



November 20th, 1973

Felix

NEWSPAPER OF IMPERIAL COLLEGE UNION

FREE!

ISSUE No. 347

R.C.S.U. MEETING

Tuesday, 20th November
13.00 Physics Lecture 2

Agenda
Establishment of CRIMSOC

SUPPORT FROM UGM FOR VICTIMISATION

At the UGM last Thursday, a motion proposed by John East in support for a student member of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science who claimed victimisation by Mr. Meacock after handing out ICSSRS bump at a Rio Tinto Zinc careers lecture.

The bump pointed out certain unsavoury aspects of RTZ's business operations in South Africa, Snowdonia and Avonmouth.

The student concerned wishes to remain anonymous.

Hope was expressed that further ICSSRS bump would be distributed at careers lectures in the near future.

A speech against the motion claiming that it gave an across the board precedent for lefties to disrupt careers meetings was laughed out of the Great Hall.

Eddie Fisher from NUPE spoke about the coming NUPE stoppage on Monday when the refectories will close at 5 p.m. NUPE has decided that a weekly wage of £20.20 for 40 hours is too low for the work that is done.

Jock Veall proposed the setting up of a committee of half NUPE members and half students to consider further proposals. The committee size was agreed to be 12 and will include the President Norman Sayles.

Stuart Paul, NUS Secretary, spoke about the necessity for IC to stay within NUS.

He argued that if anyone considered that money spent on NUS could be better directed towards a needy section of IC Union, then ICU should go for a higher per capita grant as £11 per capita grant is one of the lowest in the country.

He advocated national action in support of the Grants Campaign of national rent strikes.

Piers accused the NUS of not backing the Stirling students last year, Stuart Paul shouted that that was a lie, to which Piers replied: "that's irrelevant".

Trev. Phillips spoke about his report on the rent strike at IC (see this page) and motions and amendments for the rent strike fund constitution will be put to the next UGM this Thursday 22nd November.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

At midnight Wednesday 13th November, the Government assumed wide-ranging powers regarding the supply of certain commodities in its declaration of a state of emergency.

This had been prompted by a heavy slump on the Stock Exchange particularly in the field of Gilt-edged Securities which suffered their worst day's trading since the second world war.

The Financial Times share index plunged 17.4 points to 405.5 and on Thursday fell to below 400. About £3,000m. was wiped off share values in the last three days of last week.

Despite a statement in the Sunday Times of ten days ago saying that the miners go slow would not have any effect until Christmas, Home Secretary Robert Carr said in Parliament announcing the state of emergency: "The Government consider that the present situations in the coal and electricity generating industries constitute a threat to the essentials of life of the community which is sufficiently serious to justify taking immediate emergency powers to maintain essential services".

However there is no doubt that the crisis on the stock exchange was sparked off by the announcement of a record balance of payments deficit of £298m. for October which prompted severe and unexpected credit restrictions.

The Bank of England withdrew £600m. from the banking system by increasing special deposits to 6% of liabilities and raised the Minimum Lending Rate from 11½% to 13% by-passing the procedure by which the MLR is determined by the average weekly Treasury Bill Rate.

On Wednesday the two-tier system for gold was scrapped in a Washington announcement which leaves only the free market price for the dollar (about \$95 for a fine ounce of gold).

The balance of trade deficit figure does not take into account imports not checked at Heathrow due to a

strike of import-checking computer operators.

Basically the emergency regulations allow for the direction of ships, road haulage, trains and passenger carrying vehicles to carry whatever the Government wants without regard to licences, plating certificates or other regulations bar certain aspects of third party insurance.

Also electricity, gas, water and sewage can be reallocated according to the direction of the Government.

Land, buildings and all transport can be requisitioned at the request of the Government.

Perhaps the most important clause is Number 32 which makes interference with essential services an act of sabotage for which one can be fined £100, jailed for 3 months or both.

This can apply to large sections of the trade union movement should they go on strike and, considering the present state of the economy, will be used in the near future with the most violent results.

**UGM
GREAT HALL
Thursday,
1 p.m.
Chile
Grants
Accommodation**

BRUNEL RED FACES

'Izzie Soc' from Brunel University who had the gall to remove Guilds plaques from Guilds Union Office, have returned them as they are invaluable.

Slight damage was agreed by the Council to be considered as 'honourable war wounds' after a suggestion from Paul Gee.

RENT STRIKE: Aims, Structure, and Consequences

PREAMBLE

I have been instructed by Council to draft a Constitution for a Rent Strike Fund. To this end, I have examined various aspects of the Rent Strike and compiled the following short paper.

BACKGROUND

Primarily, the Rent Strike proposed, is a tactic within the Grants Campaign and should be seen as such. Until last year, the tactic was used on a local level, in pursuance of local objectives. However, during '72-73 some 45 Colleges, Universities and Polys went on Rent Strike, and it has now become widely regarded as an effective tactic.

Much debate now centres around the question of whether the Rent Strike should now become a Nationally Co-ordinated Tactic, or remain locally rooted.

The major argument for the National Rent Strike is that the start of such a phase in the campaign would encourage many more Colleges to go on Rent Strike. The major argument against is that the real work must be done by local Student Union Officers, anyway, and no-one wants Endsleigh Street sticking their noses in. However, nationally co-ordinated responses may be necessary to face up to attacks by College Authorities.

AIMS

The main aim of the tactic is clearly to highlight the inadequacy of the main rate. Rent Strike is not an economic weapon. Last year, £2m. in toto was withheld, a paltry sum by national standards.

Its value lies in that it dramatises the Campaign, and involves large numbers of students. The Rent Strike must be accompanied by a massive publicity effort, both outside and inside Halls, Houses, and College. If the tactic is to be sustained, a very deep political understanding by the Rent Strikers themselves of the tactic as part of the Campaign is necessary.

LEGALITY

It is quite clear that Rent Strike is a political action and that it is quite impossible to produce any justification for this action. The two basic forms of action open to the College are:

- i Legal action through the courts,
- ii Internal action, either as an administrative decision or as part of the disciplinary process.

ORGANISATION

In considering the way the tactic is to be organised I have tried to take into account the experiences of past strikes and apply the appropriate tactics to IC.

Three basic questions confronted me in this section:

1. How much of the rent do we withhold?
 2. How do we withhold it?
 3. Who controls the funds, and how?
1. Two choices present themselves; either we keep the whole lot or just the difference (rent minus notional element). At IC, with relatively low

rents, it would seem that were we to take the latter course, we might be returning some money to the College!

I think that the only course here, is to withhold the whole fee.

2. This is a crucial question. Clearly, the money cannot be under the individual control of those withholding rent. This would
 - i. Deny an efficiently run, well-knit organisation, without anyone knowing who has withheld rent.
 - ii. Open individual students to victimisation by College Authorities.

Two other options are open:

- (a) the collective control of the rent-strikers.
- (b) the control of the Union.

(b) may be the more immediately attractive choice, as the Union structure is probably capable of absorbing the necessary changes and additions.

However, in campaigning terms, it is essential that the Rent Strikers feel that their money is under their own control, and separate from the Union Structure.

At the present time it would seem inadvisable to place the funds in the control of the UGM, Council, or Union Executive. I believe that it would be far more appropriate to set up a Tenants' Association, which would control the funds directly. All residents in Hall or House would be members automatically.

The Tenants' Association would be run by a Committee, elected by the residents themselves, by ballot. Each Hall or House would elect its own reps.; but the number of reps. would be allocated on a basis of, say, 1 for 50 residents.

The Committee would then elect its own Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers (3 would be a good number). These would be the Officers of the Tenants' Association, and Trustees (or bailees) of the Rent Fund. It might be advisable for the Committee to liaise closely with the Union Council, but the essential point is that residents themselves be seen to be in control of the money.

It might be argued that this isolates those on Rent Strike from other students, not in Hall. However, this might be said of the tactic itself, and also I must emphasise that not many students would wish their money to be under the control of a UGM.

The UGM, however, might serve as a forum for discussion between non-strikers and strikers, and would always be able to make recommendations to the Committee of the Tenants' Association.

It is suggested that the election of this body proceed with all haste and that its first taste, this term, be to work out a Constitution for the Tenants' Association, and have it approved by a majority (2/3?) of its residents. Alternatively, the proposals might be worked out by someone from this Committee, or from the UGM or Council, and be presented to the residents.

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LETTERS

Pitiful

Sir,
 Have pity on the poor Church Commissioners, what can they do to be right? If they don't improve their property they are accused of being ruthless developers; if they sold it all and invested the proceeds they would be called filthy capitalists; and if they gave all the money away there would be a triumphant crowing that this proved the Church couldn't cope with the realities of modern life.

Fortunately the Church Commissioners are determined to pursue their policy of providing decent accommodation for all sections of the community, and are not going to be deflected by the kind of attack you published a week ago.

It is worth investigating the case of 38 and 40 Formosa Street in some detail, because it shows the difficulties that mindless militancy puts in the way of people who are trying to oper-

ate a responsible housing policy in the area.

First, the original tenants have all been rehoused by the Church Commissioners or offered comparable alternative accommodation.

The present occupants of the houses are squatters who moved in in September and are preventing the conversion of three large old houses into ten flats for families living in sub-standard accommodation in the area. A typical rent for a 2 bedroomed self-contained flat after the conversion would be £9 per week—hardly extortionate by London standards. If even this rent is too high for some lower income families they can of course obtain a substantial rent rebate from the local council.

The Church Commissioners have met representatives of the Formosa Street squatters to explain the situation to them, and have made an approach on their behalf to the Westminster City Council to try and help them find their own housing. What the Commissioners cannot accept

is that, young, single, active people should just move in and take over accommodation earmarked for local families in need of decent homes.

The situation at 35B Shirland Road is even more disturbing. Here the Commissioners had renovated a flat for an 80 year old pensioner (rent £6 per week, less rent rebate). A week before she was due to move in the flat was broken into and taken over by two or three young men from overseas. I am not at all nationalistic—but I do not see by what right young men from Holland and America come here and appropriate for themselves an old lady's flat—and then ask our sympathy for doing so.

The Church Commissioners control about 6,000 flats, houses, and other rented accommodation in London. Persuading their policy of providing housing for all sections of the community three quarters of this accommodation is let for rents of less than £10 per week, half of it for less than £5 per week.

In recent years the Church has housed dozens of I.C. students in six short life houses which were made available completely free of charge.

If the anti-God squad were not so blinded by ideological spleen they might see that the best way to help the homeless would be to stop hindering the renovation of ageing property in Inner London.

My suspicion, on the evidence before me, is that they are not so interested in the plight of the homeless as they are in delivering deceitful and malicious attacks on those who are grappling with the problem, while grabbing free accommodation for themselves.

Yours sincerely,
 David Ashforth,
 Chaplain.

Ed's note: the article was reprinted from an issue of E.A.S.Y., a weekly squatters paper and as such did not reflect my views but the views of those people in the college associated with E.A.S.Y. Any reply on this question would be welcomed.

Maoist?

Sir,
 I wish first of all to make it clear that I am not connected with any political organisation in England and have heard about Gerry Healy and about any matters regarding internal structure of SLL only through an organisation called Communist Federation of Britain. I am not particularly well acquainted with revolutionary politics in England, not having lived here very long, therefore I do not wish to say what my own political position is as regards this country.

However, being a supporter of a political group is not a prerequisite for criticising some of the nonsense I have read in your editorials, which is the basis on which I first wrote to Felix. It was not origin-

ally my intention to take part in a detailed theoretical discussion—Felix is not the place for this—only to point out the most blatant contradictions in your statements.

However to continue, since we have got so far: so you admit (at last) that the labour party cannot/will not introduce a socialist programme and you are supporting the labour party only to prove this—"to break the working class from reformism". Firstly, everyone knows, including the labour party itself, that the working class is not voting labour now. You only need to look at the results of the last four by-elections to see what the people of Britain think of the labour party. Labour cannot win even in a working class area like Glasgow. However, recognising this, the bourgeoisie are trying to promote the

Liberal party. The point is that exposing the labour party does not automatically "break the class from reformism". In fact, in the absence of revolutionary politics, it leaves the working class in an ideological vacuum conducive to the spread of fascist ideology as a "solution".

However you recognise the need for a revolutionary party to lead the working class. But to call yourselves the revolutionary party is not enough; a party is only revolutionary if it has a revolutionary political line. This the Workers' Revolutionary Party does not have; as far as I can make out, your political line seems to consist only of electing a labour government pledged to socialist policies.

Contrary to raising the political level of the working class, this actually lowers it since the

working class has already rejected labour. The role of a revolutionary party must surely be to fill the ideological vacuum created by this rejection of the labour party by spreading revolutionary ideology, i.e. the realization that it is not just a question of fighting the Tories or labour but of overthrowing the capitalist system itself, and to provide the leadership for this struggle. This I have never heard from YSSS, SLL, W.R.P. etc.—in fact you have been very reluctant even to admit that you do not believe the labour party can establish socialism. Even if I do not know which organisation here has the correct political line for Britain, I can tell it is most certainly not the W.R.P.

Yours sincerely,
 Kathleen Corcoran

S' Side Bar

Sir,

With reference to an unpleasant incident in South Side Bar on Thursday, 8th November, 1973. I would like to make a protest against the behaviour of certain I.C. Clubs during their initiation of new members. This behaviour could be prevented by greater supervision by I.C.U., e.g. "Duty Officers". This supervision should be extended to various constituent College and Departmental pub crawls, etc.

This has been brought to my attention by various regular student customers who object to such behaviour in certain College bars. I enclose a copy of rules and regulations pertaining to "Duty Officer" supervi-

tion. A cursory examination of the "Duty Officer" book in Southside shows a dramatic fall-off in "Duty Officers" delegated since 1970. Compare almost one per night in 1970 with only two in the whole of 1971, complete absence in 1972 and only three so far in 1973. I trust that you will back me up in the encouragement of these rules, as has been done in the past, in the hope that previous standards can be maintained by your support in the re-establishment of the post of Duty Officer.

This is my first letter of protest since coming to this College, almost nine years ago, but I think that behaviour like this should be checked before further incidents of this nature occur.

Yours faithfully,
 Stan,
 Southside Bar.

R.C.C. TRANSPORT

As R.C.C. Transport booking officer this year I have many people coming to book vehicles without much idea of what R.C.C. Transport is. To save me ten minutes of explanation each time I will try to briefly explain the booking system.

Bookings:
 R.C.C. Transport is mainly for the use of a few priority clubs, since they use the vehicles more regularly than anybody else, and also supply people to run them. These clubs however only have priority for booking their particular vehicle, provided that they book more than three weeks in advance. Other clubs are able to book in advance but confirmation will not be given until less than three weeks before the required date. At the moment we have a fifth vehicle which is not available to the priority clubs, unless it has not been booked by anybody else three days before they require it. Provisional booking forms are available from me in Selkirk 488, or from Pam the union receptionist. The form must be completed fully, and returned to me via the union letter rack.

The vehicles owned and run by R.C.C. Transport at present are:

- 17 Seater Crewbus: Priority, Mountaineering and Caving Clubs.
- 12 Seater Minibus: Pri-

- ority: Y.H.A. and Scout and Guide Clubs.
- U.W. Club Van: Priority: U.W. Surf and Canoe Clubs.
- I.C.C.A.G. Van: Priority: Community Action Group.
- Spare Van: Priority: Any other club and private users.

Use of R.C.C. vehicles:
 All drivers must be approved by the Transport Sub-Committee before being allowed to use any of the vehicles. For confirmed bookings, the vehicle keys will be left with the Southside Messenger, in an envelope addressed to the driver(s), half an hour before the time the vehicle is due to be used.

The driver must also produce his/her registration card before being allowed to take the keys from the messenger. Responsibility for the condition of the vehicle and accessories lies with the driver, who must fill in the relevant parts of the logsheet (one will be enclosed with keys), before taking the vehicle from the car park behind Linstead Hall, and fill in the rest of the logsheet when returning the vehicle. The logsheet, keys and cheque for the total bill (calculated on the rear of the logsheet) must be returned in an envelope to me via the Southside Messenger.

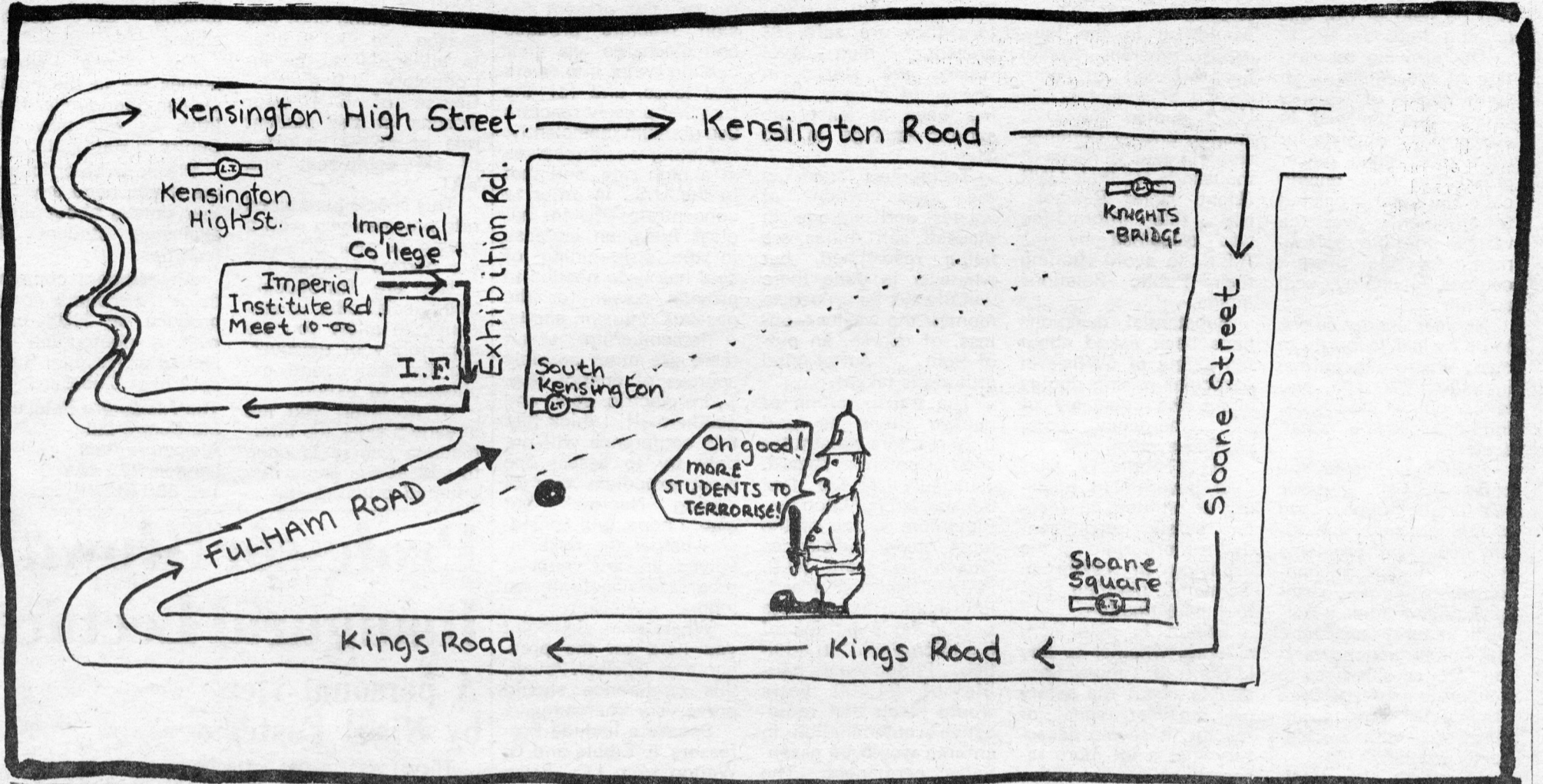
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A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF EMPIRICAL COLLEGE BY RON APPLEBY



RAG WEEK: ALL OUT!

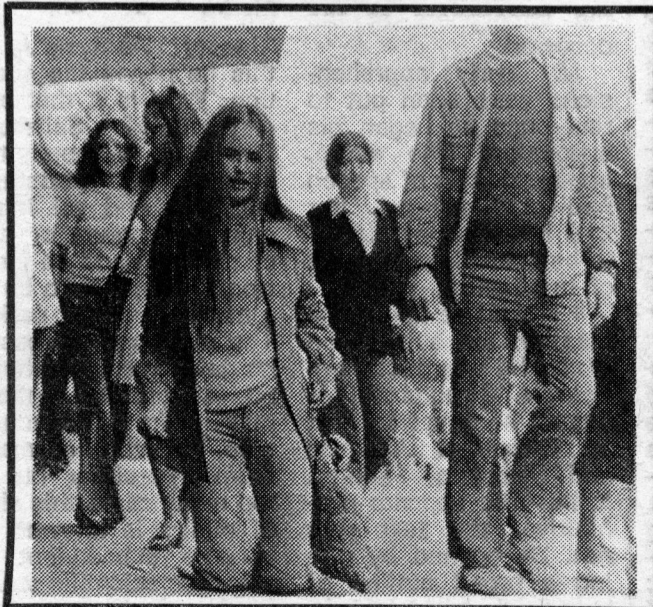
RAG PROCESSION ROUTE



Who'll carry the can



Somebody's dropped a sixpence



She's begging for it

RAG WEEK

Rag within Imperial College is run by the Rag Committee, this committee is open and anyone who can find out when it is holding a meeting is welcome to attend.

Rag Week this year is from 23rd of November onwards and on the 24th there will be a rag procession. To help with this why not apply to your Constituent College Vice President Charlie Lewis (C.&G.), Chris Webborn (RSM) or Ron

Kill (RCS).

The I.F. Disco will be attended by Sir Brian and Lady Flowers. Plus the Director of I.F. and his wife.

Anyone who wants to do his own thing is welcome to. Why not try to find me. RM16 Garden Hall, Internal 4229, or Union Bar or Union Office (C.&G.).

Anyway.
HAPPY WAG REEK
Tariq
R. L. Lolley
(Carnival Co-ordinator).

RAG EVENTS

- Fri. 23rd I.F. Disco—be a Rag/Drag queen
- Sat. 24th Rag Procession
- Sun. 25th I.F. Football match—Hyde Park
- Mon. 26th Knuck fows hats Whapping
- Tues. 27th Area Soc Paper Darts Competition—and Mines Disco
- Wed. 28th ICWA Hockey Match outside Harrods and Drink a Pub Dry
- Thur. 29th RCS Smouldering Concert
- Fri. 30th UCK Fall
- Sat. 1st Chariot Races — Ben Hur makes a personal appearance.

THIS YEAR'S CHARITIES
International Planned Parenthood Federation
Multiple Sclerosis
Disabled Living Fund

RAG COMMITTEE MEETING
WEDNESDAY 21st NOV.
UNION UPPER LOUNGE
12.30 G.M.T.
ALL WELCOME

INSTITUT FRANCAIS
RAG PARTY
17 QUEENSBURY PLACE, SW7
Friday, 23rd November, 1973
RAG QUEEN

Name
Address
College
Dept/Year

DRAG QUEEN

Name
(Mr/Mrs/Miss)
Address
College
Dept/Year

Entry Forms to be handed to I.F., R.C.S., C.&G., or R.S.M. Unions by Thursday, 22nd November.



Couldn't you just give her something

NUCLEAR ENERGY — HOPE OR HAZARD?

A one-day conference to discuss the pro's and con's of nuclear power will be held at I.C. this coming Saturday.

The growing recognition of the existence of some degree of "Energy Crisis" and the wish to conserve fossil fuels for uses other than power production (e.g. chemical manufacture) has led to arguments over the various possible replacements of the present sources of energy, coal and oil.

Nuclear energy seems to be a clear favourite in many Western countries, including the U.K., and is, of course, already being used on a small scale.

Before we cover the country with nuclear reactors though, we should consider the totally new set of problems we would face. Technological failures, earthquakes and other unforeseen natural disasters, and human actions varying from carelessness to deliberate sabotage have particularly serious implications with nuclear power systems.

As far as the possibility and magnitude of major accidents involving the release of fission products to the atmosphere, this seems to vary with the different types of reactor.

Those of you who saw the "Controversy" programme on nuclear power a couple of months ago will have heard Dr. Ned Franklin of British Nuclear Fuels estimate

that maximum fatalities from an accident at one of the CO₂-cooled reactors in use in Britain would be in the hundreds, whereas Daniel Ford (Union of Concerned Scientists in the U.S.) quoted the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's figure of tens of thousands for their LWR (Light Water Reactor). N.B. this information was classified by the A.E.C. to avoid spoiling their Public Relations image.

Substantial questions have been asked about the safety of LWRs—in particular raising doubts about the adequacy of the emergency core-cooling system.

In 1972 the W. German government advisory committee on reactor safety recommended a moratorium on the licensing of LWRs in Germany, pending further investigation.

Britain is also considering whether to buy LWRs. If there are doubts about the safety of present types of reactor, it seems necessary that a lot more research should be done and many more facts be made public before we either install hundreds of LWRs or introduce the next generation of reactors, the fast breeders.

So far I've only referred to the dangers of reactor accidents. What is frequently regarded as the most serious disadvantage of the nuclear fission process is the significant amount of

highly radioactive waste products that have to be isolated for possibly thousands of years before they are safe. At present, high-level wastes are stored in tanks and already there has been at least one serious leakage in the States.

Techniques such as the classification of wastes and storage in disused salt mines are being researched, but whatever is done there will always be a need to monitor the wastes—unless, of course, an out-of-sight, out-of-mind attitude is taken!

The transportation of nuclear fuels to and from reactors constitutes another potential hazard, especially if the fuel transported is Plutonium. Plutonium is one of the most toxic substances known to man (U.S. Federal health standards limit human exposure to a total body burden of 0.6 microgram). In addition, Plutonium's half-life of 24,400 years would mean that radioactive contamination in an area would be essentially permanent. The fact that it is quite possible to construct a crude atomic bomb with plutonium hi-jacked from a shipment to a power station is also worrying a number of people.

Environmental concerns over the nuclear power programme are concentrated on the aspects of (a) the general increase in the level of background radiation

in the atmosphere, (b) the enormous amount of waste heat that, in particular, the present fission reactors produce and discharge, via their cooling water into rivers and lakes, and (c) the fact that present reactors use uranium inefficiently, depleting world reserves at a high rate, and that in the U.S., in order to concentrate ²³⁵U for nuclear fuels, an increase in the strip-mining of coal has been needed to provide power for the gaseous diffusion plants.

Remembering that there are other possible sources of energy (e.g. hydro-electric, solar and geothermal), I think that this conference will not only try to assess the most expedient way of "going Nuclear" but also, I hope, will consider whether the risks involved in any nuclear programme could be too high.

Whatever viewpoint you hold on the prospects of Nuclear Power, this conference should prove very interesting.

Speakers include Professors T. Kibble and G. Walton from I.C., Brian Wheatley from the C.E.G.B., Walt Patterson from Friends of the Earth and Prof. Roy Ellis from Leeds Medicine School.

The conference starts at 10.30 on Saturday, November 24th in Mech. Eng. 220 and should continue until about 5.00 p.m.

ANDREW SEARLE
ICSSRS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS— NCCL campaign for renewal of rights of individual petition at Strasbourg

On 13th January, 1974 the right of individuals to petition the European Commission of Human Rights, conceded by H.M. Government in 1966, comes to an end. The Government has not committed itself to renewing this right. As recently as 24th October 1973, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Anthony Royle, refused to state the Government's intention, despite a series of questions in the House of Commons from Mr. Fred Willey, Mr. David Steel and Sir Elwyn Jones emphasising the importance of renewal.

The NCCL is this week launching a campaign to convince the Government of the need to renew the right of individual petition for an indefinite period. We are seeking your help as we are convinced that it is

essential for every voluntary organisation, pressure group and case-work agency to make known its views to the Government.

It may be useful if I set out the background to the situation. The United Kingdom Government ratified the European Human Rights Convention in 1951. The present parties to the Convention who have accepted the right of individual petition are Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg. Italy has announced her intention to accept this right.

The importance of the right for individual citizens to seek redress against breaches of the convention committed by its own Government cannot be underestimated. It is probably the most advanced form of

human rights protection in the world today.

If the right of individual petition were not renewed, no citizen of the United Kingdom would be able to take a case before the European Commission. Indeed, the European Convention on Human Rights would be ineffective: for while the Convention and its Protocols set out certain basic rights and standards which each State undertakes to practice, the number of cases brought by one State against another are few and far between. The sole inter-State case presently before the European Commission is that brought by Ireland against the United Kingdom. This is only the fourth inter-State case in 22 years.

The NCCL's view is that at a time when civil liberties are in danger of gradual erosion, no action should be taken which withdraws an important protection of human rights.

Individual petitions which the Commission have considered or are considering reflect a wide range of issues alleging the denial of human rights in the Un-

ited Kingdom. They include, **immigration**: the 1968 Immigration Act which led to many cases of "shuttlecocking" of UK passport holders around the world; **censorship**: the decision declaring obscene chapters of the Little Red School Book; **Northern Ireland**: the Emergency Provisions Act and detention procedures; **Judicial Corporal Punishment**: birching powers in the Isle of Man; **Incitement to Disaffection**: conviction and sentence under the Incitement to Disaffection Act 1934; **Prisoners**: the right of prisoners to write to a solicitor concerning injuries sustained in prison. In this case the petitioner withdrew his complaint when the United Kingdom Government agreed to amend the prison regulations accordingly.

All these cases involve allegations of breaches of one of the following Articles of the Convention: **Article 3**—freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading punishment; **Article 8**—respect for family life; **Article 9**—freedom of

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SKI FEVER AT ALEXANDRA PALACE

You are invited to take advantage of special ski instruction facilities we have arranged with the National Union of Students.

We are now recognized as England's Premier Ski Slope and, this season, are able to offer to all students, the Introductory 'Beginners' Course of 5-1 hour lessons at the student rate of £5.00 inclusive of ski equipment and VAT.

This specially reduced rate provides you with a saving of over 30% on our normal charges.

We are introducing this special offer to students, to allow you the opportunity of discovering the thrills and excitement of skiing.

If, however, you are already a skier the Intermediate course is open to you at the same discounted price.

Practice sessions are open to you all again at a special two-thirds rate of 60p per hour inclusive.

For your further entertainment the Ski Centre offers snacks, meals and drinks in the enjoyable surroundings of our modern clubhouse overlooking our floodlit slopes.

For those whose homes are in the north, we can offer similar facilities at our new Ski Centre in Harrogate.

Please write or 'phone me if you need any further details about these exclusive student ski facilities.

Any student claiming these discounts must produce an NUS card with a photograph attached or Hospital Student Union Club Card.

The Alexandra Palace
Ski Centre Ltd.,
Alexandra Park,
London N22 4AY
Tel. 888 2284.

Professor Brown's Inaugural Lecture

A personal view by Nigel Foster

There was a lot of techniques of old "eminence" present in Mech. Eng. 220 on Tuesday night. As I arrived shortly before 5.30 p.m. to hear Prof Brown deliver his Inaugural Lecture, I was struck by the vast numbers of Professors, Doctors, Lecturers and the like assembled there, chatting to one another in what I would term as academic joviality. It was largely this quality of audience present that led me to conclude that this was to be no ordinary lecture. It was not.

Promptly at 5.30 p.m. the learned speaker strolled in, a picture of style and confidence. His suit said it all; excellent right down to the rose in his buttonhole. Indeed, such was his aplomb that although I have been lectured to by the learned professor on numerous occasions, my introduction to this performance became a case of being familiar with the speaker but unfamiliar with the atmosphere of the occasion.

My early apprehensions were soon put to rest once he began his exposition. The sharp, engaging style of speech had not changed, nor had his diction, clearly to be heard in every part of the theatre.

I should at this stage mention the subject on which he was lecturing. Being a 'Structures Professor' he chose to look at 'Structural Analysis and Structural Failure'. If the title appears prohibitive, the text was not. He opened by giving a broad outline of how the 'analysis' methods of today developed from the 'trial and error'

This method was only superseded once the invention of language had become popularized. Surprisingly, he does not condemn the 'trial and error' technique. Indeed his admiration for the method is quite apparent in the case of its use in nature by such as the thrush in its nest building, or the beaver in its dam constructions.

That language was the key, there appears to be no doubt. Once knowledge was recorded, past errors could be used beneficially and mistakes made by one generation need no longer be repeated by the next. Indeed once language was born, there was no idea of comparable magnitude required from then on for man to reach his present state of expertise in 'structural analysis'.

It was after this historical discussion that he moved on to a most interesting subject, one I would describe as 'Beauty Analysis'. In this he posed the question 'Why is it that one can build Salisbury Cathedral without the benefit of Structural Analysis, and yet it requires a century or two of research and an electronic computer to build a multi-storey car park?' The most cogent reason he gave was that whereas structural analysis may make a structure safe, 'it will not make them ugly either' but in too many cases this side of affairs is allowed to become subservient to the more scientific structural analysis.

(continued on page 8)

A.S.T.M.S.: - Open Letter

Should the Personnel Secretary Resign?

There is an organisation existing to which most Personnel Officers belong. This organisation aims to foster high standards of integrity in that profession. It proclaims that the function of a Personnel Officer is to honestly attempt to solve industrial relations problems, even if this involves disagreeing with their employer.

Does Mr. Malone measure up to these admirable standards?

It is the view of the Branch Committee that he does not.

The College brought him in to improve staff/College relations, at least that was what the former Rector said at the time. The reverse has happened. Never has there been such a bad and disgraceful situation as now exists.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL AGREEMENTS ARE BROKEN

The National Agreement requires the post of Departmental Superintendent to be part of the Technical Staff structure, if the work done is the same as the Job Description in the Blue Book. Everybody knows that that is the case in this College, nevertheless the College will not comply with this Agreement.

We have a local agreement that a special criteria should be used to decide whether Experimental Officers should be regarded as Academic or Technical Staff. We are sure that this is being broken, and that some "blue eyed boys" are being slipped through as para-Academics, when they do not meet the criteria.

Every request by us to be able to check what has happened has been evaded.

There is a National Agreement covering the way in which Non Union people can appeal against their gradings. This agreement involves our participation in the Appeals Committee. We have now discovered that this is also being secretly broken. Non-Union Experimental Officers who had been placed in the Technical Staff, but believe that they should be 'Academics', are appearing before Special Appeals Committees, without either our knowledge or agreement. Our protests have been ignored.

Months ago we discussed with the College a request by us for direct A.S.T.M.S. representation on both the Safety & Training Committee. We were promised an early reply. Not only has there been no reply, but we know that I.C. has since made a statement to the University Safety Officers Committee that there should be no Union representation on any Safety Committee.

In April last we made proposals to regrade a member of the Maintenance staff who holds a responsible position.

It is our view that he should be graded as a Maintenance Officer and properly paid. In fact he is underpaid and graded as a Clerk. In the last month we have made three requests for a meeting to clear the matter up, but have failed to get a meeting.

Similarly with the College Telephone Engineers. Hitherto they have been linked with the Technicians for grading and pay. With restructuring what will happen to them?

Repeated requests for a meeting bring promises but no meeting.

All the above are but a selection of the problems that we have been unable to solve. The most serious question, however, is the totally unacceptable situation on Restructuring of the Technical Staff.

RESTRUCTURING AND REGRADING

There were 149 appeals by Union members. 54 have been heard, leaving 95 yet to be done. Every other London College has finished the entire procedure, local, Regional and National level appeals. The absence of any effort by the College to complete the exercise is due to an attitude of contempt by them for the Technical Staff.

Moreover, despite the fact that in some departments, notably Mechanical Engineering Department, the exercise was carried out in the most inefficient and biased manner, no attempt has been made to rectify the bad initial gradings. This has resulted in members being forced into the Appeals machinery quite unnecessarily, and with no guarantees of obtaining justice.

There has been extraordinary happenings affecting individuals, even including attempts at intimidation. The case of our Branch Chairman, Arthur Sier, being one of the worst. The Personnel Secretary told him quite bluntly that if he put his own case to appeal, then he would be made to regret it.

Needless to say THOSE REMARKS were made to the wrong address!!

So, where do we GO? Can we go on like this?

About a year ago, all of the Unions in the College met the College Secretary to request changes in the attitude of the Personnel Department. Promises were made but things are now worse than ever.

It is now becoming clear that normal negotiating channels are being closed to us. This we will not tolerate.

There are other ways to get things done and we must be prepared to use them.

On behalf of the Branch Committee,
H. Fairbrother
(Secretary I.C.A.S.T.M.S.)

LETTER OF COMPLAINT

I am writing to complain, on behalf of the IC Eco-Action group and of the 70 to 100 people who cycle to IC every day, about the lack of bicycle parking space.

According to I.C.U. Hon. Sec. Paul Wadsworth, there are 87 bicycle spaces at IC, which might be sufficient were it not for the thoughtless motorcyclists who block the bicycle racks with their machines. Motorbikes have stands and the only reason for parking in bicycle spaces could be for the shelter which some of them afford. Most bicycles do not have stands and they need a means of support: the bicycle spaces. The Maintenance department have said that they will put up a notice telling motorcyclists not to park

in the bicycle racks; we ask all motorcyclists to observe this rule.

Mr. Wadsworth has said that you cannot expect to have a bicycle rack outside each department, and that he cannot justify expenditure on additional bicycle racks unless the present ones are filled and some bicycles remain without spaces. So any cyclist who wants more parking space provided should try to find space in a rack, and park there.

While I have the opportunity, I shall point out some ecological advantages of bicycles over cars. Cars gulp petrol, a limited and increasingly scarce resource now that the oil/energy crisis is upon us; but bicycles don't waste fuel. Bicycles generally last much

longer than cars (iron ore is also limited resource). Cars spew out stinking, choking exhaust fumes which are a hazard to health and to the environment (the earth is a refuse tip of limited size). Bicycles are non-polluting. Bicycles have other advantages, too: cycling is a good exercise; bicycles can slip through traffic queues, and are easy (??) to park. And here is one to think about: more time is lost by the many people who make it possible for car drivers to travel at high speeds, than is gained by the drivers in travelling at these speeds.

Yours,

Adrian Robinson

(Physics I)

IC POWER CUTS

- THROUGH YOUR SOUL

Feeling bored?—Then read this article closely

Royal wedding, Arab megalomania, miner's overtime action, Israeli colonialism, capitalist cataclysms in stocks and shares, American psychoses—do you feel that life isn't worth reading?

So man, throw off that heavy millstone of the body and let your mind fly free. PHOENIX (your yearly soul-searching, mind-flying, ego-tripping literary mag) is on sale NOW at the College Bookshop and at the Haldane Library.

What do you mean? "Inflation, low grants, cos tof living, 'umble science student"? PHOENIX is bigger than ever before and better than ever before, and at NO EXTRA COST—no inflation, no VAT—just pure unadulterated value! "Shy and frustrated" you say—no bother at all. Why work out your frustrations with a computer when PHOENIX is here? With a PHOENIX in your hand you've an easy introduction to any girl in College—believe me, I've tried and they have even given me money for it!

Yes, PHOENIX helps you meet and enjoy people! Take one along to your next Rugby Club piss-up (I've been told that one of the poems to set Colonel Bogey and sung backwards beats "Craven-A"; or to your ICWA coffee

evening and see if you can find your friends and selves in the word-wrought emotions of your frustrated fellows.

Back to grey reality. PHOENIX is for you and by you, and is nothing at all without you. You are the playwrights, the actors, the stage hands, the audience, the ticket salesmen—if one role is not played the whole production fails. I personally urge you, GO OUT AND BUY PHOENIX—see what the people around you think and feel, and the things of which they feel and think. They are crying to YOU—without a receiver there is no sound (but THEY ARE YOU)—so please, listen, it doesn't take much.

PS I still need some helpers on the editorial board for the next issue, so anyone interested please contact me (via Felix or Physics).

PPS Phoenix also needs contributors (don't be embarrassed of your work—look at some of the stuff that was published in the last issue) of all sorts, and the copy date is approaching fast. So polish up your masterpieces and drop them into me as soon as possible. (The absolute copy date will be announced very soon.)

Your friend, with YOUR VOICE.
STEVE HERMAN

State of Emergency:-

The College is subject to the emergency regulations in force governing the use of electricity for display lighting and space heating.

Should the situation with regard to the supply of ELECTRICITY deteriorate and power cuts are made, it may be necessary:—

- to take out of service up to 60 per cent of all LIFTS not only as an electricity economy measure but more so to reduce the possible number of incidents of passengers being trapped to a degree that the maintenance staff can cope with;
- to require users of large amounts of power to restrict or suspend the use of heavy machines.

In the event of a loss of OIL supplies it may be necessary:—

- considerably to reduce the level of space heating in the evenings between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) and all day on Saturdays and Sundays;
- to restrict the supply of STEAM to all but essential users (as defined in the College emergency procedure booklet).

Any departmental arrangements that can be made to economise in the use of ELECTRICITY and OIL should be brought into effect. So also with WATER, both hot and cold, since an economy here can have a pronounced effect on the amount of electricity needed to drive the sewage and drainage pumps.

As matters of SAFETY (a) candles should only be used where authorised at departmental level (limited supplies are available in the College Main Store on requisitions signed by Assistant Directors, Wardens and the Domestic Bur-sar);

(b) emergency lighting in buildings is to help ensure swift and safe evacuation in an emergency and is not for prolonged use in any other situation.

INFORMATION on the timing of any power cuts (when known), oil supply shortfalls and any other related items will be passed to addresses as they occur under arrangements made by the Chief Maintenance Officer.

A. L. Atkinson,
for A. J. Turner,
Acting Buildings Officer

Felix No. 347; Tuesday, 20th November 1973

Editor: Alasdair Campbell

Felix Office is on the 4th floor of the Union Building address c/o Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BB; telephone: 01-589 5111 ext. 2229 (P.O.), 2881 (Int.). Messages to ext 2154 (P.O.) 2232 (Int.). Contributions and help for Felix are always welcome.

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Starting Point

Starting Point's a programme which tries to involve students at I.C. with their own T.V. Service, S.T.O.I.C. It's also a discussion programme, 1.40 p.m. this Tuesday (20th) presentation we shall be taking a critical look at the media in I.C. In the studio will be the editors of FELIX, all the C.C.U. PAPERS, PHOENIX, CEFE, etc., plus a representative from S.T.O.I.C. If you've got any criticism of any of the above media then why not come along to the studio (Elec. Eng. Room 306) at 12.45 p.m. or phone (INTERNAL 3061) any time after 12.45 p.m. Otherwise just watch the programme from 1.0 p.m. to 1.40 p.m. this Tuesday. You can see it in J.C.R., the UNION or SOUTH-SIDE.

STARTING POINT TODAY AT 1 p.m. ON S.T.O.I.C.

Broad Left

Meeting
1 p.m. Wed.
21st
November
Committee
room 'A' in
Union
Building

I.C. Golfing Society

In recent years the IC Golfing Society has become something of a run-down organisation. This decline has come about partly due to neglect though perhaps a more potent reason is that golfers are unaware of the very fortunate position they occupy at IC. Let me illustrate this by means of a comparison. For an entrance fee of 90p an IC student automatically becomes a member of Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club, a club widely regarded as being amongst the best in Southern England. For every round he plays there he is charged 28p (a fee we are hoping the Union will cover). For the rest of the world there is the problem of

first getting one's name on to a four year waiting list (a list which cannot be avoided unless one has first obtained a Knighthood, a title quite hard to come by nowadays, particularly as a student). Once one has found a way on to this list and waited four years there is then an entrance fee of roughly £250 to pay with an annual subscription of about £100 lumped on top of that. After all this palaver one is then admitted into the ranks of members and permitted to use the course. Thus, while the IC student merely pays his 90p and walks on to the course, the poor old 'Rest of world' has four years and £350 to contend with before he can

even buy a golf ball.

The only limit to the club's generosity is that only 25 IC students are permitted this five-star treatment. At present, only 19 have done this so there is still room for six new members.

I should also add that this year we are hoping to extend our fixture list and have matches every Wednesday afternoon. 2

This article is intended to give some insight into the ICGS. If there are any points not covered by this article, please contact either myself or one of the committee members named below, all of whom are in Civ. Eng. II.

Nigel Foster.

Committee:

Nigel Foster (capt.)
Bill Calderwood (v-capt.)
Jules Dan (Hon. Sec.)
Adrian Evans (Treasurer)

Match report—14th November

It was a confident IC team that marched down to Royal Mid-Surrey last Wednesday. This confidence was based on a two-year unbeaten record in all matches, a record second to none. (The fact that we have not played a match for two years should not detract from this). The opposition was a strong UC team, fresh from a convincing victory over Portsmouth Polytechnic, a big name in golfing circles!

Promptly at 12.30 p.m., after an excellent lunch, the two teams rolled out to the first tee. IC superstar Bill Calderwood drove off amid great applause, his brand-new ball flying like a majestic eagle into a nearby gorsebush. In spite of this minor accident, he managed to climb into a commanding lead of three holes after playing nine. After this, however, things did not go well for his opponent began to play spectacular golf, through which he managed to take five of the next eight holes to clinch a two and one victory.

In the other matches, Rick Brown, a player as

steady as his Land-Rover might suggest, lost to an opponent who produced a round of 71 (one over par to golfing fans), a score more attributable to the likes of Tony Jacklin than to a college student. Chris Waddiluse, a young player being nurtured with an eye to the future, ate an extra healthy lunch and his subsequent hiccups prevented him from playing to form. His defeat does not represent a victory for UC so much as it questions the quality of the club's sardine sandwiches.

Indeed, the lunch had a very strong effect on this match result. Ian Reed's hard-boiled egg could only sustain him to the seventeenth and his 1 down defeat reflects the protein deficiency of battery hens' eggs. Clive Pemberton, unused to raw onions, decided to massacre his opponent. This he duly did (8 and 7). For those unfamiliar with golfing terminology this implies that he won eight holes out of the eleven he had to play. In human terms this represents one very drunk UC student, clutching a tumbler of

whisky muttering 'Mum-myl'. Rumour has it that whereas he used to describe golf as his forte, this forte is now transferred to cushion-stuffing.

Well, I expect that by now you're wondering what happened to the captain. Surely he didn't fall into the sardine sandwich trap. I hear you cry. Actually I did, even swilling it down with a pint. Having said that, I'm sure you can appreciate why I was four down after seven holes. However, once I had the ball clearly in focus and had removed my opponent's glasses, I was back in the match and after some nail-biting scenes tied the match at the last hole.

Thus we lost 4½-1½. However, I'm sure you would agree that with a good dietician, this result might have been swung in our favour.

My final thoughts on this matter are to commend the spirit in which both teams played, and to regret that our sole spectator was only capable of barking its support.

Nigel Foster.

Wardens for Student flats

In the very near future a warden will be required for the student flats in Ravenscourt Park. The job of this

warden will be very similar to that of the wardens in student houses.

Any interested, mar-

ried, post graduate student should contact Norm Sayles (President) as soon as possible.

(N.B. FREE large flat within 30 minutes of college!).

Continued From Page 1

I advise that one meeting of the Tenants' Association to be held this term, and that meetings be held every three weeks, while on Rent Strike. However, all major decisions should be made by referendum, which I would consider a convenient, democratic and satisfying process.

3. 'How do we control the funds?' is the other basic question. The "who controls" part should be clear from 2.

It is important to satisfy individuals that their money will be safe in the fund. I advise that:

i. The fund should be banked in its own deposit account: this allows for speedy withdrawal or transfer of individual students' money, if this is necessary. Further, if the

interest rate continues to rise (and the College has no legal claim to the interest, though its ethical claim may be reasonable) there is the possibility of a "self-financing" Campaign.

ii. Payees should be given proper receipts for the full amount they pay into the fund.

iii. Any payee should be free to transfer his or her money at any time to the College A/c.

iv. The terms of reference of the fund should be such that under no circumstances can the money paid in by students be used for any purpose other than payment of residence fees owed to the College or for payments of refunds to students who have placed their money in the fund. **Continued on page 8**

The Review

Book

I suppose it had to happen after the latest barrage of "Gayness is good for you" — Dave Brandstetter, the homosexual detective. Actually he's an insurance investigator and is mentally prostrate over the death of his long-stand-

ing boy-friend, when this case conveniently comes along to occupy him with detection and new friends.

The tale is the usual sort of story, beginning with the local radio hero's convertible smashed up in a flooded

creek. Everyone thinks he's dead... except our Davie, who exposes a very credible trail of small town deceit and crime. From this point of view the story is a really well-told uncovering-pursuit in the classic sense; the dialogue is crisply handled and the narrative hangs together. Unfortunately Hansen either cannot handle emotion, or has tried to put too much of a message into the book: our agents' affairs and heart-searching are dull and cloying, and spoil what would otherwise be an enjoyable mystery story. **Candi**

S. C. A. B.

November

Thurs. 22nd Willard + Tom & Jerry
7.30 in Mech Eng 220. 10p

Sat. 24th Back Door in Great Hall
50p i.c. students in advance

Fri. 30th Fumble in Union
30p

December

Sat. 1st A man called Horse
7.30 in Mech Eng 220. 10p

Thurs. 6th Music Lovers
7.30 in Mech Eng 220. 10p

Sat. 8th Lindisfarne
in Great Hall
i.c. students 70p in advance

Tickets available from Union 12.30 — 2.00 p.m.
Tickets can be ordered from Union Office between 10.00 and 4.30 p.m.

COPY DATES FOR FELIX:

Felix comes out on Tuesday (generally) and the copy has to go in the week before.

Four pages go in on Thursday, two on Friday and two on Sunday.

To aid the lay-out it would be much appreciated if all copy (bar news and latest happenings which is Sunday matter) is in on the Thursday to the Felix pigeon hole in the Union outer office.

Note. People to help with lay-out (Thursday,

(continued from page 2)
Clubs not affiliated to I.C.U. and private users must pay a £25 deposit before using any R.C.C. vehicle.

Availability:

Although there are five vehicles, they are usually all booked well in advance for weekends and Wednesday afternoons. Due to difficulties in getting vehicles repaired quickly, R.C.C. Transport cannot be held responsible to provide a vehicle even if the booking has been confirmed.

Gerald Causer,
R.C.C. Transport
Booking Officer.

Friday afternoons and Sunday (lunchtimes) would be warmly welcomed and plied with cups of coffee.

—Ali.

It's a Knockout!

The North Kensington Amenity Trust Sports Working Party are planning to hold an "It's-a-Knockout" weekend next year. The provisional date at the moment is 1-3 June, 1974. We are at the moment trying to get together a small group to plan this event and would welcome any of your members joining us.

The first meeting of this group will be held on Monday, 3 December at 7.30 p.m. at 3 Acklam Road, W.10.

BROAD LEFT JOURNAL

In June this year the first Broad Left Student Conference took place in Leeds Polytechnic. The conference established the Broad Left Journal, the first issue of which will be available soon.

The Broad Left is not a tightly knit party with a membership and a manifesto. It is a group of students spread all over the country who agree with the concept of a broadly-based left student movement and who feel that such a movement is worthy of some personal commitment, and that the journal is intended as a forum for discussion, on which to base a left student movement which is both self critical and rooted in a fundamental unity of approach to major problems.

As a student organisation the Broad Left has as its prime point of reference higher and further education and NUS's role as the major student organisation within it. But it is also a Left organisation which must relate its ideas and actions to a far wider range of issues.

The Broad Left is founded in the belief that the student movement must be a popular movement in which the majority of students are actively and critically involved. Despite the spectacular growth of NUS and the success of its campaigns, it is glaringly obvious that the mass of students do not regard themselves as primarily political animals, let alone activists. But it is equally obvious that the majority of students are concerned with the quality and purpose of their education, are concerned with the quality of social and cultural life in our society, and are concerned with a great range of national and international issues.

Ties with the Trade Union movement need to be strengthened, its Journal will help to provide the links that will integrate this variety of concerns and dissatisfactions which has made the student movement a powerful force.

There are many issues that the journal will take up. The implications of the White Paper on Education should be studied closely and exposed. The campaign for a realistic and universal grant is not yet won, the crisis in accommodation is far from over.

Ties between the student movement and the trade union movement need to be strengthened further not only because as organisations we represent two sections of the society opposed to capitalism but because wage labour is the destination of nearly every student and, conversely education to any level should be the right of every worker. There needs to be more discussion on the left about developments in music, literature, and the arts. Similarly our reactions to the deterioration of the environment need to be given more expression.

Oppression of nations in the Third World is traditionally an area of student concern. Broad Left will continue to publicise such oppression and attempt to actively involve students in ending it. In Britain, harassment of minority groups and a rapid erosion of our civil liberties continues unabated. If the Journal is to do what it sets out to do, highlight these many issues and activate the student movement around left policies, it requires an active support from those who are in basic agreement with the aims outlined here and a readership that is ready to make its own contribution to the debate.

A Broad Left grouping at IC has already been established and hopes to help in development of student consciousness, within this the selling of the Broad Left Journal will be very important.

Copies of the Journal will be available from Mary Attenborough, Maths 1; Joe Herbertson, Metallurgy PG; Trevor Phillips, Chemistry 3.

JAZZ CLUB

Sunday Sessions : Free!
Every Sunday in the lower lounge (bar open)

25th Nov.: Say No More

2nd Dec.: Lef

9th Dec.: Say No More

FOR SALE

(free ad space offered)

PARACHUTE

one owner — never been opened.

Apply: Tariq Lolley (RIP)

OPEN LETTER TO MAURICE MALONEY AND OTHER MEMBERS OF GOD SOC.

Maurice in his letter last week to Felix, asks, "what are a person's basic rights?". He then goes on to ask on what freedom is, specifically in terms of how it is applied in practice in Eastern Europe countries to minority groups, in particular towards religious groups.

A person's 'rights' depend on a whole series of factors particularly how man 'bends' the laws of nature to meet his own needs—that is the mode of production capitalism, feudalism or whatever: i.e. under feudalism in Britain it was the 'right' of serfs to work 3-4 days a week on their own plot of land in return for working the rest of the week on the landlord's. Under capitalism in Britain for a long period the worker had the 'right' to 'free' collective bargaining with his employer over wage rates and working conditions. It is recently that the state has through the pay laws and the industrial relations act attempted to erode this 'right'. Under fascism in Germany in the 1930's workers had no such rights. The conclusion must be that a person's organising strength (in the case of the working class the trade unions) against the organising strength of the set of persons wanting to reduce the former's rights (which would be the employees through the use of the state machine i.e. the police force escorting scabs across picket lines, the army sent in to strike break, and the law as with the pay laws). Thus a person's rights fluctuate according to the development of the class struggle so there are no basic rights. In a fascist society workers have no rights as all independent working class organisations are smashed and at the other end of the spectrum after a socialist revolution that is in a workers' state the bosses have no rights).

To clarify the confusing terms Maurice used in his letter, it must be pointed out that Eastern European countries, Russia and China are not socialist. They are dominated by bureaucracies which put their own interests before the working class. But the mode of production is different, that production is planned (what would be the basis of a socialist economy) as opposed to production in capitalist countries which is geared round the market. Hence in that sense the productive forces are progressive (degenerate because an elite section of the working class the bureaucracy has evolved which controls the economy for its own interests). The degenerate workers' states have on the one hand some of the old contradictions of capitalism such as the way commodities are distributed through the market whilst on the other hand production is planned according to use value (often in the interests of the bureaucracy) as opposed to production for profit in the West. Likewise the social contradictions of the old mode of production (capitalist) is reflected in the new (socialist), among them a degree of repression of minority groups. Within religious groups individuals should be allowed to practise their own religion if they so wish—BUT religion is a private matter that is it should not be imposed on people as happens through state institutions such as schools in capitalist countries.

Are Maurice and other members of God Soc. serious about their concern of repression of minority groups?

HOCKEY

Imperial showed right from the start of this ULU cup match against St. Barts Hosp. that they were the more skilful, more ingenious and more hard-working team.

The team, including several UL players, soon settled down and after a period of pressure on the Barts' goal Mick Downs smashed a well-hit cross from Jag Gahir past a stranded Barts' goalkeeper.

Barts came out after half-time obviously after the equaliser, but it never came because Mick Downs smashed another goal past the dreaming Barts' goalkeeper after about five minutes of play.

Barts then threw everything they had at us, and after soaking up continual pressure Barts managed to break us down and they scored a good goal.

Straight from the bully Barts started the pressure again but this time after a fine break from defence Jag Gahir scored to make the final score 3-1 to Imperial College.

The cup team was: M. Downs (capt.), J. Gahir, D. Whittington, K. Boulton, R. Cameron, M. Thatcher, T. Hanson, A. Brown, K. Ross, D. Hanson, G. Popple.

On Sunday, 11th November IC played two teams in the UL six-a-side tournament. The second VI were eliminated but the 1st VI after one walkover and an easy game against Westfield found themselves in the quarter-finals. Here we defeated UC 2nd VI 2-0 and went on to face UC 1st VI in the semis. Unfortunately we went down 2-0 to what turned out to be the eventual winners,

A.B.

If they are serious about defending all minority groups except the capitalist class and its allies in both capitalist and degenerate workers' states against repression then they would be prepared to campaign on the one hand for such issues as the release of Ivan Dzyuba and Vyacheslov Chornouil, two Ukranian socialists recently imprisoned for organising a socialist oppositional grouping in the Soviet Union; on the other hand for the removal of British military and economic oppression in Ireland.

There should be at least one issue we ought to have common agreement on, that is the fight against fascism.

The National Front is a fascist organisation which is using racism as a pole of attraction for all kinds of racist scum and see legislation like the immigration laws as a green light for the go ahead for their racist activity. Not only does racism divide the working class but it offers no solution to the problems working people face—soaring inflation, increasing repressive legislation, housing shortage, etc. The reason why the fascist groups are backed by big business is that on the one hand they increase divisions within the working class and at the same time are used as the 'illegal' arm of the state to smash up trade union meetings and left wing organisations. That is, what the police don't want to be seen openly doing, a group of private thugs can do instead.

Today in Italy the MSI (a sister organisation of the National Front) can muster a vote of 2,000,000 whereas the Communist Party (CP) despite the fact that it can get five times the MSI's vote in elections has to hold its meetings in hiding in southern Italy, where the MSI dominate, for fear of having their meetings broken up, likewise with trade union meetings. It is precisely because the CP in Italy today like Allende in Chile, like the left groups in the 30's in Italy and Germany argued that the fascists must be stopped by democratic means and not by force that fascism has been allowed to grow. It is only in countries like Britain and France in the 30's where sections of the organised working class broke up fascist meetings that they stopped its growth. The lessons from history are clear that any rights we have, we must defend, that means ensuring "no platform for fascists". The National Front is as yet not a mass threat because it is still a relatively small organisation (although gaining up to 20 per cent in recent by-elections). It is BECAUSE it is not a mass organisation that it is possible to stop the National Front by force. Should it become a mass organisation it will be too late.

At Imperial College that would mean that we would be opposed in principle to the NF using either Union or College facilities which would include opposing the sale of NF literature such as Spark in College or Union premises. No one who claims to believe in "freedom", "basic rights", can seriously argue for equal rights to an organisation which once given will attempt to destroy the "degree of freedom" we have at present. If those members of God Soc. are seriously concerned about repression they will support the mounting campaign against the NF.

Jock Veall.

Some Collected Thoughts

It is, I consider, the moral duty of students to collect money for charities. This is one of the few ways in which we manage to perform some immediately useful function to society. If one concedes that it is our duty when we should examine our position to find out what is our potential. It would be not too difficult to collect £150 every Saturday—that's pure collecting—say 24 weeks would give us £3,600—then add on £900 from selling 10,000 rag mags, would give us £4,500, assume 24 weeks of Wednesday afternoons at £100 and we have another £2,400 to give us a sub total of £6,900.

Now that is what I consider to be the reasonable potential of South Kensington. However, we have a wider potential, we're a London Rag and as such have a huge audience—which we could exploit with benefit concerts. Both pop and classical.

Now we have the organisation to collect the money in the constituent colleges—an excellent competitive structure. It is however the duty of IC to provide the organisation to inveigle money out of the rest of them.

Announcement.—There will be a Rag Concert next term—we need help.

Tariq U Lolley,

Rag Co-ordinator.

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**DRAFT
CONSTITUTION OF
RENT FUND**

1. The Fund shall be called "Imperial College Tenants' Association Rent Fund".
2. The Fund shall exist for the sole purpose of receiving and disposing of the following monies:
 - i Payments into the Fund from members of ICTA.
 - ii Such payments shall be equal in value to the total amount due to Imperial College for rent and amenities, at the rates existing in January, 1974.
 - iii Interest accruing on such monies.
3. The Fund will be administered by the following officers:
 - i The Treasurer. The Treasurer of the Fund shall be the Treasurer of ICTA, elected according to the constitution of ICTA. He shall be responsible for:
 - a. keeping the accounts of the Fund.
 - b. the everyday management of the Fund's affairs.
 - ii Assistant Treasurers. There shall be three (3) Assistant Treasurers who shall be members of ICTA. They will
 - a. be elected according to the constitution of ICTA.
 - b. be mandatable by, responsible to, and recallable by a General Meeting of or ballot of ICTA.
4. The Fund shall dispose of its monies only as follows:
 - a. To the College; such payments must be a 2/3rds majority in a secret ballot of ICTA.
 - b. To any contributor to the Fund who wishes to transfer his contribution to the College A/c; such payments should be equal in value to the total contribution of the afore-said payee.
 - c. Interest accrued in as in a(iii) shall be disposed of in any fashion indicated by majority vote of an ICTA General Meeting.
5. The Fund shall hold a deposit account with the Co-op (National Westminster Bank Ltd. The sole signatories to this account shall be the President of the Union, the Chairman of ICTA, the Secretary of ICTA, and the Treasurer of ICTA.
6. Receipts to the Fund may be signed on behalf of the Fund by the Treasurer or any one of the Assistant Treasurers.
7. The accounts of the Fund shall:
 - i Be open to inspection by any member of the Union.
 - ii Be presented at any General Meeting of ICTA.
 - iii be audited by . . .
8. This constitution may only be altered by a two-thirds majority of

c. assist the Treasurer in his duties.

ICTA General Meeting or ballot save that 4(a), 4(b), 7(i) and 8 may be altered only by a unanimous resolution of an ICTA General Meeting.

9. In this Constitution:
 - i "Fund" means "Imperial College Tenants' Association Rent Fund".
 - ii ICTA means "Imperial College Tenants' Association".
 - iii "College" means Imperial College.
 - iv "Treasurer" means The Treasurer of ICTA.
 - v "Assistant Treasurers" means the Assistant Treasurers of ICTA.
 - vi "Union" means "Imperial College Union".

One other extremely important point is for those students due to leave College to be able to recover their money and pay it to the College, so that they do not run the risk of losing their degrees.

I recommend that this paper be circulated to Hall and House Wardens immediately. This is not to present it as a discussion point, but to reassure Wardens that we are serious and that no element of irresponsibility enters the organisation of the Rent Strike. This may be necessary to forestall any immediate opposition, and prevent any lessening in good relations between students and Wardens.

TREVOR PHILLIPS.
7th November, 1973.

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thought; Article 10 — freedom of expression; Article 14 — freedom from discrimination.

The NCCL accepts that cases of this nature frequently embarrass Governments. International supervision of this kind is bound to be uncomfortable on occasions. Yet it is precisely this discomfort which justifies the existence of the right of individual petition. Moreover, if this right were allowed to lapse, it would represent a blow not only to the protection of human rights in the United Kingdom but would significantly undermine the Convention in Europe as a whole.

Your organisation is already playing a vital role in the protection of human rights. The NCCL is making its own contribution to the campaign but the true success of this campaign depends on an emphatic response from organisations such as your own. It is important for the Government to see that a large number of agencies and organisations care about this issue.

We are therefore asking you:

1. to make your organisation's view known by writing to the Prime Minister asking that the right of individual petition be renewed for an indefinite period;
2. where appropriate, to persuade your members to lobby their MPs by seeking personal interviews in their constituencies;
3. to let the NCCL know any action you have taken.

If you require any further information or material, please do not hesitate to contact either myself or, the NCCL's Legal Officer, Larry Grant.

Yours sincerely,
Martin Loney,
General Secretary.

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Much of the latter part of the lecture involved the various techniques no wat the disposal of analysts, some of great elegance, others by necessity crude. These I shall not discuss here as these methods are not to be read in abbreviated form by someone inept in these matters but should be devoured from either the original manuscript or some suitable textbook. Suffice it to say that several methods were discussed, none to any great depth.

Thus, to summarise, I felt the slides, text, and general presentation came over very well. My only complaint would be that the demonstrations were skated over too quickly to serve much purpose.

Finally, for those who indulge in the study of the Classics, here is a mouth watering quote from Prof. Brown. 'You might say Vitruvius built the most successful igloos of his day'. There is no answer to that!

Sir,

I have recently obtained a copy of the Guilds Handbook 'Spanner'. There are one or two points which I would like to explain to any guildsburke who is feeling just a little confused by this strange publication. Firstly, on page 22. It is apparent that Mr. Osborne had been frightened by a ghost, immediately prior to having his photo taken. I am told by well informed sources that Stewart Morrison is part-time chimney sweep.

On page 22 Charlie Lewis can be seen showing his true desire. Riding on the Mayor of Maidenhead's Parking Space. On page 10 we see Tariq attempting to

repent his sins by paying homage to the RCS Union Office. Unfortunately we wouldn't let him in until he had been Rag Chairman for a year as a penance. However in view of his claim on page 11 that guilds produced several floats for last year's Rag procession (well, if they did then they must have gone on some other Rag procession, because they certainly did not appear on ours!) I think we won't let him in anyway.

You may not think this letter is worth printing Ali, but I think it will be an improvement on the continual pro-left or pro-right letters which seem to be the present vogue.

Yours (for a small fee)
Dr. R. U. Pionatee-Anag.

RCS RAG COLLECTION WEDNESDAY, 21st NOV. MARTIAN LANDING ON REGENT ST!

In the "Felix" issue of November the 6th I defined the Green-Red "Revolution" as the systematic substitution of man's abilities, senses and mechanisms by institutions, organisations, machine, or apparatus, that led to the gradual atrophy of the formers and addiction to or dependence on the latter with the consequent control of human masses and finally leading to some kind of enslavement.

1. Freedom to learn what, how, when and where we in conjunction with society, decide to learn in order to achieve the best for us and society, and not the best way for institutions and vested interests, in the name of society, to make us "learn" what, when, how and where it is more convenient for them.

2. Availability of means, aids, advice, guidance, etc. to educate ourselves, and not institutions and devices to "educate" us.

3. Possibility of designing our own educational resources or of choosing them from the environment, and neither having to use resources "specially" designed for our "learning" nor having to face the unavailability of information due to industrial or governmental monopoly or to its being labelled "secret".

4. Freedom to choose what to learn, and not conditioned choice from among pre-packaged curricula, controlled by institutionally stipulated degrees of reward.

5. Free natural rewards from society, and not institutional monopolies of boosted reward reserved for the best consumers of institutional "education".

6. To allow us and society to decide with pride and responsibility when, what and how much we know, and not to force us to "recognise" when, what and how much we know, by means of tests and degrees, thus depriving us of capacity, pride and responsibility.

7. To allow for non-monopolistic competition (or co-existence) of institutional and non-institutional education, and not to monopolise all certification of privilege conferring degrees.

8. To allow different schools of thought, and not compulsory schools of one official "thought".

9. To allow not only to be taught the "highest" values, but also to learn if they are really so high.

10. Freedom and encouragement to interpret educational resources (books, lectures, data, etc.), and not discouragement carried to the point of impossibility, by means of exams demanding some degree of agreement, by imposing certain tasks to be accomplished, in a given time.

11. Freedom to learn the basics of our present and future world or society so as to recognise the basic problems and try to correct them, and not simply teaching us to provide temporary "cures" for the symptoms of these problems by means of devices, techniques, or counter institutions that not only hide the basic problems, but also aggravate the situations or simply let the problems grow.

12. Learning to shape society and our institutions, and not letting "our" institutions shape us, in the name of society.

13. Freedom to take up careers to achieve responsible social activity with tools, and not careers that take our responsibility away from us and use us as tools.

14. Freedom to pursue science and technology for the people to use it, and not to use people for the pursuance of "science" and "technology".

J. Aguirre, Civ. Eng.

C & G CARNIVAL

Not having attended a C. & G. carnival before, I went to this year's hoping that my deprivation of beauty sleep would be well rewarded, which, I'm happy to say it was. The night was well organised, there was plenty of room to move about and the stocks of food and drink seemed to last quite well too, even if they were a little expensive. For those people so inclined there was a disco in operation every time I went past, and I must admit I was quite surprised that when I put my head round the door, I could both see more than the end of my nose, AND hear myself think.

The only thing that piqued me was that when they started, at 9.30, after a couple of Donald Duck and Pluto cartoons, Mike Absolam and Ace were both playing at the same time. Having enjoyed Mike Absolam very much last term when he supported Roy Buchanan, I made my way quickly to the J.C.R. to grab a seat. For those of you who missed him both times round, he plays a very carefully worked out set, which comes over as one entity. It links up his satirical songs (mostly with regards to sex, drugs and violence), sung in a multitude of different voices, with the adventures of the fictitious Hironimus, both of which are served with a liberal helping of puns, ranging from corny to clever. The listener has to be very sharp indeed to even catch most of them, which may be the reason people come to see him twice, though he does play some very nice tunes as well.

I did sacrifice 10 minutes of his show to see how Ace were doing in the Great Hall, and although it's difficult to form a true impression in so short a space of time, they seemed to be a straight college rock band, and I enjoyed more watching the Mr. Gumbies lumbering

about not unlike hippos with bunions.

Bees Make Honey, a band who are just beginning to be noticed, rushed straight over from another gig, and thus were inevitably late. They played quite consistently throughout their set of rhythm and blues with some very nice flourishes on guitar. Frankie Miller, their co-lead singer, is capable of sounding similar to Joe Cocker, and I was disappointed that he wasn't more to the fore. All the same, they went down well, and came back for an encore of rock and roll.

Not long after, the Fairports came on in the darkness, and started with a quickie, followed by the traditional "The Hens March Through The Midden, And The Four Poster Bed", the first of many from the "Rosie" album, with Dave Swarbrick using his fiddle to sound something like, I suppose, a chicken.

"Tokio", one of their newer compositions and written (would you believe it) in Japan, featured some interplay of fiddle and guitar, and was followed with another in the same vein, Swarbrick's subtle side coming over strong.

After a few solo spots, of which I liked best Jerry Donahue's clever piece on the guitar, they followed with two songs in which they could all have a go at singing. Trevor Lucas's rich voice easily distinguishable from the others. They finished, as usual with some jigs and reels.

To round the evening off I went to see Callinan Slymm, who played 12-string and 6-string guitars, though they seemed to be little different from those you can find in most folk-clubs up and down the country, so I went home for a cup of coffee and a game of bridge.

G.J.K.