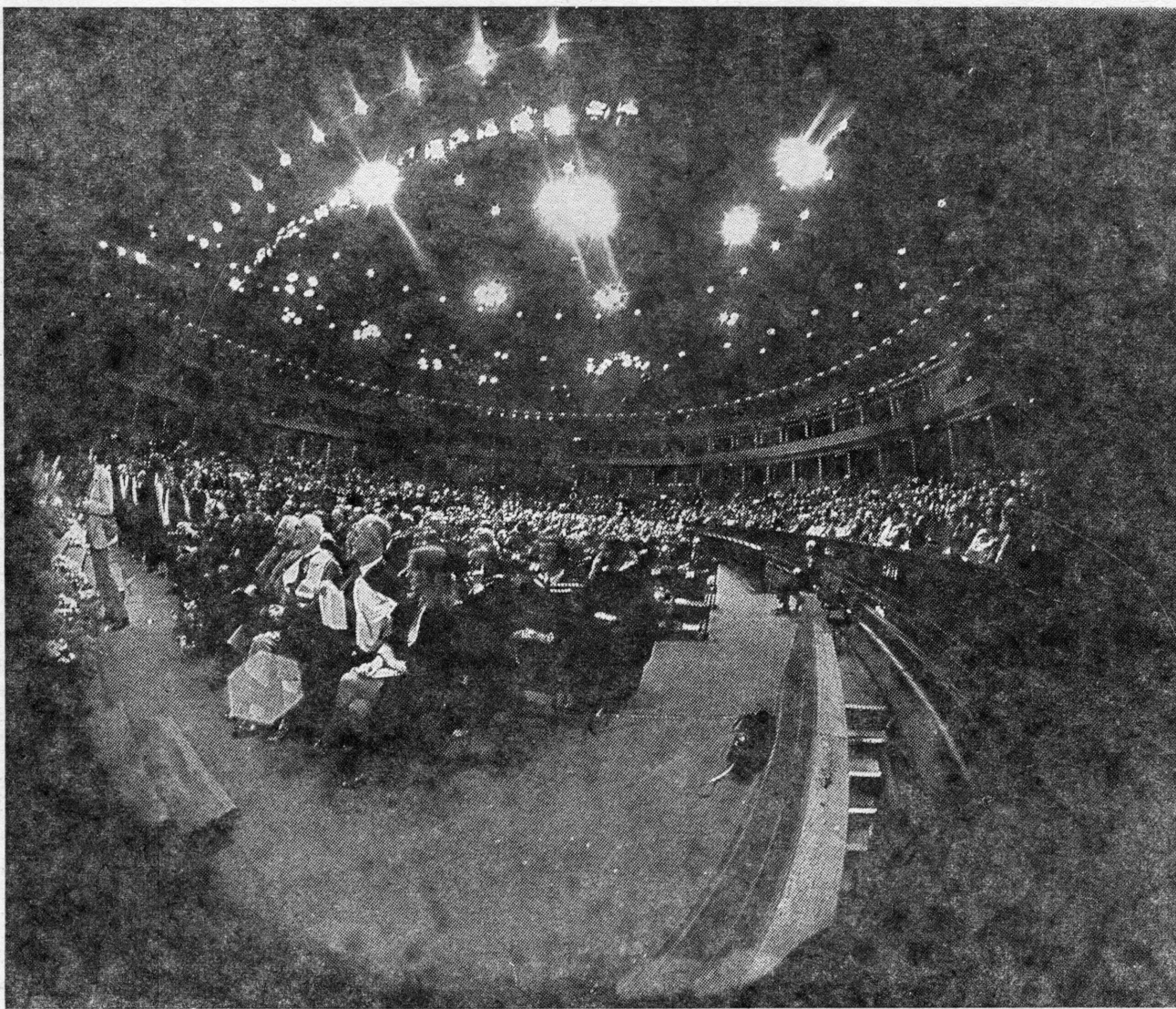
Speakers:

S. Hamami
London Rep.
of P.L.O.

M. Al-Arousi
Rep. of Arab
League

TUESDAY
6 November
1—2.30

M.E. 542
ARAB SOC.



Commemoration Day

RECORDS

By mutual agreement the room at the Top Record Service has been placed in the hands of Phil Buxton, who can be found in Room 41, Old Beit Hall any weekday between 12.30 and 1.30. Discount 20/25% on all records — any label. Delivery 7—14 days with full replacement guarantee for defective (warped or scratched) records.

TOUCHSTONE

Touchstone weekends are organised to give scientists the opportunity to think about problems they know they can never solve. The weekend is spent discussing life and one comes away aware of yet another insoluble problem. The reward comes from sharing the sense of bewilderment, and perhaps taking cover behind someone else's troubles. Some might even be motivated enough to do something. The last Touchstone was concerned with 'Radical Alternatives to Prison'. In dealing with prisons the attitude of society towards crime and the nature of crime have to be questioned. There is no fundamental law of human nature which can define correct social behaviour. Rules against murder and the breaking of promises seem self-evident to us because our society depends on them. Other rules like the laws against homosexuality, prostitution and drug taking only define the nature of society and can be flexible. If we accept the non-universality of social laws, we can go a long way towards accepting criminals, realising the non-existence of a dividing line between 'us' and 'them' and trying to improve our penal system.

In dealing with the social origins of crime we inevitably come up against the dirty word 'capitalism'. We blame capitalism for its breaking up of the old secure family unit by the movement of labour which it demands and by the in-

adequate town planning which goes with it. We blame capitalism for the consumer society which it fosters, the greater and greater consumption which it demands for its own livelihood, and the strain it places on individuals to achieve this spectacular level of consumption. We blame capitalism for the 'white collar' crimes of today. Gangsters have turned from the crude violent methods of yesterday to the sophisticated and legal tax evasion games of today.

The myth of the quick way to riches and the incredible jackpot stories make fools of wage earners reminding them constantly of their inadequacy and spurring them onto action.

What is society's solution to the problem of people who yield to its pressures? It removes them for a time to a highly artificial situation and then puts them back again. Perhaps our property and lives are protected for a while and our indignation satisfied, but the heart of the matter is never reached. It is in prison that a young child first realises his identity as a juvenile delinquent.

He is stamped for life and goes forward with a set of values formed in prison.

There does not seem to be any alternative to this inhuman curtailing of personal freedom in the case of violent prisoners. All we can do is to try to reduce long periods of isolation. During imprisonment we can make sure that

prisoners are doing work which is suited to their abilities or that they learn something which will keep them out of prison. Prisoners have been found to be very good at social work because they understand the difficulties.

A lot can be done towards successfully resettling released prisoners. At the moment prisoners are given three pounds to start their new life with. Even if they do not blow it all on drink the moment they are released they can still not get a room because landlords demand at least a week's pay in advance. With no fixed abode they cannot get social securities and jobs are very difficult to get. It is not surprising that many return to prison.

In a lot of cases the difficulty of resettling can be evaded by not sending offenders to prison in the first place. Many non-violent prisoners benefit greatly from community-based alternatives and from victim-offender contact. Already prisoners can be given up to 240 hours of community work instead of confinement, but this is usually in the form of highly unsuitable manual labour.

In Britain the 'Radical Alternatives to Prison' (RAP) group is fighting for research and publicity for radical alternatives. They are a new group and would very much welcome any help. Their address is:

104 Newgate Street,
London E.C.1.
Tel. 01-600-4793.

(continued on page 6)

8,000 PACES LATER

Following the mad fiasco of past weeks, the cross-country club, against their better judgment, raced around Richmond Park for the second time this year, in a match against the police last Wednesday. I am sorry to say that we narrowly lost by 82 points.

The race started at a slow pace, except for one Keith Ahlers who at 800 metres was leading the field by a clear 50 yards. The police, soon turned the tables and made off

with a number of the better positions at the finish 5 miles later.

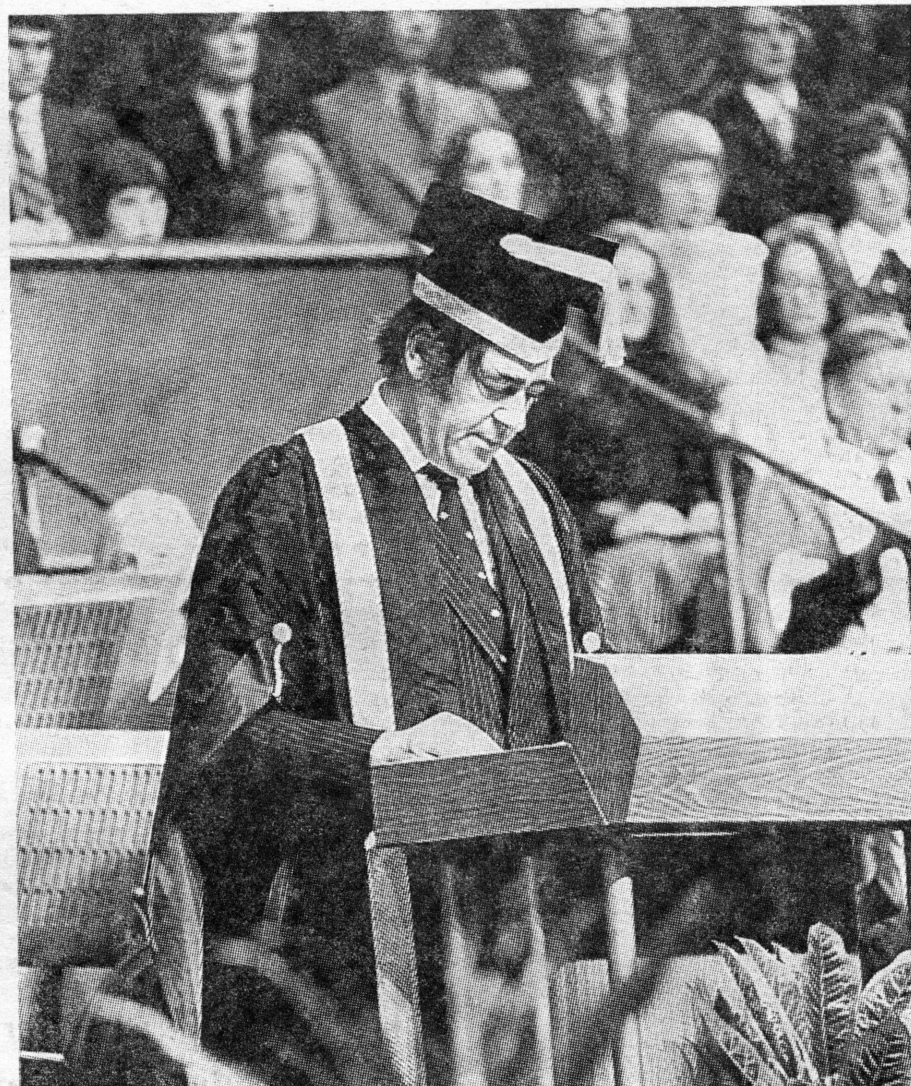
A special mention must go to Alf who not only knocked 9 mins. 10 seconds off his personal best but also 118 places off last week's performance. This lad was closely followed by Rob who rumbled in noisily in 9th position.

It was rumoured that the dreaded bandaged left knee would be running again but it (the bandage) was unwashed, so its appearance was

postponed. Cloaked in a grey trouser leg the knee remained unmoved by the occasion. Also noticed, by his absence was G. Imp, his non-appearance greatly affected the team morale. Let us hope he recovers from his injury in time for the handicap race.

This week's races include a run at Wye College and the Stag Hill relay, a report about them in next week's edition.

I.C.E.



Sir Brian Flowers Rector of E.C.

The Art and Science of playing the Violin

I went into Mech. Eng. 220 at 20.10 when the lecture was about to start. The theatre was EXTRAORDINARILY crowded with people. I saw some lecturers in the audience. Unfortunately, I was too late to have a seat so I had to sit on the steps. I estimated that at least 300 were there. Having been introduced, Yehudi started his lecture smartly. However Yehudi spoke well both in his style and the content of the lecture itself.

He paralleled human activities to the playing of the violin. In fact, every human activity has its echo in itself. Application of the bow on the violin, making sounds, making music can be modified to be a model of one's normal life, every part in mind. Some examples were mentioned before he moved to the next step, when he talked about teaching to play the violin in contrast with school teaching. He disagreed with the use of a text-book in teaching to play the violin, as well as other musical instruments: for the process inhibited the learner from having his own kind of thinking. He pitied a school teacher who had to follow the same book year after year as if he were a man who did not speak in his own voice. When Yehudi teaches music he tries to avoid using books, as he said. Then he introduced the moment when a person made something wrong with himself and, by no means, can blame any other people: the situation when we play a wrong tune on the instrument! Is this one part of life?

Yehudi mentioned the "addiction" in playing instrument or in a choir as beautiful addictions. Like any other "addictions", this has to be learned? He questioned whether the musical work was a penalty, an artist has to suffer. According to him, he was sure that we had great violinists because they were pleased to make music and they also tried to do it as best as they can, consistently, they tried to do a good job. Apart from addiction, he suggested the movement in human beings' civilisation, i.e. the evolution of civilisation in various parts of the world. He praised

although a vulgar may think of time as the clock telling when he can go out from the office, musically, time is a raw material for a composer to organise in between the second marks on the clock, to make it pass slowly or quickly or accelerate or even stand still. He told us that at school in the night before the holiday began he used to count to sleep to a million and remembered the feeling of the slowness of time!

He found the violin was a living beautiful object. It is a living thing because of its vibration, it is one part of the universe, as an element of the movement of the complete vibration of the whole universe, for it is a precise part in musical communication, via the opened ears, opened minds and bodies. His definition of music was also the organisation of raw material of sounds. He tried to convince the audience that we might feel that holding a violin was like holding a bird, its body was free of impurities. The sound is created by the space in the hollow part of the violin and also if one put the violin correctly at the collar bone it sounds more since the space in one's body resonates too. The stretched string that vibrates represents the stretching mind, the tension, sense of direction and sense of time. When one starts playing the violin there are roughly three stages to be experienced: the passive stage with the feeling of looseness, the gravity stage when one tries to balance himself actively with the weights, and the strong stage when one is able to create some sense of acceleration.

Yehudi concluded his lecture with some phrases written in his notes that sound reasonable to his arguments. He left with the impression that music had been played because it was believed to lead someone to self liberation. We have examples of Negroes' music in the United States, Jews' music in South Soviet Russia, the Gypsy music, in which violins are played in a way that they sound like human voices. Then we were let to ask him some questions.

Wellsoc lecture by Yehudi Menuhin

Eastern and Gypsies' music and compared them with the Western style. For most western musicians are well disciplined to read others' compositions, unless a performer has some sense, some experience, some feeling and some understanding of the composer, he cannot play the music in the same way that was expected by the composer. Furthermore, he should know the world of the composer: how he lived — brutal, romantic, etc. — what his life was like, and what was the feeling in such a composition. Meanwhile he found the Gypsy music was somewhat different from what we have here. From his own experience, he found every note played, sung, cried and spoke as the musicians played the music directly from their heads without any score written beforehand or by another person.

Now came the technical bit of the talk, which I might not understand it correctly. He opened the topic by saying that as we, the audience in I.C., were scientists, we might be interested in the violin techniques. There were three techniques he discussed. Firstly, the Vibrato, he argued about what someone said about vibrato, that "violinists are born with and need not be taught" that is not really correct since the natural vibrato produced by a player was due to the perfect balance of handling the violin and the bow. He revealed that in playing the violin the hands were in relaxation positions and movements: the violinist never got tired because of playing it. Such a balance made vibrato extraordinarily wonderful and free. Secondly, the precision in playing, as one plays along one gains more subtle sense that brings more precision in controlling the violin. He referred to the subtlety in micro-electronic designs or precise physical measurements, to the ability of a human finger to feel what a millionth of an ounce is. One may also obtain the ability to understand others as well as oneself from the self-discipline in the practice where one's subtlety in sensation grows. Thirdly, the time,

Someone asked him to explain how some Indian music was played. He introduced us to the name "Gravish Anka," an Indian music master and told us how the music was arranged. There are 70-80 scales in Indian music. Each scale has its own rule and well suits to one frame of mind. There are 7 to 9 but not more than 9 notes in an octave (compared to 42 in our system). Rhythms are more complex than our music. For example they play 6/7 and 7/8 (!) precisely. One can clearly see how difficult it is to distinguish the counter-rhythm to the beat since they are nearly equal in the same period of time. However, the accuracy of timing and precision in playing destroys the harmony — this is why they sound different from our music. The remarkable ability in Indian singers and musicians is that they can detect very slight deviation of sound from a perfect fifth and the pitch in Indian songs are so precise however quickly they are sung.

There were so many hands raised up that he mistook a student as a girl. "I thought," he said, "you're the young lady." There were some interesting questions. But the most interesting one was the last bit that made he explained about the SUZUKI method of practising young musicians in Japan. They believed that if they taught small children one "good" kind of music, this can be learned as "mother's tongue" like language learning. Children play music with real pleasure like games though all of them start with the same song. Yehudi believes this is the correct way to introduce music, or arts, science and architecture, into Kindergartens. He was sure that even the modern 'electronic music', if someone built it in a kit form that children can play with, is still good for the children. I was really impressed with the success of SUZUKI method. Could the learning for pleasure of children be a part of future society? I remembered the lengthy clap of hands: it was about one minute; and also his favourite word "Extraordinary"!

H.T. KOANANTAKOOL

NUS POSTGRAD CONFERENCE

The conference was held at Birkbeck College on Saturday, October 20th, and was attended by 70 delegates representing 37 Universities, Polys and Colleges of Education. Discussion reflected the deteriorating economic position of Pg students and centred round Demonstrating Rates and the Grants Campaign.

In the past N.U.S. has paid scant attention to the problems of postgraduates, but recently because of pressure from Pg activists in various colleges, including I.C., and the energy of Doug Harrison, the member of N.U.S. exec. who has recently assumed responsibility for Pg affairs the situation has begun to change. An as yet incomplete survey of demonstrating rates over the country has shown wide variation in hourly payments, hours worked, and the number of students involved. Many colleges have successfully campaigned for increases recently and the message seemed to be that once Postgrads are organised in an institution, increases can be obtained. At Sussex, for instance, a short strike produced an increase from £1 to £1.60 and the tying of the payment to the lecturers' pay scale, ensuring an annual percentage increase.

The conference passed a motion on grants and demonstrating containing the following main points:

1. Grants should be mandatory for students obtaining places for postgraduate study;
2. The rate of grant should be increased and fixed by the notional elements making up the U.G. grant in the following way:—

52/30 of the allowance for board and lodging.

47/30 of the travel and course cost element.

5/22 of the vacation subsistence allowance.

In addition, students in London should receive an extra allowance, again in line with the U.G. grant.

3. Demonstrating rates should be tied to the minimum hourly rate of the lecturer's pay scale.

This motion has to be passed by the N.U.S. annual conference at Margate in December before becoming official policy. Joe Herbertson and Pete Connell, the I.C. delegates, put forward the policy of I.C. P.G. Group that Postgrads should receive a living wage. Such a policy applied to all students would automatically end many of the anomalies which the Grants campaign is pledged to remove. However, the student wage is no longer N.U.S. policy and many delegates felt that if adopted for Pgs alone it would split the Grants Campaign and encourage an elitist view of the Pg position.

If you've wondered how your grant is made up and who fixed the figure, don't bother to ask the S.R.C. or D.E.S. At a recent meeting neither body was able or willing to explain it to an N.U.S. representative and both denied responsibility. It was suggested that £65 was a merit allowance, paid for our achievement in surviving the academic hurdle race and winning 1st's and 2.1's. Subtract £65 from the total and it looks even more absurd! Negotiations are now in course between the D.E.S. and N.U.S. which are supposed to fix the grant for the period 1974-8. It is essential that our views are expressed as strongly as possible in the next few weeks. Come to the I.C. P.G. meeting at 12.30 p.m. today and discuss the most effective way to express our claims for grants, London weighting and anything else you want to raise. There's no excuse now for explaining inactivity by saying Pgs are in a special position and different from U.G.s — the P.G. grant is being negotiated on the same basis as the Undergraduate grant. Support the London Grants Demo. on Wednesday, November 7th.

PETE CANNELL

I.C. Dramatic Society wishes to clarify the conditions and charges for the hire of equipment.

(No charges are made to SCAB societies).

LIGHT:

Hire charge per lantern 5p per kwh.

Fitting (if necessary) 20p.

Surcharge for late return 5p per lantern per day.

SOUND:

Microphone & stand

& lead

Amplifier

Mixer

Speakers

5p per item per day

Tape recorder

Surcharge for late return 5p per item per day overdue.

There is a deposit of £3 on all items for use outside the Concert Hall.

Breakages will be paid for at replacement prices.

We require at least 5 days' notice for equipment, which must be issued by a member of the Committee.

Equipment is to be operated by a Dramsoc Member, or someone approved by the lighting and/or sound director.

continued on page 2

REVIEWS

The Law of Freedom

Gerrard Winstanley: 'The Law of Freedom and Other Writings', ed. Christopher Hill. Pelican Classic (published 25th October). 75p.

On Sunday 1st April 1649, a group of poor men collected at St. George's Hill, Walton-upon-Thames, and began to dig the wasteland, sowing corn, parsnips, carrots and beans; and in so doing Gerrard Winstanley and his fellow Diggers established the first communist colony. They maintained that the feudal lords' rights to the commons and wastelands had been cut off with King Charles' head.

The colony struggled against continuous harassment from the local property-owners. Legal attacks in the courts at Kingston were complemented by more blatant raids in which crops and huts were destroyed, animals killed, and people beaten. A boycott was organised to bring financial pressure to bear, and on more than one occasion troops were called in to assist in the ransacking. Nevertheless the commune managed to survive a full year, with similar settlements of Diggers in at least nine other English counties.

The Digger (or True Leveller) movement, representing a growing number of propertiless, was the most radical within the English revolution. Their direct actions towards bringing the land under community control came at a time when the radical threat to the new bourgeois order under Cromwell

had not yet been defeated. The most important group on the left were in fact the Levellers, a strongly democratic movement of the petit-bourgeoisie, who however did not on the whole support the Diggers' communist doctrines.

"The Law of Freedom and Other Writings" contains political pamphlets by Gerrard Winstanley, written on behalf of the St. George's Hill Diggers, as well as other major works of social criticism. Most of his ideas on religion, the Church, education and government are progressive by modern standards, and on the land question, which he regarded central to all issues, he would clearly be a revolutionary today. He wanted a non-competitive, communal society, insisting that political freedom is impossible without economic equality, which could only be attained by the abolition of private property and wage labour.

He writes in a vigorous, refreshing style, with a deep sense of justice that can't fail to inspire the reader. The book is wholeheartedly recommended.

Christopher Hill, who in such books as "The English Revolution 1640" has done much to counter the school history book version of the seventeenth century, has written a lucid introduction. Winstanley and the Diggers are put in their political and historical context, and Winstanley is thoroughly assessed from a philosophical and literary standpoint. The introduction itself warrants buying the book.

JOE HERBERTSON,
Met. PG.

NOT QUITE DEAD

The two albums reviewed below have both been out for some time and have faded from obscurity to total obscurity in the meanwhile. No doubt they will be deleted in due course so now is your chance to grab two brilliant albums.

MICKEY HART : ROLLING THUNDER (Warner Bros.)

Mickey Hart was a drummer with the Grateful Dead from 1967 to 1971 and though no longer playing gigs with the band he has obviously kept in touch with West-coast musicians as well as branching out with Indian influences.

With Mickey Hart on the album are most of the Dead, Grace Slick, Steve Stills, John Cippolina, David Frieberg and many others.

A number of star names shoved together do not guarantee excellence and could easily degenerate into just the opposite but Mickey Hart is in full control and the music is subtly and completely co-ordinated.

The contents are varied, ranging from the harmonies of "Playing in the Band" to the brilliant tabla of "Granma's Cookies". Side 1 ends with close harmonies and delicate instrumentation on "Blind John", Grace Slick's voice lurks in the background merging with both the vocals and the music. Side 2 includes "Deep, wide and frequent" featuring the "Tower of Power Horn Section" and Cippolina's guitar in a bright jazzy number. "Pump Song" naturally includes a pump as part of the rhythm section and this works surprisingly well. The vocals here are Bob Wier's, appropriately enough since it's his song and makes an appearance on his own 'solo' album as "The Greatest Story Ever Told". My favourite track is "Fletcher Carnaby" where distorted vocals combine with horns to produce a unique

and beautiful sound.

Overall this is a tremendous album with no track to fault it. Don't miss it a second time round.

BOB WIER : ACE (Warner Bros.)

Supposedly a solo album by Bob Wier of the Grateful Dead but in fact includes all the Dead.

The immediate thing you notice about this album is how very relaxed it is. The musical precision is up to the Dead's usual high standard but technical brilliance is combined with a strongly tangible enjoyment of what they are doing.

The tracks are characteristic Grateful Dead material of the current 'vintage'. All are written by Bob Wier with lyrics by Robert Hunter or Ron Barlow.

A lively version of "The Greatest Story Ever Told" opens the album. "Black Throated Wind" and "Looks Like Rain" move along in low gear and are characteristically introspective. Side 1 ends with a beautiful and lyrical version of "Playing in the Band"; this is what the Grateful Dead are all about.

Side 2 includes the definitely non-bluesy "Mexicali Blues" and "One more Saturday Night" which blasts along full of the party spirit. The album ends with "Cassidy", an enchanting song which again depends on the perfect combination of vocal and music which the Dead always achieve.

The addition of Keith Godchaux on Piano makes a great improvement to the 'sound' of the band but it is a pity that Donna Godchaux is not more prominent, more often, on "chick vocals".

Again this is an excellent album — as the song says "the one thing we need is a left-hand monkey wrench".

RICHARD SZCZEPANSKI

"The Naked Face"

Sidney Sheldon, Pan 30p

Well, you know how it is . . . I'd just sat down after a long dreary day, and while the macaroni cheese was having a quick seethe in the oven I decided to relax with a couple of chapters of 'The Naked Face'. "Just another detective mystery story", I thought.

At one a.m., crawling into bed with

finger nails bitten to the quick, I thought otherwise. This book is dangerous. Don't start it unless you're sure of a couple of hours to yourself, and don't give it to anyone whose company you can't do without for a while. It's hot stuff, fast moving, and the best straightforward thriller I've read this year.

(CANDI)

Record Review

Focus: AT THE RAINBOW (Polydor 2442 118)

Side 1

- (1) Focus III
- (2) Answers? Questions! Questions? Answers!
- (3) Focus II.

Side 2

- (1) Eruption (Excerpt)
- (2) Hocus Pocus
- (3) Sylvia
- (4) Hocus Pocus (Reprise)

I saw Focus live about a year ago, just as they were breaking through in this country. A flat mate already owned the two Focus albums available at that time, and so I was familiar with their recorded work. The live performance convinced me that they had a lot more to offer than had been apparent from their studio material, and I know that this opinion is shared by most of the 'hard core' Focus fans. Once they had established themselves both here and in America it was inevitable that a live album would be released, and here it is. It was recorded on May 5th of this year at The Rainbow Theatre, with the material coming from the Moving Waves and Focus III albums.

The first side opens with Focus III, a gentle track from the Focus III album. This comes over very nicely, following this is Answers? Questions! Questions?

Answers!, also from the Focus III album. This track features some furious guitar playing from Jan Akkerman. The first side closes with Focus II, which again comes across well.

Side two features the 'Eruption' theme from the Moving Waves album, and is followed by a speedy version of the favourite Hocus Pocus. On this track they seem to lose cohesiveness, because they strive to play too quickly.

A burst of applause signifies the end of the set, and Sylvia is provided as an encore. For me, this is the best track off the album, and is superbly delivered. The end of Sylvia blends into a reprise of Hocus Pocus.

To be quite honest, I was a little bit disappointed with the album, and do not think it really captured them at their best. I am not an ardent Focus fan, and hence may be a little bit too critical.

The album is an absolute must for all Focus fans, and anybody interested in them at all should give the album a careful listen. A final point, for any Hi-Fi buffs who may listen to the album, is that the recording itself is not absolutely first class. Suffice it to say I have heard better recordings of live material.

G. P. BALFOUR

HAPPY DEATH

Albert Camus, Penguin 25p.

This book published posthumously will be identified by many as a text in which Camus failed to find cohesion, abandoned as a book but which is very interesting is understanding the development of the outsider.

As in The Outsider the book opens with Patrice Mersault, whose story is to learn of a murder and ends with his own death.

His story is of the experiment he makes out of his life, a search for happiness, the only ideal he recognises and which leads him on a alienated journey in pursuit of this misunderstood concept.

At no point in the book is Camus' creative sense in construction of phrase and sentence anything but his own excellent best. Different scenes however are not brought together well leaving them, though individually highly developed, isolated and uncertain. This I believe to have been Camus' own opinion which led him to give up work on the book, but then later to bring the ideas, the driving force of this work,

to fruition in his accepted classic 'The Outsider'.

Some of the opening scenes are indeed identical with corresponding ones in The Outsider, though Camus seems to have done more than change his presentation of his ideas, certainly the emphasis and possibly the ideas have changed between the books.

It was interesting to find Mersault when finally able to begin his experiment having left all his connections with the past, undergoing experiences which have a flavour extremely close to those tasted in Sartre's "Nausea".

It would seem the person unacquainted with Camus, Nobel Laureate, would do better to read one of his established classics if only because they will find more people with whom they can discuss the book whereas this book must hold most of its interest in being additional material to study Camus and his literature.

GREG BURLAND

SCAB

Fri. 9 Nov. HORSLIPS in Union Concert Hall. 40p

Fri. 10 Nov. LE MANS. 7.30 in Mech. Eng. 220. 10p

Thurs. 22 Nov. WILLARD. 7.30 in Mech. Eng. 220. 10p

Fri. 30 Nov. FUMBLE in Union Concert Hall. 30p

Sat. 8 Dec. LINDISFARNE in Great Hall. 1C Students 70p in advance

FOLK CLUB

Sat. 17 Nov. RALPH McTELL in Great Hall. 1C Students 70p in advance

JAZZ CLUB

Sat. 24 Nov. BACKDOOR. 1C Students 50p in advance

ALL TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE

Tickets will be available for sale or collection in the Union Office between 12.30 & 2.00

Tickets can now be ordered from the Union Office anytime between 10.30 & 5.00

WINE TASTING

The wine tasting society wishes to announce the beginning of a new season of festive occasions. Details of times, dates, places and wines will be revealed in further instalments. We hope, in addition to providing more specialised tastings for our 'experts', to introduce as many people as possible to the delights of the lesser known wines of the world. The society especially intends to show the better quality Italian and secondary French district wines thereby introducing a wide spectrum of moderately priced 'everyday' wines to its

members.

By providing the opportunity to taste many more wines than the members would normally encounter in such a short season, the society hopes to increase the enjoyment and appreciation of the vignerons' art at Imperial College.

First meeting has now been arranged for Tuesday, 6th November at 5.45 in physics common room, level 8. Membership at door. The tasting is on Italian wine.

T. C. FELINE,
Chairman I.C.W.T.S.

CANOE CLUBS FIRST SPLASH

On Friday, 26th October the club tried to depart for the weekend to Symonds Yat on the River Wye. Due to heavy traffic and two members getting lost between Hammersmith and Ealing we did not depart until 9.30 p.m. We arrived at the Wye at 2.00 a.m. due to the driver slipping her clutch. Having pitched tents and woken up a party of canoeists from Birmingham Univ. we settled down for the night. At the crack of dawn, 10.30, everybody suddenly leaped out of their tents and plunged into the river (Lemmings?). During Sat-

urday and Sunday many things were learnt, i.e. what not to do in an up-turned canoe. On Sunday, whilst some people wandered around clutching bog rolls after catching pneumonia on Saturday, others did more paddling. Overall a 95% capsizing was achieved.

The journey back was uneventful and so our first major trip was quite successful. Thanks must go to Maria Assumpta for supplying a cook who failed to poison us.

John & Canoe club committee.

X-COUNTRY CLUB

On Saturday 27th the assembled hordes of the UL X-Country team, that is, 17 of them, and their massed supporters (2 female) were amazed by the arrival at Malet St. of a grey-green coach—only 10 mins. late! After last year's Oxford match, weren't we all dreaming?

Maybe the relatively prompt appearance of said coach had, among others, fooled our fell-rae expert, "first back from de UL match?" K-l-r-y? or maybe it was just the general apathy that seemed to have pervaded the I.C. X-Country team. . . .

As it was, only superstars Rob, Neil and Paul turned up to pit their strength (where? where?) against Cambridge Hare & Hounds. Hours later the coach arrived at the CH & H headquarters, or shack. . . . It was locked and deserted but a pile of infamous CH & H jam sandwiches lay in full view—yes! the match was on! Soon crisp clean purple UL vests were being handed out to those deemed worthy enough for the UL 1st and 2nd teams; after all vests like these cost £2.50. . . .

After much milling around at the top of Worts Causeway the 6 mile race commenced. For those not there the course was described as "down this 'ere Roman Road for a mile, twice round a two mile lap in the woods spitting on the picnicking couple taking photographs in the car park as you go, then back up Road."

Needless to say the race was not without incident: UL 1st team members

got lost (O.K. so what's new?), direction arrows were obliterated by kids (ditto), Mike Wignall of U.C. knocked over and trod on a besuited gentleman (hooligan), Neil knocked over a small child (clumsy) and dogs, prams and pedestrians strayed all over the course as per usual.

The result? Well, Cambridge 1st did beat UL 1st, however, doubtless due to the efforts of Rob, Neil and Paul in being 1st, 2nd and 3rd counters in the UL 2nd team, Cambridge 2nds were defeated—say no more.

Back again to the locked CH & H shack (whoops, headquarters) and in through an open window—it was the sight of the food officer?? Cos dare I say it? Mooney can do better!! The Cambridge runners further compounded this folly by starting to devour the jam sandwiches before changing, hence half the UL team only got biscuits; quicker off the mark next time lads.

In his haste to depart the UL captain completely forgot those lovely UL vests he'd so carefully re-collected and only after Martin Del of Cambridge had chased the coach for a quarter of a mile were they saved from becoming CH & H souvenirs. . . . But there was more to come yet. Pausing to slake our thirsts at the Lamb & Flag gave the coach its chance to misbehave (after all it had been no trouble so far). We got in . . . the lights dimmed . . . we got out . . . we pushed . . . oh memories of Birmingham. . . .

PRN.

Friday, 16th November

8-00—dawn, College Block

GUILDS CARNIVAL FAIRPORT CONVENTION

Bees Make Honey, Mike Absalom

Ace, Callinan & Flynn

Films, Food, Late Bar, Disco

tickets from Guilds Union Office

£1.30 in advance

£1.50 on door

MOTOR SHOW 1973



New version of Mini: The Minissima.

This was an unremarkable show, even more unremarkable than last year's if such a thing is physically (and grammatically) possible. There were no significant new production models and little evidence of new thinking, in some cases no signs of thinking at all. Of course there were the Lamborghinis and similar pieces of exotic machinery, suitably adorned with synthetic looking dolly-birds but even these have become an accepted part of the Earls Court scenery and few people bother to stop and look.

Absent from the show were the American armoured leviathans, euphemistically known as Experimental Safety Vehicles. However, I have it on good authority that the development of these monstrosities is continuing at an ever increasing rate. Of course it is desirable to have vehicles that are less vulnerable in accidents, but it is far better to have less accidents. In any case the majority of road casualties are pedestrians, should not their safety be a greater priority than the protection of the motorist from his own mistakes?

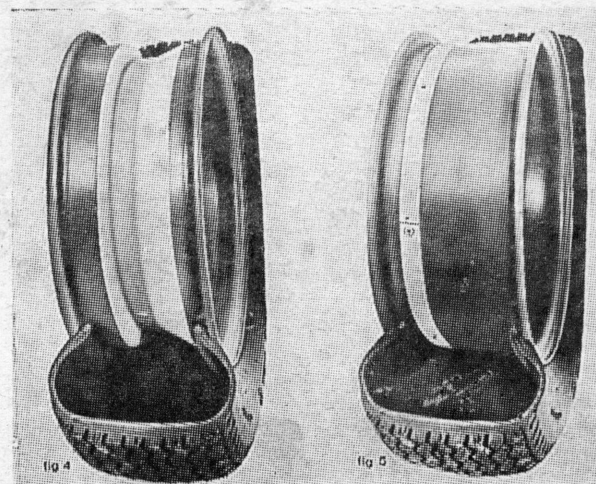
One brilliant idea, which has not received nearly as much publicity as it deserves is the Avon Safety Wheel (see bottom picture). It is one of those concepts which is so simple that it amazes me that no-one thought of it before. The main danger with a conventional wheel (left) is that should the tyre lose air at speed, one bead will find its way into the well used for fitting the tyre

and the fitting process will occur in reverse, rapidly removing the tyre. The Avon wheel (right) prevents this happening simply by having a metal band to fill in the well when the tyre is in place, both beads are pushed over to one side of the rim to allow the band to be clipped into position before inflation. Should the tyre blow out the fact that it is kept on the rim makes it possible to safely stop the vehicle and change the wheel.

Obviously this does not constitute a run-flat system as does the much publicised Dunlop Denovo, but it is far simpler, does not require special (and very expensive) tyres, and can be fitted to any car or light van (not just those with power steering). The performance in case of a tyre depressurising at speed is equally effective, and in any case how many people really want to drive 'up to 100 miles at speeds of up to 50 mph' on a damaged and deflated tyre?

Another good idea, which regrettably is not yet ready for production is the British Leyland Minissima town car (see below). The prototype uses the running gear of a standard Mini but due to the light weight of the car electric propulsion is a feasible proposition. The overall length is only 90 inches, three quarters that of a Mini, nevertheless the vehicle is a four seater with the two rear passengers sitting sideways facing the middle, the one door being at the back.

Maserati Khemsin.



Ordinary and Avon Safety Wheel.