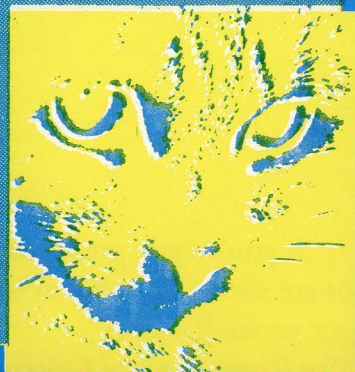


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Issue No. 807
Wednesday 22nd June 1988

Felix



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PREFACE

Welcome to the last issue of FELIX this academic year. You'll find this one slightly larger than you're used to, but we did warn you that this one would be a bit special.

With a stunning 84 pages, you should find at least one or two features worth reading.

I would particularly recommend that you read the Rector's article on the future of Imperial College and Union Manager David Peacock's feature on his ideas for Imperial College Union.

Another section well-worth glancing at are the interviews of Union President Sydney Harbour Bridge and Deputy President Alan Rose. They are very different perspectives of the past twelve months in the Union and go some way to indicate why there was a personality clash between the two of them.

Our features section is very extensive this week, covering such diverse subjects as suicide, cults, the history of British radio and dreams.

On a more global frame, FELIX has sent our Chief Political Correspondent Andrew Waller to interview Westminster MP and Chairman of the Conservative Party Peter Brooke. It's a must if you're interested in local and central politics. Also External Affairs Officer Neil Motteram states his opinions about the Great Education Reform Bill and its effects on IC students.

We have our share of light-hearted pieces scattered throughout the issue. As well as our legendary FELIX news review of the year, there's the last Baron, specially reincarnated for the final issue.

I hope that you enjoy reading this issue and that you all have a great Summer. May your degrees be good ones and for the rest of you, whom I will be joining once again as a student, see you all next year.

Andrew Waller
XX

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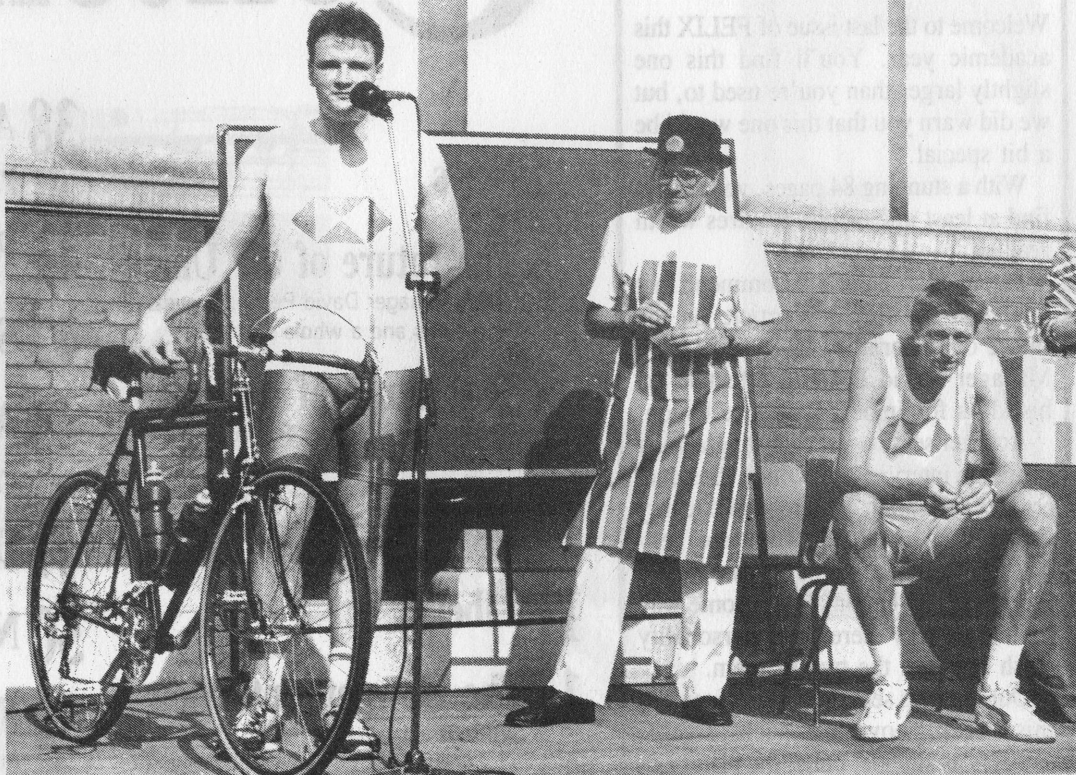
On your bike!

Five students from the Royal School of Mines Mineral Resources Engineering Department will be cycling from London to Seoul in South Korea. The team will set off at the end of this month to raise money for the charity Children In Need. The team hope to reach Seoul in time for the opening of the Olympic Games on September 17th.

To help to raise the money the team will be distributing sponsorship forms within Imperial and have plans to issue the forms nationally. They also hope to donate the proceeds of book written about the expedition to the charity.

The team consisting of Paddy Coleman, Dave Buttler, Kevin Dick, Pete Calderbank and Maurice Vanderhaeghen hope to cover one hundred miles per day. They will be cycling in shifts, making use of a minibus leant by Imperial College Union as a backup vehicle.

Team Leader, Paddy Coleman told FELIX that the team had decided to carry out the expedition at Easter. Since then the expedition and sponsorship has been organised within a very short period of time, despite final examinations. He admitted that the team had not had very much time to train for the event, but hoped that they would be sufficiently fit to complete the journey.



Sponsorship for the event has been organised by Mines President Geoff Parsons and Barrie Holt, a staff member. The five thousand pounds equipment costs have been donated by industry, the MRE Department and the Royal School of Mines

Association. The British Olympic Association has organised free accommodation for the riders when they reach Seoul and will be donating tickets for the Games. The team will be donating the money made from the sale of their bicycles and tents to

Children in Need when the expedition is complete.

The children's television programme, Blue Peter have arranged an interview with the riders, provisionally scheduled for tomorrow night.

Wired for vision

Cable TV has been installed in two Imperial Halls of Residences. Fifteen extra channels are now available in Falmouth Keogh and Linstead. The College TV studio and the Holland Club have also subscribed. The Union's television service, STOIC will be rebroadcasting

'SuperChannel' to other halls of residence, in the evenings. On offer to those halls with the full system are old and modern film channels, news channels, a sports channel, arts, music (MTV), a foreign language and a children's channel.

Released

Calling all shoplifters, dangerous drivers, petty swindlers, drug dealers and anyone with the surname Cray.

'Release' cards which give details of what to do when arrested are available free of charge from the Union Office. Union President Sydney Harbour-Bridge told FELIX

'these cards are the sort of thing that everyone should be carrying around with them.'

Proposals to include the 'Release' card information and other welfare hints with next year's Union card are currently being considered.

Shshhhh!

Residents in the Mews behind Southside have complained to the Local Authority about late night noise allegedly caused by students from Imperial. They are also angry that window ledges and flower pots were upturned, in an incident on Friday Night. College Security have mounted a late night patrol in an attempt to apprehend the offenders.

College Security Chief, Geoff Reeves told FELIX that students were returning at 2.00 am and making a lot of noise. 'You can make excuses for noise, but not for damage', he commented. He went on to say that there was no proof that the flowerpots had been upturned by IC students and suggested that students from other Colleges may have been responsible for some of the noise.

Refectories in the red

The Refectories have made a net trading deficit of £99,571—equivalent to 9% of its annual income—according to figures released last week. The deficit comes in the wake of last year's record surplus of £42,000.

According to the Refectory trading accounts, losses have been made in the College catering outlets and in Southside Shop whilst the bars and wine cellars have accrued a significant surplus.

Refectory Manager Rob Northey was at a loss to explain the figures when contacted by FELIX on Monday. 'I'm not sure that the figures are correct, but I'm looking into it' he commented.

Summer loot

Imperial College Union Sportshop will be refurbished over the Summer with a new shop front which will overlook the walkway. The move which marks the culmination of three years of negotiations has been delayed by changes of staff in the estates office and by the departure of Deputy President Alan Rose.

DP unwaged

Imperial College Union Deputy President Alan Rose has had his salary stopped by the Union Finance Committee. Following a motion proposed by President Sydney Harbour Bridge (name changed in aid of Comic Relief), it was decided that the £600 left in the salaries account from this move would be used to fund the UROP project looking into the recycling of paper.

Guard mobbed

A security guard was assaulted by three black youths last Wednesday. The guard was set upon when asked one of the youths not to remove a glass from Southside Bar. The guard was kicked several times before the youths ran off.

Southside cuts

Two girls were injured in an accident in Southside Bar on Friday. The girls, both Mineral Resource Engineering students, were cut when a glass was broken whilst they were pouring beer over each other during a post examination celebration. They were taken to St Stephen's Hospital where one girl was given four stitches in the elbow and the other two stitches in the hand.

ULU korfball

The University of London will be staging an international Korfball tournament on Sunday. Fifty-six teams will be entering from Belgium, Holland, Germany and Britain. A spokeswoman from the ULU team said they were looking forward to competing with players of international standard. The team will be holding a pretournament disco in IC's Union Lounge on Saturday at 8.30pm. Anyone is welcome to attend.

Students flee from a Southside roasting

Southside residents were evacuated on Friday when fumes from roasting meat set off the smoke detectors in Mustapha's Kebab shop. The incident occurred when the shop's staff forgot to turn on the extraction fans above the kebab oven. Similar false alarms have occurred since the Kebab shop opened at the beginning of this term.

Assistant Safety Director Ian Gillett told FELIX that the smoke detectors next to the oven had been replaced with heat detectors in an attempt to solve the problem. He explained that kebab fumes were still able to reach the remaining smoke detector when

the extractor fans were not switched on. He added that a mechanism for turning the fans on automatically and the possibility of linking the extractor fans to a time switch were under consideration.

When FELIX contacted Refectory Manager Rob Northey on Monday he claimed that the false alarms were caused by faulty equipment rather than a lack of ventilation. This is denied by the College Security service and by the company which installed the system, Fire Alarm Clock Engineering Limited (FACE).

Staff sliced

Two of the staff in 'Mustapha's' kebab bar in Southside have been sacked for alleged 'financial misappropriation'. The two staff concerned have been accused of serving free food and drinks to colleagues working in Southside refectory.

The workers were dismissed at 5pm on Wednesday evening but the bar will remain open for the rest of the week. Kebabs will not be on sale over Summer, however.

The banned refectory worker Mr R Dickson told FELIX that he had not accepted free drinks and that he would be taking the matter to the NUPE Trade Union.

Clem gets MOT after 12 years



Clementine, the Mines Motorised Mascot is back on the road for the first time in twelve years. Clem, a 1926 Morris Commercial Lorry received its MOT last Monday.

'It was decided in February to have Clem legal by the end of the College Year', said Clem's driver Stephen Laing.

Clem is due to be repainted in the Mines Colours, black, yellow and white. It is hoped that she will be able to accompany City and Guilds mascot, Bo, on the London to Brighton run and the Royal College of Science's mascot Jezebel to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Rally.

Mr Laing expressed particular

thanks to Steve Gosling (MEIII), Bo Driver Philippa Hogben, Dr Crofton and Paul Ewing (ME), Dr Baker (Met), the Mech Eng and Metallurgy workshops, the Bo and Jez garages, Geoff Parsons and Joseph Masons Paint Manufacturers (Derby) for supplying sponsorship.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE UNION

Here's to the future...

**Union Manager
David Peacock
compares Imperial
with American
universities, looks
at what the 'new'**

**Union plans to
provide and calls
for a greater system
of welfare support
in his own look at
the future of
Imperial College
Union.**

I was sitting at home last Sunday, basking in the sun on a tranquil afternoon, with only the sound of the Filofax inserts rustling in the breeze to disturb the calm.

Foolishly(?) my thoughts turned to the future and the prospects of the Union, having discussed the matter at length recently with people of all sorts of persuasions and viewpoints. Obviously everybody will be opinionated on any given subject but I thought it worthwhile to jot down some of the influences that will play their part in the type of Union that we could, should and must provide over the next decade or so. Excuse please, my commercial bias, as that's my own field of work, but it certainly has a large part to play...

The likely level and style of service

This is obviously a strong point of mine, and I've been known to wax lyrical over a social drink about the way things might go. Having been to the States on a working tour of student unions (a tough job, but someone had to do it) I've seen uses of trading space, facilities and applications of technology that we might envy, loath or be left bemused by.

Consider two examples of the US system in action: one very good, the other I think you might agree is abysmal. The first is that of the 'Co-op', a pair of trading outlets run in Boston by Harvard and MIT together, where students were encouraged to use an 'in-store' credit card, whilst members of the general public pay by cash. At each financial year end, the trading results are announced and if for example the nett surplus is 10%, then this percentage



is rebated to student card holders. I'd really like to see the use of a 'smart' card in our own outlets such that we might reap similar benefits whenever they might be appropriate.

This might seem to be a far fetched idea given our current level of service provision, but twenty years ago, who'd have thought that student unions might have their own travel shops...

The worst 'service' that I saw being provided was one where you could actually pay for someone to go to lectures for you, taking notes as necessary. Nuff said!

**What, you
may well
ask, will we
provide?**



Of course all the 'classic' services will hold their places as drink and food won't foreseeably go out of fashion or be replaced with pills, except during exams, though low/non alcohol sales may rise dramatically, as might the College-wide provision of really healthy food.

Newer concepts should begin to emerge and become standard.

Run a 'pick and mix' scan across the following:

Copy Shop, Florist, Newsagent, Computer Retail, Computer PC Hire, Insurance/Financial Services.

These are just a few of the possibilities for development, though some are obviously more far-fetched than others.

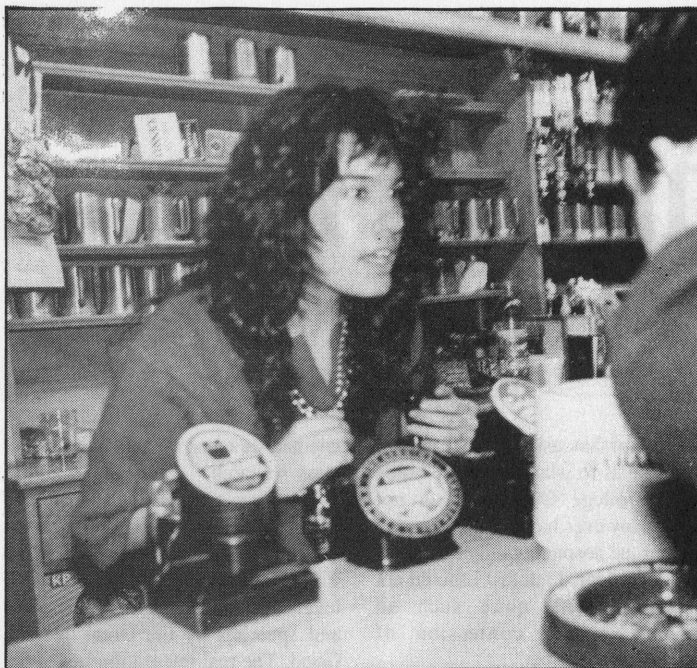
There is a strong possibility that we might run some services on a franchise basis, especially while we are attempting to evaluate their suitability and potential, and because it means that the service is run with the right commercial expertise from the start—a crucial point given the quality of service available on the 'high street'.

Enough though of pure commercial issues

'What about welfare?' you might be thinking. College at present is seeking to reinforce its role in the academic world more clearly with ever-increasing pressure from Government to increase student numbers from a potentially decreasing student population. At the same time the Government is attacking the students' pocket directly, in the form of reduced benefits and grants in real terms. All of this creates an unfavourable environment for the achievement of high academic standards and this creates a greater need for welfare support.

● These services need to be in place as soon as possible.

● The staff for these services must be remunerated at the prevailing rate, rather than any form of 'half



measure' level that does not get the best and most appropriately qualified people.

● Hopefully, this expertise will be based in the Union as a sanctuary from some of the possible causes of the stresses mentioned above.

This whole issue is one of the

reasons why the Student Union as an employer and carer must generate funds from trading activities etc.

Hopefully I've shown you my justification for 'On Campus' commerce. The rationale could be taken further but of course it is for the students themselves through their elected officers to utilise revenues and assets as they see fit...not for me.



OPINION

New lecture timetabling as proposed by our President

Chris Martin, Publications Board Chair explains why he believes Sydney Harbour Bridge was wrong to bypass the student body.

OK class. Hands up everyone that knew that our Union President proposed a major change in the lecture timetabling to the top College Governing Body last week? (See news).

Not many? It's not surprising—only about one half of the Union hacks at Monday's Union Council knew. The President, Sydney Harbour Bridge (né Howgate) didn't think it of sufficient importance to mention it? He claims to have brought it up at the previous meeting verbally. But I don't remember it. It's not in the minutes.

When it was brought up, Mr Harbour Bridge claimed that it was only a 'personal' paper, and didn't represent the views of anyone but himself.

It appears that any student can present a paper to the Governing Body.

It really is the limit to suggest that such a major change without discussing it with anybody—how can he expect College to support things when even the students might be against it. Of course, if you are reaching the end of year in office, you have a particular bee in your bonnet and don't want to be bothered with what democracy exists in the Union (and you sit on an important College committee), you can put a proposal in a 'personal' capacity.

Finally, a suggestion: if you don't agree with having no time at lunchtime to hold College-wide club meetings and don't agree that major changes should be put to College before the students hear about it, perhaps you could put a paper to Governing Body too!

Does Imperial have a future?

**The Rector,
Professor Eric Ash,
looks into his
crystal ball and
tells the future of
Imperial College.**

The Rector on the fiddle.

The Editor has asked me to inform everyone as to what the future holds for the College. Of course, I do not know. However having, vicariously, enjoyed the hospitality of her columns during the year, I felt that I should not disappoint with quite such an uncompromising confession of ignorance.

There are just a few pointers to the future that can guide us. First of all this College will remain an elite institution for teaching and research in the Sciences and in Engineering as well as, by next session, in Medicine. I approve of the concept of 'wider access', of encouraging a larger percentage of the school leavers to participate in higher education. But we are restricted by our location from having greatly expansionist ambitions. Our role will continue to be the education of exceptionally

talented students; the pursuit of world class research.

The biggest immediate change is of course the forthcoming merger with St Mary's Hospital Medical School. This will happen first on a formal level, with much signing of papers and speeches by the Great and the Good. The real integration lies in the hands of real people—the students and staff who will progressively increase their interaction on all planes. There are encouraging signs of this happening already—certainly on the research scene, but also between the students' unions. It was notable that at the second Summer Fair on Sunday, the greatest attraction was that provided by the St Mary's students, who were indefatigable in testing cholesterol levels, lung capacity and blood pressure (—including mine; they wanted a record

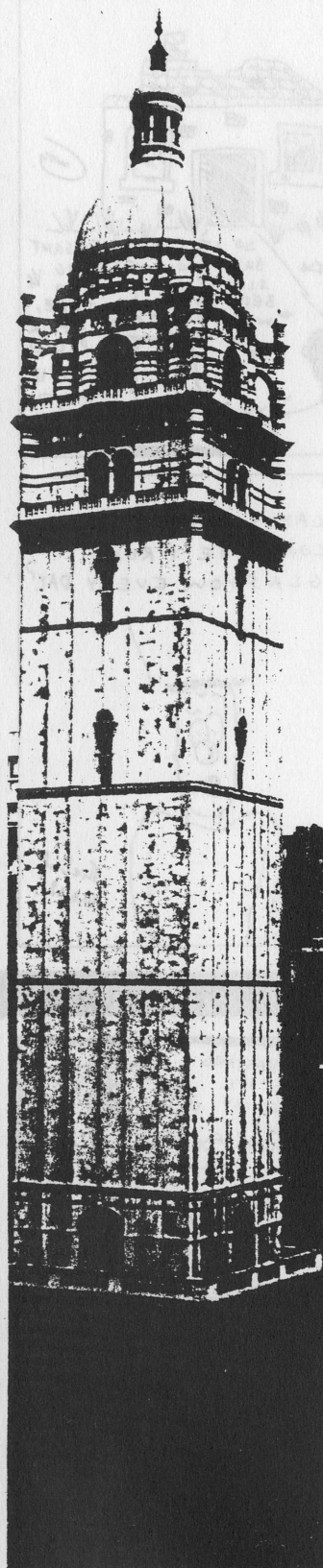
both before and after the merger).

We cannot for long talk about the future without taking note of the current government policy towards the universities. The essential aim is to achieve a measure of privatisation. Imperial College currently derives about half its income from the University Grants Committee; the rest we earn—by successfully bidding for grants and contracts, and by student fees. It is not unreasonable to suggest that we are about half privatised. Twenty years ago we were only a quarter privatised. Looking at the slope of this 'privatisation factor' (admittedly not necessarily a reliable way of foretelling the future) it would appear that privatisation is increasing at a rate of 2% per annum. I think it is highly probable that five years from now we will be 60% privatised. The privatisation may proceed even faster, if the government choose to adopt the so-called 'voucher' scheme, whereby adequately prepared school leavers will be given a voucher, to cover full cost fees, to 'spend' in any university of their choice—that is prepared to accept them.

Does this progressive privatisation matter? I am not concerned with the underlying political convictions—my personal stance is more pragmatic. How will it affect our dual tasks of teaching and scholarship? On the student side—even with vouchers—I do not think it will make too much difference. It will underline the nature of the relationship between student and university in identifying the student as the 'customer'—in a financial as well as a functional sense. The College will have to convince potential students that Imperial College is the place where they can best develop their potential. But then we are in that stance already. We want, and will continue to want the ablest and the most committed. This really is a remarkable place, a remarkable concentration of talent, enthusiasm and—eccentricity. I think it is worth emphasising, because it is one thing one can more easily judge if, like me, you were a student in the



SUMMER FAIR



place, left it for a third of a century and then came back. I am sure that it will continue to be an attractor of the highest talents.

How about the impact of the privatisation on our research? Here there is a snag. The Government would like to see industry pick up the tabs. Industry is not yet persuaded that

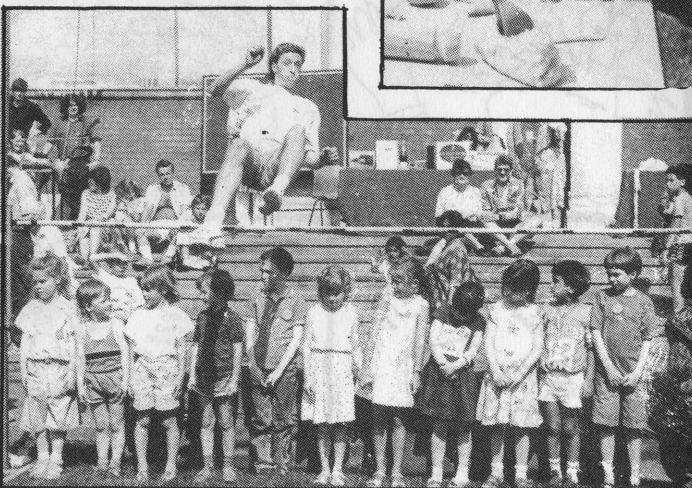
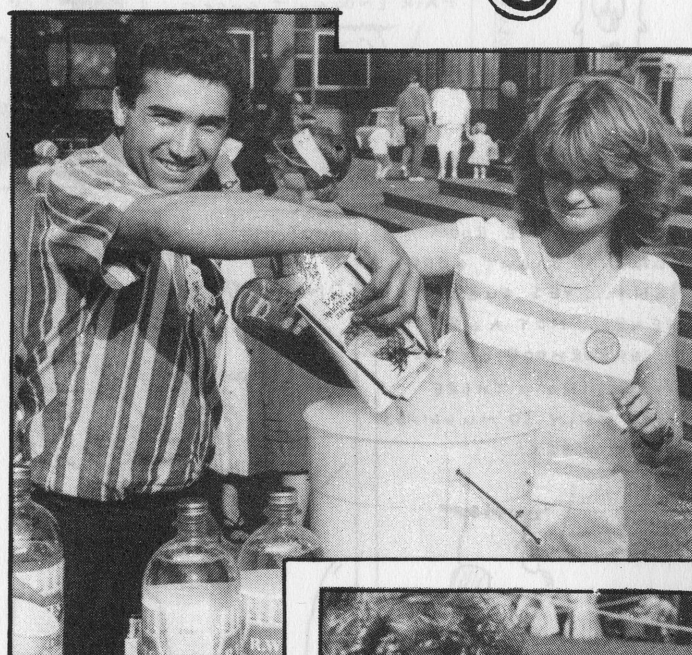
that is what they could do. We are piggy in the middle. I believe that industry is gradually recognising that they will have to do more for, and with the universities; that the flow of talented graduates—their lifeblood—will falter if they do not support the university structure. They will support research. But here there is a further problem: Will they exert undue influence on what we research? Will they emphasise the applied, and perhaps even the mundane, at the expense of the fundamental and the strategic? The danger is certainly there—and must be countered. I regard the defence of fundamental work as one of the key responsibilities which I, and my successors in the Rectorship, must shoulder.

Perhaps the biggest single problem facing the College is that of student housing. The College has a lot of residential accommodation—but not nearly enough. I believe that the solution to this problem is absolutely key to the future viability of the College. We are working on a number of possibilities, some of a fairly radical nature. The rents in 'new' accommodation may have to be even higher than those charged currently for existing accommodation. That is bad—but not as bad as having nothing to offer to students other than the address of the local estate agent...

I have heard the suggestion made that we should not struggle too hard in finding more accommodation in a part of the country where it is quite so difficult. Why not sell the joint, and move to a green field site, perhaps even going North of Watford? There is in fact a minor practical snag in this plan—we do not own most of the territory on which we sit... But even if we did, I believe it would be the wrong route for Imperial College. True, the rents in London are high (incidentally nothing else is—most other things that we need are cheaper in London than in the rest of the country). But then we are also within walking distance of the theatre and music capital of the world. London is an exciting place to be—for everyone with interests in performing arts, in fine arts. It is also close to Westminster—giving us a measure of visibility which we might applaud or deplore—but which certainly makes the College very different from what it would be were it located elsewhere.

Imperial College is unique. Starting in 1988 one would probably not design it the way it is, but it is where it is; having the particular mixture of disciplines that we have. I am glad that we did not start it in 1988.

Eric A Ash.



KENSINGTON GORE SW7

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

● **MORE TALES** of sexual perversion reach my ears. Neil Motteram, ICU External Affairs Officer, has admitted to another misdemeanour. At the FELIX cricket match a few weeks back, Mr Motteram revealed a further incident that took place at his secondary school. Apparently, his underpants were itching him so much that he decided to cut them off. This took place in a fourth year maths lesson, aided and abetted by a pair of scissors belonging to House Committee Chair-Elect, Andrew 'Midget' Thompson. Mr Motteram went on to elaborate how he had disposed of the underpants in the classroom waste paper bin. A reliable eye-witness i.e. Mr Thompson maintains that the bin was ten yards away from him at the time and that he had thrown the offending article halfway across the classroom. Mr Motteram, however, swears blind that he only 'placed' the rags in the bin!

● **A BAR EXTENSION** was arranged last Friday in the Union building. It was originally intended for the guests at the President's Dinner—a suitable place to retire to after their meal. It was pointed out however, that this was ever so slightly illegal, as it would constitute a private party, thereby breaking the terms of the license. The solution, therefore, was to open the late bar up to everyone attending the Ents gig in the Union building on the same night. As it happens, the Lounge Bar and Union Bar, although technically one bar under the terms of the license, were segregated to the extent that anyone who had not attended the President's Dinner was denied access to the Union Bar. Tut tut tut.

● **WHILST ON** the subject, the Lounge Bar closed promptly at 1 O'Clock—the agreed extension. The Union Bar, however, stayed open until nearly 2 O'Clock—breaking the law. Who was present? Union President Sydney Harbour-Bridge and Union Hon Sec Chas Jackson, not to mention countless other top Union notables. Tut tut tut.

● **TALKING OF BOOZE**, now is

the time to reveal a small incident that occurred on Sunday May 1st of this year. ICU President Sydney Harbour-Bridge was still feeling thirsty after Southside Bar had kicked everyone out for the night. He and his



associates, members of Bean's Club, decided to steal a barrel from Southside. After gaining entry to Falmouth-Keogh Hall (by fair means or foul—this is unclear), they removed a barrel of Castlemaine XXXX lager and wheeled it back in a shopping trolley to Holbein House. Holbein, surprise, surprise, possesses a beer cooler unit. The offending barrel was drunk and presumably left. It probably still resides behind the Holbein bar to this day. Mr Harbour-Bridge and his compatriots were spotted by three separate witnesses on their way to the Bean's lair. The boys in question didn't even have the good sense to remove their Bean's ties

College refectory staff know about this. Sources in Southside Bar know about this. It was even joked about at Council on Monday. Why has such a blatant act of theft gone unchecked? If the Union see fit to investigate alleged losses in the Union Bar/ Snack Bar which involves the sacking of a permanent member of staff, why do they choose to ignore an illegal act by the President of the Union?

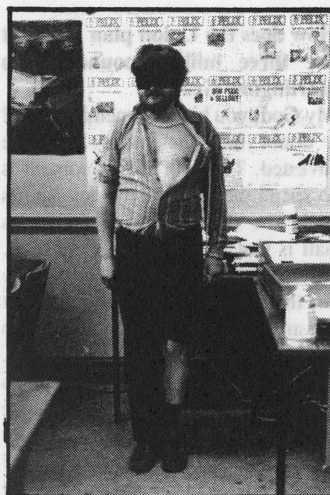
● **AFTER A QUIET** evening's drinking in a local pub with friends, ICU Deputy President Alan Rose had to negotiate a rather busy zebra

crossing on the Shepherds Bush Road. Having waited patiently for five seconds or so, and being rather the worse for alcohol, Mr Rose could contain himself no longer and rushed out in front of the traffic. Fortunately the car speeding towards him and his fiancé stopped in the nick of time. Unfortunately the car behind wasn't so lucky and a rather major crash echoed around Hammersmith.

Mr Rose's friends hurried on up the road oblivious to the resulting scene.

● **FELIX SUPREMO** Judith Hackney and a friend went shopping last Saturday to buy some cases of champagne for tonight's FELIX buffet dinner. Knowing that the bill would come to approximately £180, she wasn't quite sure how to arrange payment. Sainsbury's, however, readily agreed to take a cheque for one hundred pounds accompanied by cash. This cleaned Ms Hackney and friend out. Forgetting this, the friend went out in the middle of Cromwell Road desperately trying to hail a taxi. The result was that the dynamic duo were heading down Prince Consort Road in a cab with not two pennies to rub between them. Realising their mistake, the taxi meter was left ticking away as Ms Hackney frantically chased around the Union Building looking for some cash with which to pay the unfortunate driver.

● **'ALLEGED'** Masonic Lodge member Sydney Harbour-Bridge (1^o) handed out social colours to some members of staff at Monday night's Council meeting. Recipients were



Assistant College Secretary Peter Mee (3^o), College Registrar James Chalmers (3^o), Natwest Bank Manager George Jameson (3^o) and Computing lecturer Roy Francis (3^o) and member of Imperial College Lodge No. 4536).

Would such a bunch of old fools have got social colours if they weren't

members of the Masonic Lodge?

● **FINALLY**, it is with regret that FELIX must announce the death of one of its most devoted and regular members of staff. Chris Jones is no more. At the tender age of 31 issues, Chris has died of that age-old pseudonyms disease, *recognition*. Mr Jones was born in the first issue of the year with only one aim on this planet—to prove a point. The idea was to create a character out of thin air and attempt to gain him some kind of College-wide recognition. The ultimate aim was to run Chris for ICU President to show that it doesn't matter what one does at college as long as one is well-known to the student populace. The idea got off to a good start, particularly when Chris was writing his own column for FELIX. Alas, like most secrets, the cat was soon out of the bag, and Chris was demoted to the very depths of the Libel column, later joined by his fellow nom de plume Delator. It is the hope of the current Libel columnist, i.e. The *real* Chris Jones, that one day Chris will be back in another guise, hoodwinking College yet again, but this time with a slightly longer shelf-life and an explosive finale. Who knows, one day the name of Chris Jones may well be inscribed on the wooden plaque listing ICU Presidents. The day that happens is the day that this Union will have to stand back and examine itself very closely indeed. Chris Jones may well be dead but the spirit of Chris Jones is still very much alive.

Thanks for everything,
Chris Jones

Lines on the Demise of I.R.M. Howgate

So,
His name was once Ian.
He did well

ish.
He had a moustache.
Then he lost half
of it.
Keith's mum thought
that this was very silly.

Then he lost his name
and his marbles
and 4x10⁹ Italian Pasties

Oh well.

E.J. Stolen-idea (17)



interviewed for FELIX by Bill Goodwin

Have you enjoyed your year as President?

Yes, I'd do it again any day. At the start of the year I didn't know quite how much I could achieve and at the end of it I feel I have achieved a satisfactory amount. The last term has been quite disappointing from that point of view, because we have been trying to hold the Union together rather than develop it.

What do you think your most significant achievement has been?

Probably the reorganisation of the Student Union. The new structure is going to mean a lot in the future. The instigation of the Hon Sec (Events) could aid social life at the College and develop the Union from the students' point of view. It's something we have needed for a long time.

Could you tell me about the liaison committee which has been set up between the Union and Industry?

This is something we're still looking into. But what I have envisaged, and in discussions with the Industrial Society and the Careers Service, we have come up with a formula which works a bit like this; the Industrial Relations Sub-Committee goes out and organises a number of events related to industry to bring in some income from them for their support of those events and at the same time help students find jobs through advertising and promotions within College. We hope to produce a booklet of student activities that we can send out to industry, showing them that we are interested in industry and showing them how they can help us.

Last year the Union was involved in a number of student welfare

campaigns, for example the campaign on Aids and Human Rights week. Why do you think the Union has been less active on this front this year?

I think that's directly my fault. It's a specific part of my job. Christine (last year's president) concentrated on those things very heavily. I concentrated this year on setting up a system so that people would be able to have enough time free to be able to do that to the extent that I could never have achieved it and to a far fuller extent than Christine could have achieved it. I must admit wholeheartedly that my activity in welfare has not been good this year, which is sad for me because I really do believe in student welfare.

How does the Union plan to invest the three million pounds from Harlington Gravel?

My God, you hit on something there! I doubt that the money will be invested. The plan at the moment is to spend the money on a new sports hall. The sad thing about the sports hall is that it is desperately needed. It could provide a very good facility for the students here on campus, but the amount of income it will bring in to support the fund is very limited. There are a number of other projects which are in the pipeline which are more luxury facilities than necessity facilities, but at the same time they could generate a quantity of income to support the system. One of them is an astroturf sports pitch which can be used for tennis, football training or hockey. There's the possibility of a bowling alley. That would bring money in in many different ways. Feasibility studies on it show it to be profitable, with a five year pay-off period and the ability to keep prices low for students. The other major

'I did it my way' The Harbour Bridge Interview

thing that the money from Harlington could be used for is a sports manager; someone who would coordinate the use of the facilities we have plus coaching for clubs and societies. The further possibility is a leisure centre with jacuzzis and saunas and that sort of thing. The feasibility study has yet to be carried out but it looks promising.

Do you think the Union has done enough to fight the forthcoming increases in accommodation charges?

The Union has been very active in attempting to help the Residence account sustain itself and continue to run. The situation is that there are two blocks of College which cannot operate on a University Grants Committee funding. All the rest of College gets money from the UGC. The two blocks are the refectories and the halls of residence. They have to be independently self-financing, which means that if we purchase accommodation, we have to find the money to pay for it. Now, accommodation and housing costs in London are extremely high, and there is no way that we can purchase new accommodation without increasing the rents across the whole system. This is why I was so opposed to the purchase of Fisher Hall at all last year, because I knew it would cause a dramatic increase in rents. Christine Taig tied our hands to that last year and there was very little I could do about it. The only way we can actually sort the system out is to make the Conference Office capable of bringing in more money from outside letting, and that may mean a reorganisation. Unless we can get more money in, the residence system is going to continue to find itself in more and more difficult positions.

Which of the College administrators do you admire the most, and why?

John Smith, the College Secretary. Because when you go to him and you suggest something to him, he sees you at short notice, he listens to what you have to say. If he likes it, he tells you he likes it; if he doesn't like it, he tells you he doesn't like it. You know where you stand. If he likes it he gives you his support, and you get it done. If he doesn't like it then you know you have to try and find some way to get round the bugger. But you know where you stand with him. He's a clever man.

You've recently been elected Chairman of Publications Board. What are your plans for next year?

I'm very keen to start kicking a few of the publications into shape, mainly the electronic ones that need a lot of encouragement to kick-start them onto the way to real expansion. I think input from outside organisations can really help those two specific media and I think if those two could actually be expanded and improved we could see a great development in them.

As far as the publications such as FELIX and the Handbook are concerned, I think I can add a lot more on the side of gaining more sponsorship and advertisement in some of those areas. I don't want really to have anything to do with the ideals of what goes in them and what doesn't go in them. But I would like to help them get going and get more money coming in for them and supporting them better.

How do you intend to help the publications gain more?

I think a more direct link between Imperial College Union and industry through such things as the Industrial

mentioned, can be a great advantage. Better contacts with the media in the outside world will be a good advantage to us, both for the students involved in those publications and for the publications themselves, and I think building and establishing those links could be very good.

What's the worst aspect of being President?

Seeing all the work pile up on your desk and having to spend your evenings and weekends clearing it at the end of the week.

This year has been characterised by a great many problems within the Union: the loss of £35,000 from the snack bar, the departure of the Deputy President, and a good deal of personal bickering. In retrospect, do you think that these problems could have been avoided?

I think one good thing has come out of those problems, and that is that we've cleared the ship. When I started, I said I'd give the students a new Union, and that's what they've got next year, a new Union. I do believe that we could have avoided some of the petty bickering, and there's no doubt: Chris Martin put a very good article in FELIX just recently, saying how you can come to compromise. What Chris failed to gather was the fact that I have one year in which to achieve something, and in that year I can only do so much. I can sit there and report on everything I do, try to spend twice as long getting a consensus on something that would reach a consensus in the direction it was going anyhow. Or I can create some bad feeling but get done twice or three times as much. Every letter I write to FELIX, in response to something petty or pathetic written about me, is one letter I can't write to something important, somebody who may need their financial situation sorting out with College because they have a problem, it's one College committee that I can't reorganise so that the students get better representation.

The Alternative Prospectus Supplement this year has been criticised for not researching its material properly and for saying one or two controversial things about the various departments. What was your reaction to the supplement?

The factual information is not very factual and in fact it is all totally being re-written by myself and next year's Deputy President, Chas Brereton. The departments have expressed thanks that we are doing so. As far as the editorial was concerned it has

asked whether the author was qualified to make the suggestions he did, on the basis that he was not academically orientated and his knowledge of College academia was therefore limited. I feel that his opinions are valid and should stand—after all he was elected editor of the supplement. If this College is apathetic enough that someone gets into the position of editing the AP and that person is a disheartened individual then it is this College's responsibility to make sure that does not happen by improving the welfare facilities and the academic life at this college. Far too much impression is put on the academic side and not enough on to how a student ought to be developing in other ways. To say that we in the Student's Union are wrong to let a student produce a publication which comes out in this form is hypocritical in the extreme.

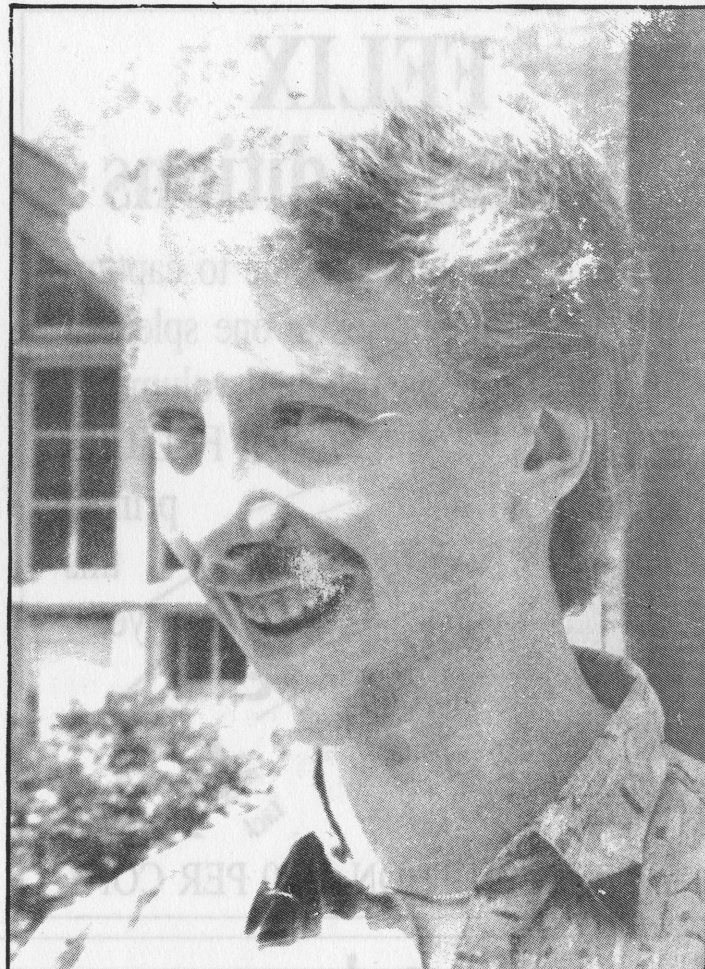
If you had the chance to be president over again would you?

Over again, yes. If I was a year back and I was asked if I wanted to do this job, yes I would do it again. Would I, as many people have suggested stand for presidency again? Absolutely no way! I've got a lot I want to do in the rest of my life. There are some good people already lining up for posts in the Students Union. It's something I am pleased about because I've not seen it happen before. And as a result I see absolutely no reason why I should put another year of my life into Imperial College Union.

Is there anything else that you would liked to have achieved given the time or the opportunity?

If I could have put in more hours work then I would have definitely liked to do a lot more on the welfare side of things. But I've really had a great problem in finding time to do very much in those areas. As far as long term planning and achievements are concerned, I think I've achieved as much as I could possibly have done, especially considering the uproar in the snack bar over the last term. I do still hope to be involved in the Union next year. If there is anything I would liked to have done differently, I would have liked to have said that I had got along with a lot more students. I do not know how I could have achieved it. I went in to clear up what I saw was a mess. I did not expect to be popular at the end. I am not particularly popular now, but I'm glad that I have done it.

Do you think that you will find it difficult to re-adjust yourself to academic work?



Quite possibly yes. I can see that I will have a problem adapting psychologically to college work again. There is more of a drudgery to it, although there is a lot in the Union that is tedious. But I do feel that this year has benefitted me greatly in an organisational way. I now know how to use my time fully and I have found that I can use a lot more of my time for work and enjoy it a lot more.

What are your plans for when you leave College?

As far as my plans when I leave college are concerned, I've got a number for next year including a very large fund raising project to raise money for lots of charities. I don't quite know where that will leave me in the future. My overall objectives are to make a million pounds before I am thirty and then give it all away and then do it again. Outside of that I want to be working on the accommodation problem in London. I don't quite know where I'm going to find the financial backing yet but I do know I'm going to find it somewhere.

What aspects of the Union are you going to be involved in next year? Specifically Rag. Because I went and organised this major fund raising

thing and I've got a lot of satisfaction out of doing that this year. Such things as changing my name—something that I am going to stick by—running the Bar Birthday Ball, being kidnapped. But, yeah, I want to work in Rag and help to advise in areas such as Academic Affairs. It will probably be within the department filtering through the system, but I will hope that some of this year's officers who are coming in will ask me if they have any queries or my opinion because the amount of knowledge you pick up of the system over a year of intensive work is humungous.

Do you think that being President has increased your popularity with members of the opposite sex?

I've got to say that this year I have spent less time in the presence on a personal level of members of the opposite sex than I have ever done in the whole of life. I haven't really had a personal life. This myth that by being President you find that people of the opposite sex flock around you might be true but I just haven't had the time to see it happening.

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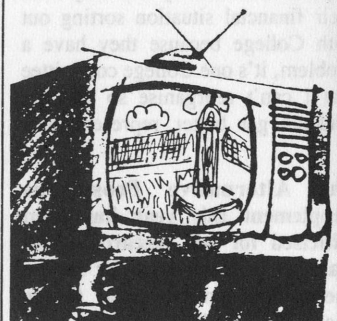
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The Rose Interview

interviewed for FELIX by Paul Shanley

What have you gained from this year?

I've gained a lot of experience which can only be of value to me in the future. I suppose. Even the incidents which I would not have liked to have taken place have had their benefits. Knowing all about the bullsh*t is an important skill.

You mention incidents that have taken place. Would you care to elaborate on these?

Well, the most important one is the Union Bar/Snack Bar incident. It's something that always could have happened. I well recall the Union Bar Manager saying as much when we took the thing over. It showed up all the weaknesses that there were in the Union, partly administratively. There are too many people concerned with covering their own backs and not concerned with sorting a problem out even if it means them taking an element of responsibility themselves.

You have been criticised recently for taking on a second job with a computing firm. Do you feel that your actions have been justifiable?

Some people will criticise anything if the right strings are pulled. The job offer that I took. I'd been actively pursuing before the decision to take away my responsibilities regarding the various retail outlets that were affected. My employers wanted me to start early. I could have stayed and done buggerall all year. Alternatively, I could have stayed and made the sh*t stuck where it belonged and at the same time attempted to clear my name. At the end of the day, I thought f*ck you, I'm going to work in a professional environment. At the time there was a feeling regarding how everyone was being treated. The easy answer is that not enough people were angry enough—they should have been. I suppose one could blame it on apathy or pressure of work or people believing bollocks because it's the easiest thing to do.

Have you any regrets about the past year?

I probably trusted too many people's good nature too much for too long.

I naively believed that the people I worked with were working for the Union instead of themselves. I'm very bitter about that. Realistically, the only other thing to do would have been to have resigned early instead of making a go of it. This would have been the wrong thing to do. I also regret not backing Wimbledon for the Cup.

Have you enjoyed any of the past year?

Yeh.

What?

(Pause)

It's difficult to put into words. I've enjoyed it when things have gone well and I've particularly enjoyed chairing UFC (Union Finance Committee).

Do you feel that you've achieved anything as Deputy President?

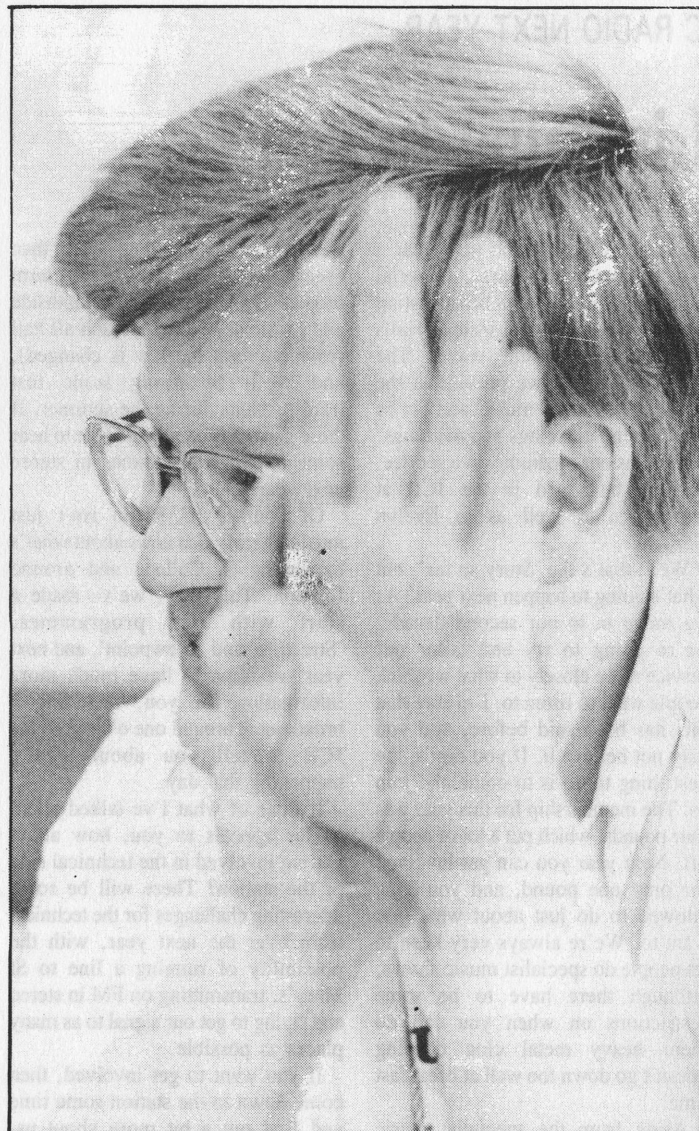
Well that question is just about as predictable as a Stock, Aitken and Waterman song, but never mind. I'd like to answer it 'no, buggerall and I don't care' but perhaps that wouldn't be true. The things that I've achieved are relatively minor in terms of what has actually been seen to be done. However, I truthfully believe that has always been the case for any one sabbatical. One can't leave the year claiming any achievements which are only insincere promises, pipedreams and half-baked ideas. I'd like to feel that I've brought some realism to the rôle. Perhaps I ought to say that its rather like being at the controls of a supertanker for five minutes. Changing direction would be nice but it's about as unlikely as stopping the thing, as my old mate Gren would say.

What do you think of your successor?

I try not to think about my successor.

Which College official do you admire most and why?

Terry Neville (College Finance Officer). Because he has been stuck with a situation far and above anything Imperial College Union has had to cope with. He still tries, he still cares and he bought me a beer once.



I understand that you've been cooking a lot lately. What is your foolproof recipe for quiche?

Well, if you can't thief it or buy it, then I usually use three eggs and the eyes of dead children. I like to eat it accompanied by a dry white wine and good intelligent company. But one finds it so hard to come by these days.

How have you got on with your fellow sabbaticals this year?

It's tended to vary. Occasionally we've worked well together this year, but that has been fairly infrequent. I've often been very worried about their motives. My attitude now varies between indifference and amusement. I couldn't help managing a wry smile when my girlfriend told me that she'd nearly, accidentally of course, run over one of them on two separate occasions.

What is your attitude to the Union reorganisation?

I don't think it was very well conceived. There were lots of good ideas. However, I think the intention

was to change everything overnight. This just can't be done. An analogy is the College finance system. Here the changeover was done after large amounts of useful consultation took place. With the Union reorganisation, a lot of people who could have been consulted weren't. I'm very worried about the way the word 'professional' is bandied about. Okay, the Union should conduct its affairs in a professional way, but it's also important not to lose track of why we're here and what we're doing. The best throwaway remark from one of the protagonists is that the Union office looks just like 'a student union office'. I find this remark amazing.

What direction will the Union take next year?

I think it's going to be a crucial year next year. How it will shape up all depends on the people involved. What is needed is people with the ability to compromise. This won't happen if an idealist course is stuck to, with officers clinging to the ethos of 'I am right, so nothing else matters'.

IC RADIO NEXT YEAR

Listening to you...

Imperial College Radio next year
For almost ten years, Imperial College Radio has been broadcasting to the Southside and Linstead Halls on 99.9kHz medium wave. The programmes that we provide at the moment are mostly music, and can be heard in the mornings and evenings. As well as our medium wave service, we can be heard in the JCR at lunchtimes as well as in Evelyn Gardens.

Well, that's the 'Story so far', but what's going to happen next year? As we move in to our second decade, we're going to try and tailor our service more closely to what we think people want to listen to. I'm sure that this has been said before, and you may not believe it. If you don't, the best thing to do is to come and join us. The membership fee this year was four pounds, which put a lot of people off. Next year you can get involved for only one pound, and you'll be allowed to do just about what you want to. We're always very keen to let people do specialist music shows, although there have to be some restrictions on when you can do them—heavy metal clog dancing doesn't go down too well at breakfast time!

Aside from the specialist music shows, we're going to try and give the station a much more definite style next year. This doesn't mean that people won't be allowed to choose what they play, but it does mean that they will be encouraged to play certain sorts of records. Exactly what sort is actually going to depend on you, the listeners.

One of the little known facts about IC Radio is that we have a written record of almost everything that has been played on air, and whether or not it was a request. Over the summer, we'll be going through some of these lists and seeing what are the most popular records, then basing our output on those. Hopefully this will mean that we will be playing much more of the sort of music that you like, and we'll be reviewing the list regularly so that it doesn't become predictable.

No matter how good we sound as a result of our new music policy, it won't be much use if people can't hear us. Over the summer we'll be doing quite a lot of work, so that in

October our signal will be clearer than ever before. Another of our long term projects is a move to FM in Southside and Linstead (we can't reach all hall residents until the law is changed), and we'll be doing some test transmissions during the summer. If these go well, you may be able to hear some of our programmes in stereo next year!

Of course, IC Radio isn't just music; there's also news about what's happening in College and around London. This year, we've made a start with two programmes, 'Streetlife' and 'Viewpoint', and next year we hope to have much more information for you, including a broadcast at around one o'clock to the JCR to tell you about what's happening that day.

If none of what I've talked about so far appeals to you, how about getting involved in the technical side of the station? There will be some interesting challenges for the technical team over the next year, with the possibility of running a line to St Mary's, transmitting on FM in stereo and trying to get our signal to as many places as possible.

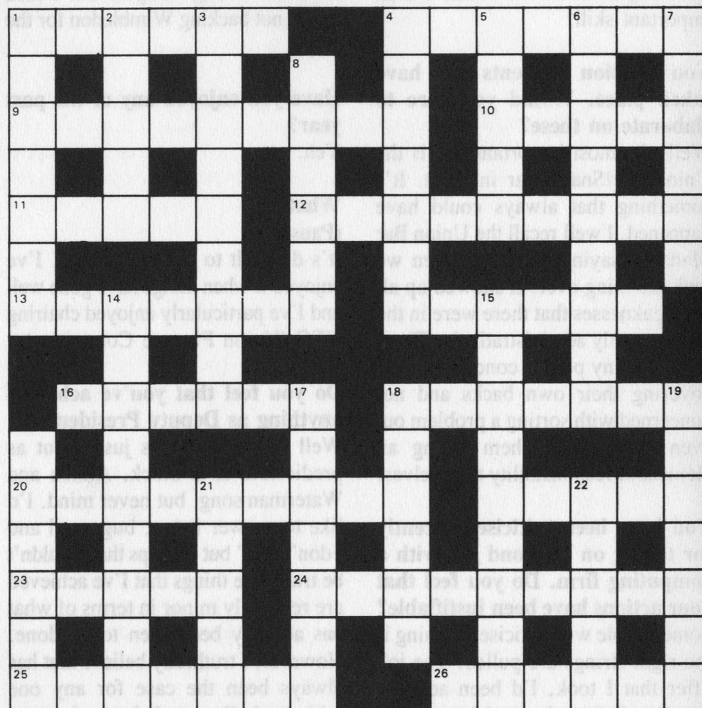
If you want to get involved, then come down to the station some time and find out a bit more about us. We're next to the Southside Shop, and we don't bite! Alternatively, drop a note in the internal mail, or call us on extension 3440, Garden Hall 555 or Southside 89.

All in all then, next year is going to see quite a few changes in Imperial College Radio. To mark all these changes, and the start of our second decade on the air, we'll be trying to organise more events than ever before, and designing a new logo to go with our new style. Over the next few months, we will be working hard behind the scenes so that everything will be ready for the start of next year. I'm afraid you won't be able to notice much change in the station until then, but give us a listen anyway—you may be pleasantly surprised, and if you have any criticism, then please let us know. Next year, we're going to listen to the people listening to us. Tune in next October, and hear the difference.

*Nigel Whitfield,
Station Manager 1988-89.*

Shan's Impossible Crossword

A FELIX Summer T-Shirt to everybody who manages to complete this crossword correctly.

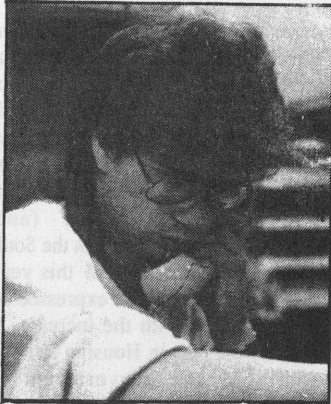


Across

1. Toxteth runner reaps dividends (6)
4. Hardy lad in Northern town (7)
9. Ideally, camera artwork should be pasted up (6-3)
10. Student loses appeal (5)
11. 'Cheers', say weatherman (5)
12. Radical approach to drink (9)
13. Onion sauce has ground to make (7)
16. Son of Kilkenney made good (6)
18. Saturday the Thirteenth, perhaps? (7)
20. World War Three lost? (9)
23. Out of the pot jumps lobster (5)
24. Real-ale drinker in inner city riot (9)
- 25 and 26. Did Billy Bunter eat these? (5,2,6)

Down

1. India came knocking upon the Queen's door (7)
2. Slumber party for Union President (5)
3. Only hope for spineless jester (9)
4. No way back for croupier (7)
5. Edward Fox gets Oscar for best film (5)
6. 'Ballad to a departed one', Maggie maintains (5,4,1,3,5)
7. Ill-used chemicals in transit (6)
8. Gleans lessons from those who coped (6)
14. Woolly cattle for Dave Tyler (9)
17. Indeterminate number of weaknesses (7)
18. Nuclear leader (6)
19. Determine sanctions for South African nation (7)
21. Undertake to sing in Memphis...(5)
22. ...Perhaps, it'll work for Elvis (5)



OPINION: THE GREAT EDUCATION REFORM BILL

Neil Motteram is this year's Imperial College Union External Affairs Officer. He is currently studying for a degree in the Department of Computing. He has helped to organise the day of action protesting against the new Bill.

It hasn't really been a good year for students in London. Under the third term of the Conservative administration our position has never been more threatened. The academic freedom of our lecturers is under attack. We can not afford the rents in London, and these promise to increase with the Housing Bill. The level of financial support we receive is effectively eroded and now again under threat from student loans. Our political representatives are divided and spend more bickering about leftist politics than student issues. Is there any hope?

The grant for next academic year for London students not living at home will be £2425. This is a total increase of 4.8 per cent. Rents have increased by somewhat more. Last year Kenneth Baker was quoted in saying that students could no longer afford to live on the grant. The average overdraft after one year at University is around £450. The Government has responded by again proposing the introduction of student loans.

The Education Act was passed a few weeks ago. During its passage through Westminster it was known as the Great Education Reform Bill (or GERBill). Small and cute it was not. This monstrous piece of legislation changed the entire structure of British education. It totally altered the curriculum and control in schools despite opposition from parents and teachers alike. It set up new colleges funded by industry to produce the skilled workforce that they now require. It abolished the Inner London Education Authority.

GERBill's effect on students in higher education is more subtle. The funding of Universities and polys has been radically altered. Previously the government has been told by the University Grants Committee what the requirements of each institution were and gave the UGC this money (or less) to distribute to the Universities. Polytechnics and other colleges were all funded by local authorities. Each institution

practically had the freedom to distribute funds internally themselves. Now the new funding councils will merely advise the Government as to how to distribute a set amount of money. The Secretary of State will actually have the power to allocate exactly where money is spent in the colleges and to demand its return if not spent as to instructions. This has been stretched such that it is implied that he could actually refuse funding for a person's salary ie sacking an academic who speaks out against the Government.

GERBill was considerably weakened during its passage after pressure from many opposition groups (including Imperial College Union). Even so, the freedom of the college to control its own affairs has been weakened. The cuts in our Geology Department extend from a system of bidding for grants on a basis of cost effectiveness (called contract funding). Widespread contract funding, which could be introduced under the Act, would probably place a grave threat over such IC departments as Physics, Maths and Materials.

Wandering through the Lords' at the present time are two Bill's which further damage the position of students in London. The Housing Bill will deregulate the rented property sector in which nearly all of us are forced to live. Rents have already been rising in London at a rate considerably more than our income. The changes in housing benefit in April meant that nearly everyone lost between two and six pounds per week. This has not been made up in the grant.

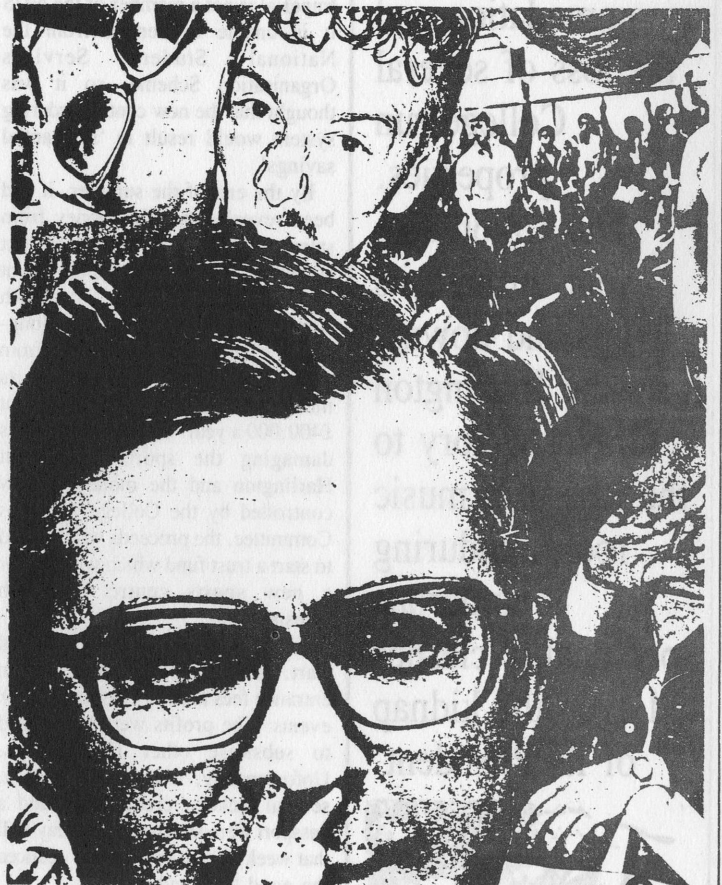
The Housing Bill is designed to make investing in property and letting it out more attractive to both private landlords and institutions. It does this by removing many of the rights of tenants to security against eviction and a fair rent. This will expand the market in rented property supposedly lowering rents to 'market levels'. The problem is that the demand for accommodation in London is so great

(with 100,000 homeless) that rents will, in fact, skyrocket. It is estimated that, combined with benefit changes, the average under-25-year-old will be up to £11 worse off after the Bill.

Lagging slightly behind the Housing Bill is the Local Authorities (Financial Support) Bill. This abolishes the rates and introduces a Community Charge common to all voting citizens. The Poll Tax. It has been put into the Bill that the minimum that anyone (ie students) will have to pay will be 20 per cent of the full charge. In inner London this has been estimated to be up to £600. An extra £60 charge per year which will not come out of any increase in the grant. It is doubted that landlords will reduce rents just because they no longer have to pay rates (even though local authorities

estimate 30 per cent of rents to be a rate element).

Over all the situation for students is slowly becoming untenable. The political influence of the NUS (whose policies we do not even influence) is negligible. Our overworked students have not the time nor interest to protest their survival and it is doubted whether our voice would even be heard amongst the cries of support for the Government from the yuppie masses. We are being forced out of London and into debt by the greed of short-sighted administration. Could it be that Imperial College Union actually takes a political stance? Could it be time that we no longer recommend that prospective students come to London without independent financial security? Is the death of Imperial College foreseeable?



The past academic year has seen a stream of dramatic events throughout the Union and College. Finance 'blunders' have hit Sheffield many times, causing unending trouble and potentially costing departments and students thousands of pounds. Meanwhile students were faced with soaring rents, substandard or overcrowded accommodation and the loss of several College-run properties. The Union also went through its ups and downs, from the Harlington Gravel victory to the loss of a music room, enduring numerous personality clashes and even the kidnapping of its President.



NEWS REVIEW

by Pippa Salmon

'The money's too tight to mention'

The year started as it was to go on, with an Inland Revenue investigation revealing that College Refectories have not paid tax on the wages of their casual workers. This was to cost up to £100,000 and resulted in the workers hourly wages being raised thirty pence to £2.30, so that the 30p could be paid as tax.

Meanwhile, the Union made a minor coup by gaining control of the College's beer supplies. Since Imperial is not a member of the NUS it is unable to benefit from the National Student Services Organisation Scheme, so it was thought that the new central ordering system would result in 'substantial savings'.

By the end of the summer, it had been revealed that the money from sales of Harlington Gravel in fact should be used for the 'improvement of student facilities in South Kensington', according to long-standing agreements. The profits from gravel extraction could well be as much as £3 million in total, or about £400,000 a year. As the extraction is damaging the sports pitches at Harlington and the money is now controlled by the College Athletics Committee, the proceeds will be used to start a trust fund which will pay for a new sports centre in South Kensington.

Ents got off to a similarly good start, taking around £10,000 in entrance fees at their Freshers' Week events. The profits were to be used to subsidise other Ents events. Unfortunately, over £100 in cash, several jackets, credit cards and a passport were stolen at the Friday Ball that week, which presumably reduced the good time had by all.



Autumn was also a happy time for Rag, which raised in a term almost as much as was raised during the whole of the previous year. A new, record Rag Week total of £10,840 was achieved.

A conman hit Imperial at the end of the first term, tricking a student into giving him £1,000. This was not the first time he was seen at the College but, as far as is known, it was the last time he was successful.

At the same time, a new permanent member of staff was appointed in the Union Office. Reggie Blennerhasset was engaged as Finance Officer and started work after Christmas and arrived just in time for the discovery of the amazing RCSU debt. The new RCSU Senior Treasurer, Dr Ken Bignal found over £5,000 of accumulated College bills outstanding and another £500 lost on Freshers' Dinners. Dave Williams, the Junior Treasurer, attributed the debts to a bad attitude in the Union over spending. He added that Union activities would have to stop when the year's allocations run out.

Returning to College after the Christmas holiday, students were informed they could expect a 4% increase in grants next year. Parental

contributions will rise but the threshold for parental incomes, as well as the points on the contribution scale, will rise an average of 6.5%. It was a pleasant surprise to many that the increase is comparable to the inflation rate, but unfortunately the rise in house prices (and, correspondingly in rents) in the South East has been about 20% this year. President Ian Howgate expressed his dissatisfaction with the increase, in view of the cuts in Housing Benefit, and that the Government is 'instigating the student loan system already'.

More trouble in the College Finance Section was revealed at the beginning of January. A series of catastrophic failures of the disc sub-system in the new year made it impossible to process staff expenses or to pay suppliers who were starting to refuse to deliver until their bills were settled. The Union was also beginning to complain that the College had not finished the 1986/87 Union audit. Although this should have been over by November many sections had not been examined.

In February, the Education Secretary Kenneth Baker denied that the Government would interfere in the allocation of funds by the new University Funding Council. He added that there would be amendments to the Great Education Reform Bill ensuring the Secretary of State had no power to specify how money would be distributed.

It was announced that the Union would gain yet another permanent member of staff, bringing the total in the Union Office to one part-time and four full-time employees. The latest addition was to be a Union Manager, responsible for the Snack Bar, Bar, transport and possibly the Southside Shop if it were taken over in the future. The Manager, Dave Peacock, started work after Easter after working in ULU looking after its shop.

Just before the Easter holiday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget that covenants will be abolished for students. In compensation, parents of students entering higher education for the first time next autumn will be expected to pay up to 25% less towards their maintenance. This reduction was much higher than had been expected and the bill will be picked up by the student's LEA rather than causing a drop in grants. However, students already in higher education will not receive any extra money, even if they do not have a current covenant it was decided.

By the time undergraduates returned for the Summer term, the

College auditors Deloitte, Hoskins and Sells had prepared a report on the College Finance Section. The report described the section as 'working in an environment of continual crisis without adequate computer systems or sufficient experienced staff'. The College installed a new accounting package last summer, but subsequent 'ad hoc' modifications have made it impossible to use the manufacturer's knowledge to solve any problems which arise in it.

Some bills have been outstanding for six months and it has been reported that suppliers' refusals to deliver has forced Refectories to send out runners with manually-drawn cheques every day.

The auditors' report recommended the installation of a completely new accounting package and suggested that 'outside assistance' may be needed to get the accounts ready by the end of the year. It was also remarked that the finance section appeared to be over staffed.

As the FELIX news story put it, 'It is unknown...how much the recent events have cost the College.' This

money will have to be found from somewhere—but as the College is reputed to be £3 million in debt, it is unclear from quite where.

In the same issue of FELIX, it was revealed the President (now called Sydney Harbour-Bridge) had called in the police over a 'large loss' made by the Bar and Snack Bar during the previous year.

The following week a FELIX flysheet was produced to report on the suspension of the Snack Bar's Manager and Assistant. The gross profit deficit in the previous nine months of trading was thought to be £35,000 from the Snack Bar and £6,000 from the Bar. The losses had been discovered when the new Union Finance Officer began to examine the trading outlet's books. In previous years no accounts had been available until the annual return of the books by College, making profit/loss analysis extremely difficult. As this review is being written there have been no charges brought against anyone and nobody has a clue where the money's gone.



Howgate discovered drinking £6000 worth of Castlemaine XXXX!

colour-coded cards were feasible.

Ninety-seven first years were allocated places in Hamlet Gardens this year, although there were only ninety-two places available. It was not thought that this overbooking would be a problem, since there are always untaken places. However, Subwarden Chris Griffin said that he felt that the accommodation and social life of Hamlet Gardens was unsuitable for first years many of whom had just left home.

Some of these students moved into flats which had not yet been redecorated after the damage inflicted by summer guests. The majority of the trouble had been caused by students of a university in Eire. Despite the repairs, one flat was later rudely disturbed by the collapse of a shower ceiling.

The academic year also started with a 'shake up' in the Accommodation Office. The then Assistant College Secretary, Michael Arthur, took over temporarily when the Accommodation Officer Lesley Gillingham was moved to the Finance Section.

Rag Week brought the announcement that 160 head tennancy places would be lost next year. The lease on the '220' Hamlet Gardens block (which contains about 130 student places) as well as that on thirty places in 8 Earl's Court Square, will

not be renewed. In anticipation of this event, a new block of twenty, four-student flats was taken on in Hamlet last year but this still left a shortfall of fifty places.

In January, angry students informed FELIX that some valuable personal possessions had been sold in the Linstead Basement Sale on 5th December. Linstead basement is the only area in College where students can leave their belongings over a long period, but the Hall Committee felt it should be cleared of the accumulation of unmarked items. Three notices were apparently put in FELIX, advertising the sale and warning students to remove unlabelled possessions. The sale raised over £1100, which was split between the Hall's 20th birthday party and the RNLI. Clothes found in unlabelled boxes were given to Oxfam, other unlabelled items which could not be sold were thrown away.

After the sale, however, people who claim to have labelled their belongings discovered that they had been included in the sale. One woman said she had lost ski equipment worth £3,000; others claim that their records and lab books amongst other things have disappeared. The Warden apologised for the losses but the hall convenor commented that he felt that people who had lost possessions had not taken adequate care of them and

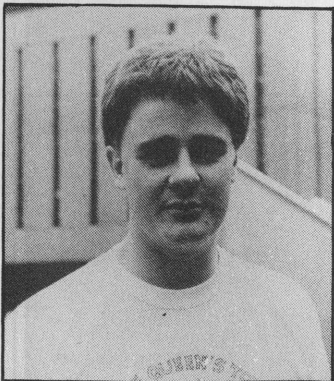
'Wherever I lay my hat, that's my home'

There has been very little good news about accommodation this year. To begin the summer, Southside residents had to vacate their rooms by 10am the day after term ended, to give time for thorough cleaning before Conference Office guests

arrived. In previous years the deadline has not been rigidly enforced and the Union organised a crash pad for students caught by surprise.

Ten students who had been allocated College places over the summer were shocked to discover that their rooms had been double booked. Six were subsequently offered alternative accommodation. The students were told of the problem three days before they were due to move in, and others were given less than a week's notice that their applications had been turned down.

A decision taken by the Student Residence Committee prompted the Union to colour-code Union cards according to Hall of Residence. The cards were intended to help a security guard checking the identity of everyone who entered. However, the security scheme was postponed for a year, in order to discover whether the



College accommodation supremo Michael Arthur finally leaves IC

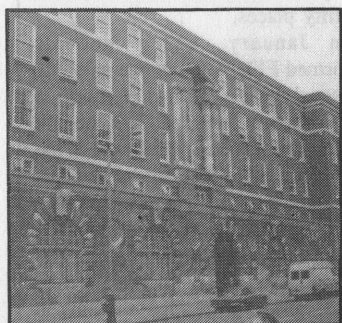
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added that he wishes such a sale to be held every year.

The College's Governors set a target of 100 more students next year, in an attempt to reduce the College's debt. In January, ICU President Ian Howgate criticised the decision as short-sighted and claimed that the College would not be able to honour its guarantee of a year in hall to all first year undergraduates and overseas



postgraduates. Rayleigh House was to be sold, with a loss of 26 places, in order to pay for the furnishing of the new, 200 place Evelyn Gardens block now called Fisher Hall.

Thirty of the Fisher Hall places will be used as Subwardens' rooms and higher priced accommodation, and twenty five other places in Evelyn Gardens will no longer be available.

The next week a notice from the Environmental Health Officer declared four single rooms in Lexham Gardens were too small for occupation.

By the end of the Spring Term it looked as if only 35 places had been gained by taking on the new hall in Evelyn Gardens:

Lost	
130	Hamlet Gardens
30	Earl's Court Square
26	Rayleigh
25	Evelyn Gardens
4	Lexham Gardens

Total=215

Gained	
170	Evelyn Gardens
80	Hamlet Gardens

Total=250 =a gain of 35 places

However, there will also be 100 more students requiring accommodation next year. This leaves 65 places to be found.

Throughout the year, another change in the organisation of College accommodation has been discussed. A new postgraduate-only hall was proposed in order to improve the social life and working conditions for postgrads, as well as making the Summer Accommodation Scheme more efficient. Southside residents strongly opposed the exclusion of undergraduates from any part of the Southside halls, and they proposed a UGM motion to this affect, which was passed.

Eventually the SRC decided to ask Vickers' permission to make Weeks a postgrad only hall. Vickers gave money towards the building of Weeks on the condition that rooms were reserved for their sponsored students, but it was thought that rooms in other halls could be substituted. Unfortunately Vickers refused and SRC has yet to make another suggestion. The other halls have all been ruled out for a variety of reasons.

Silwood Park students also had cause for complaint over accommodation this year. Sandryide House, bought in 1970 to house overseas students, was sold in order to build upgraded blocks containing two-person flats and single rooms with proper kitchen facilities. However, Silwood Administrator Keith Fisher was unwilling to guarantee all these places to full-time Silwood students. The flats will be available for former Sandryide residents, he said, but the single rooms will be used for short-course participants this summer. It is not clear who will use the single rooms this time.

Willy Munro, the Silwood Union Chair, has proposed that residents of the William Penney Hall should move into the new blocks as soon as they are completed. William Penney is another Silwood residence, which is to be refurbished this year, but Mr Fisher does not feel that it would provide accommodation of a high

enough standard for the short course students.

Much jubilation was caused in the FELIX Office in April, when staff realised they could use the classic headline 'Phew, what a scorcher!'. Warren Duffin was presumably less amused, since it was his coffee machine catching fire which prompted the title. Although quite a dramatic event, forcing the evacuation of Linstead Hall, damage was fortunately limited to Warren's curtains, and some of his possessions which were soaked by fire extinguishers. The coffee machine is sadly no more—an ex-coffee machine in fact!

More gravely, another 150 places in Lexham Gardens are under threat. At the end of May it was announced that a Local Authority inspection had found problems with roofs, drains and gutters as well as some breaches in fire regulations. It is thought that the cost of repairing the faults will make it uneconomical for the landlord to use the buildings as student residences. The current lease runs out at the end of this month.

Negotiations with the landlord had carried on for some time before Finance Section's Malcolm Aldridge decided it was unlikely that a settlement would be reached.

'It's so funny that we don't talk anymore'

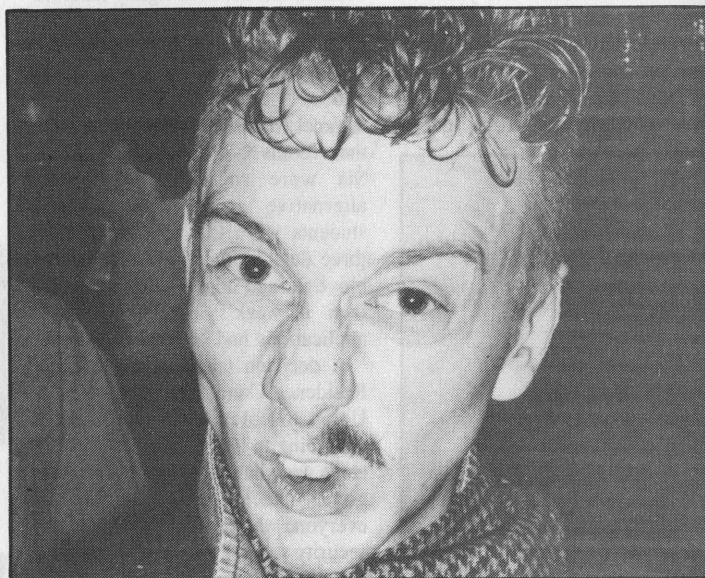
The Union's year has been somewhat rocky, the initially friendly organisation becoming divided and bitter. The first sign of this came in Freshers' Week, with President Ian Howgate's criticism of the week's events—and the angry reply of John Noble, the Entertainments Officer. Despite this, Ents took a large amount of money and the events were widely thought to be a success.

The beginning of the term brought some more good news for the Union when it was known that the profits from Harlington Gravel would be used for student facilities rather than

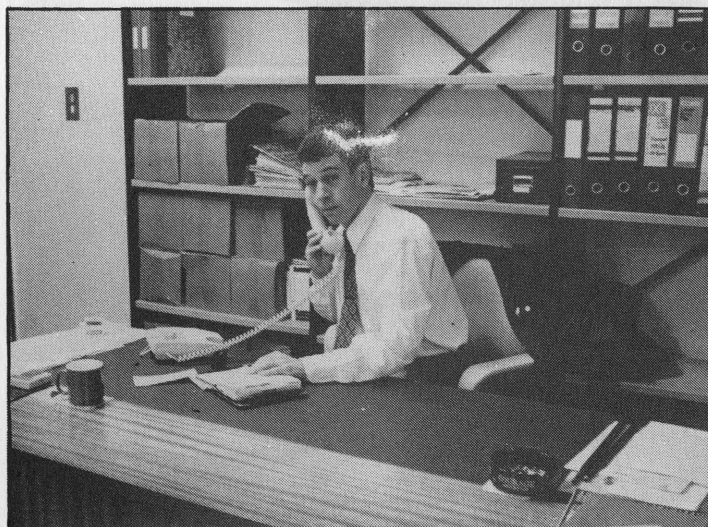
to ease the College's cash flow problems.

STOIC, the student television group, made a long-awaited return to screens around College at the beginning of the year. Unfortunately they suffered a series of problems from then on, ending in their censure by Publications Board for 'misleading' the Board in order to buy a new camera. The long suffering gang also had a break in at their studio but nothing was taken.

If looks are anything to go by, Mines Union has been transformed into a smooth-running, efficient



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New Union Manager David Peacock looking terribly efficient.

operation. RSMU President Geoff Parsons 'charmed' industrial sponsors to refurbish the Mines coffee room to make a new Union Office. Whether this has improved the amount of work done in Mines is unclear, however.

Imperial's music societies were up in arms when they realised that the new School of Management had taken over the Music Room in Princes Gate. After many weeks of negotiations the societies were allowed to use Terminal Room A in the old Holland Club. This was met with limited approval, as it is acoustically far inferior to the original Music Room, not to mention the possibility that it will be filled with computers which will make rehearsals impossible. At least the musicians have some practice rooms in Sheffield. One proposed solution is to build a room underneath the old Holland Club...

Guilds' year started off well, with the rebuilding of Bo and the election of first year Chem Eng student Tanya Maule as Vice President, after her predecessor failed his exams. However, they were led by their President to steal FELIX, a ladder and to attempt to steal the RCS mascot, Theta. While the last of these may have been a jolly decent effort in the name of mascotry, the others most certainly were not, nor was the 'Second Lieutenant's' threat to damage STOIC equipment if they broadcast during Guilds Carnival.

Steve Pierson and Vince Roper were severely embarrassed at the end of October. Their 'crime' was to rescue a woman from drowning in the Thames. The two were practising in a coxless fours boat with two fellow members of the ICU Boat Club and were subsequently branded 'heroes' by Club Captain Rob Gee, who was also present.

Other Athletics Clubs were seen in a less favourable light after visiting

Surrey University in November. Their behaviour incited the Surrey President to call for Imperial students to be 'banned from every college in the country'. His Deputy was less vitriolic, and in fact the extent of the trouble Imperial students caused is not clear.

In a peace-making move, Imperial's President Ian Howgate allowed himself to be kidnapped. His captors shaved off half of his famous moustache and gave him a severe hair cut. The rest of his hair was ransomed—the more money IC collected for Surrey Rag, the more of his body would be shaved. Mr Howgate was returned looking somewhat streamlined.

Another IC student experiencing a 'close shave' was Hang Glider Club Chair Andrew Hill, who had a near miss with another glider over the South Downs. The other pilot admitted responsibility and agreed to pay the repair costs of about £200.

Another display of anti-social behaviour, this time at ULU, caused trouble for IC Union in Rag Week. Although drinking the ULU bar dry ensured any profits went back to students, the stealing of signs worth about £1000 and generally disruptive behaviour did nothing to enhance the College's reputation. Most of the signs were returned but the Rag Committee later decided that drink-a-pub-dry should not be part of Rag Week any longer.

Although not of direct concern to most students, the closure of Central Stores will result in substantially increased costs for supplies to the Union and other parts of the College, according to the staff unions. Mr Terry Neville and College Secretary John Smith have stated that the savings would be of the order of £100,000 by splitting up ordering between departments, but this figure

is disputed by the unions who claim £50,000 a year can be saved by the centralisation of purchasing.

Major changes to ICU were agreed in the Spring Term. Although it is unlikely to trouble any world leaders, generations of Imperial students will feel the effects of the Union reorganisation. The full details can be obtained from the Union Office, but roughly speaking the Union has lost an Hon Sec (dogsbody) and gained an Hon Sec (Events). The President and DP will in future be expected to represent students (so what were they supposed to do in the past?) and the Union has gained a Finance Officer and Union Manager. The changes were not universally popular, and many people criticised the way they were brought in.

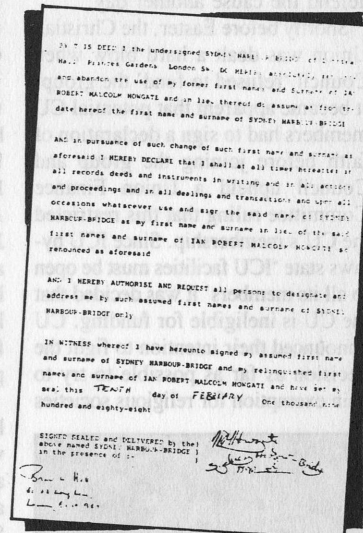
The other two changes were the moving of the sabbatical year a month back, so that it now runs from the beginning of August each year. However, more shocking than this, was the announcement that Ian Howgate would not be Union President any more. IC students reading *The Sun* (page 3) were treated to an article about 'Wacky Ian', 24, who agreed to change his name if sufficient money was raised for charity. More than £800 was actually raised; a Harbour-Bridge was born.

ULU, only just recovering from the IC students' rampage, was shaken in February by the resignation of its

the union's governing body, General Union Council.

ULU hacks may also have been rather shocked when an ICUGM passed a motion supporting LSE Union's campaign to force the School to disinvest in South Africa. The motion was the first time ICU has had policy on South Africa.

Another astounding display of students 'getting involved' occurred at the beginning of March. The lecturers' union AUT organised a



lobby of Parliament against the Great Education Reform Bill, and a strike organised by Sydney Harbour-Bridge (name changed in aid of Comic Relief) was very well supported. The strike was sympathetic action, which also gave the lecturers time to go to the House of Commons.

Less-than-charitable goings on were worrying Rag Chair Nigel Baker at the time. Having discovered a group called London Rag 88 selling its glossy mags, he made enquiries into the organisation and found their named charity knew very little about them. Mr Baker also rang some of the advertisers in the London Rag Mag to point out that it has no connection with IC Rag. The London Rag organisers responded to this by threatening to issue an injunction if he did not stop telephoning the advertisers. They claimed that £4,000 worth of advertising had been lost already. However, no further action



Rag Chairman and President-elect Nigel Baker taking time off in between injunctions.

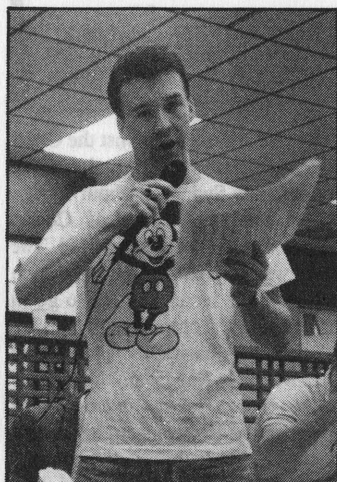
Vice President (Services), Lachie Stuart. The unfortunate Mr Stuart was forced to resign after a motion of no confidence against him was passed at

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was taken and Mr Baker lived to defend the cause another day.

Shortly before Easter, the Christian Union was dealt a hard blow when Council 'refused to fund' the group. It became apparent that potential CU members had to sign a declaration of faith before joining the group and Council upheld a Union Finance Committee ruling that this restricted the CU's membership. Since ICU by-laws state 'ICU facilities must be open to all its members' it was decided that the CU is ineligible for funding. CU announced their intention to fight the decision as far as possible to try to gain exemption for religious societies



There have been more EGMs called this year than in the last 10

but so far they have simply carried on, as a non-ICU society.

Another dramatic rescue was effected at the end of the Spring Term when Canoe Club members ran into unexpected danger in Wales. Fortunately another member was able to help them to safety.

Two large student unions were in difficulty at Easter. The NUS was under threat by Conservative MPs. The clause which would force individual unions to 'opt in' instead of the present automatic membership system was not adopted, but the union is still unpopular with the Government.

The ULU sabbatical elections were rather uneventful as only one of the top three posts was contested. Stewart

Jackson, of Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, was returned unopposed as President as his opponent was not a registered student. The contested post, Vice President (Services), was won by a large margin by Louise Van der Straeten of University College (UCL) and Vice President (Finance and Administration) was taken by Nicola Jones, also of UCL. As always no one at IC (except perhaps ULU hacks) had heard of any of the candidates, but the level of indifference which only puts forward four candidates for three posts is unprecedented.

It was at the end of April that the large losses from the Snack Bar, as well as the Union Bar, were announced. The Catering Manager and Assistant were suspended and the Snack Bar shut down, while allegations flew about various people's involvement with the losses. The casual bar staff were also dismissed and a new Bar Manager appointed.

The Catering Manager, Norman Jardine, was subsequently sacked and Catering Assistant Mark Anderson, although reinstated, resigned from his post. The Snack Bar will be refurbished over the Summer ready for the next academic year.

The Union averted more trouble by asking DebSoc to cancel their South African debate. After this request various speakers refused to share a platform with the South African Embassy representative and Anti-Apartheid Soc asking people not to enter the debate, DebSoc Vice Chair Mark Gialanze was reported to comment 'The rôle of the Debating Society is at stake. Should we or should we not promote discussion?'

An Imperial student who contracted meningitis in May is recovering in hospital, after having been seriously ill and in intensive care for some days. Fortunately his was an isolated case, although several people contacted the Health Centre with suspected symptoms.

Twenty-four ICU students participated in the ULU Library work-in on May 10th, fifteen of them staying all night. The occupation of the Library was a protest against the



The Snack Bar in happier times.

plan to remove Science and Medicine books from the library and restricting use to reference only. The protest was made with the support of Library staff.

Meanwhile, the Department of Geology was being assessed by the University Grants Committee (UGC) inspectors. Unfortunately IC's efforts

at excellence in Earth Sciences do not coincide with the UGC's ideas of good work; as a result about eighty full-time equivalent student places and ten staff will be lost. This was not greeted with much jubilation in Geology but it is unclear what, if anything, can be done about it.

'Rain drops keep falling on my head'

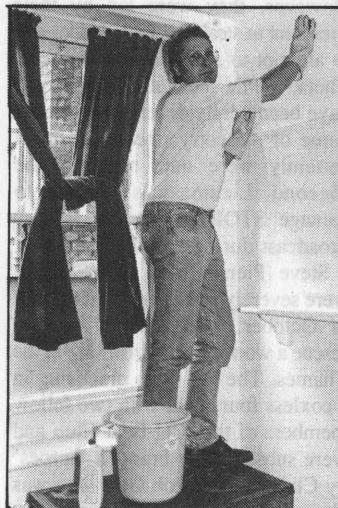
In true news reporting fashion there has been a good selection of light-hearted items (commonly known as space fillers) this year.

Montpellier scrubbers were highlighted in the Freshers' issue, but any rumours of a 'hall of vice' were unfounded. The residents are in fact a clean living bunch; so clean in fact that they gave the hall a thorough wash and dust. How disappointing!

British Telecom were helping students to stretch their grants when the pay telephone in the Union Building was found to be giving free calls. For at least two weeks queues of people eager to ring their aunts in Australia and Outer Mongolia were seen filling the entrance hall to the Union.

The first in a series of mascot thefts took place in November when The Players stole ICU Rugby's Arnie. Arnie, a fibreglass gnome was later returned not much the worse for the experience.

The week after Rag Week was particularly rich in 'minor news stories'. Readers thrilled to reports of the FELIX litho handle breaking off, Rob Northey's catering being panned



A Montpellier scrubber

Features

in *The Scotsman* and the introduction of omelettes and toasted sandwiches to the Norman's menu.

A television documentary about the University of London was broadcast in December. As well as talking to Imperial's Rector Prof Eric Ash and assorted other London academics, the programme featured an exclusive interview by Laurie Taylor with last year's FELIX Editor David Jones. Mr Jones is currently considering a contract with Universal Studios.

The Snack Bar started to sell Mates condoms at the end of November. Although the full range of standard, ribbed, coloured and strong was available, sales were sluggish to say the least. Perhaps this says something about IC students (they don't buy condoms and food in the same place, for example).

A small child was dealt a 'crushing' blow by Internal Services Officer Al Birch in the Snack Bar, when Mr



George was officially accepted as new RCSU mascot.

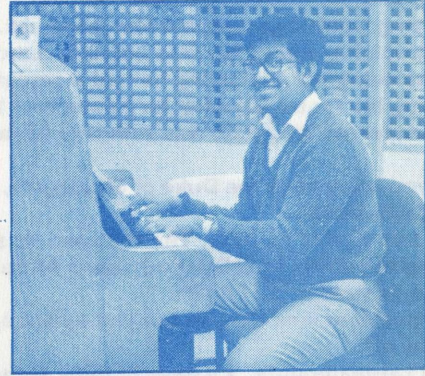
Birch accidentally sat on the unfortunate sprog. Mr Birch was reported as saying 'it was a close thing, but I nearly got him'. The baby escaped in a state of slight surprise.



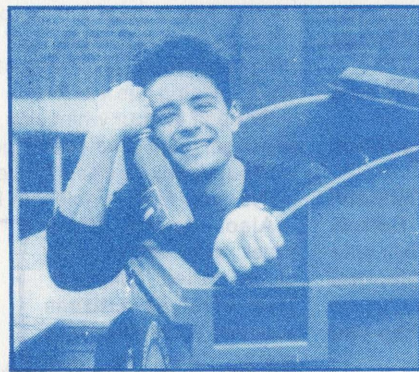
IC Rowers take part in the World Student Games.



Nigel Baker—President



Chas Brereton—Deputy President



Ian Morris—Hon Sec (Events)



Bill Goodwin (FELIX Editor)

NEXT YEAR'S SABBATICALS

Poor Al, Assistant Subwarden of Falmouth Keogh Hall has also had dealings with The Players, who had an irresistible urge to remove Falmouth Keogh's portrait of Lord Keogh. Threats of police action and outright pleas were to no avail—until, when clearing a cupboard in a hall common area, the missing portrait was discovered safe and sound. It has proved impossible to attach any importance to these events at all.

A world first was recorded at the beginning of March, when the Overseas Student Committee held its first ever basketball competition. The

final was played on the College volleyball court.

Slightly more momentous was the opening of the Kebab Bar in Southside, now patronised by more students than used the Union Snack Bar.

A jolly worthy scheme was initiated by Steve Easterbrook, a DoC postgrad at the beginning of term. With the help of President Sydney Harbour-Bridge, Steve has set up a waste paper recycling scheme which may bring in some money for the Union. In any case, the trees will be happy. I hope they don't feel insulted by the inclusion of this story under 'space fillers' but as they say, good news is no good news.

And very finally, Union Manager David Peacock was drenched by a large quantity of water falling from a great height earlier this month.

College Chief Security Officer Geoff Reeves told FELIX that he didn't think it was the work of the notorious 'Phantom Soaker' who operated two years ago, as he'd 'probably left College by now'.

The Phantom Splosher is 3½.



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'Oh dear,' said Largeamounts. 'Oh dear, oh dear.' The Phallix Editor was having trouble getting her last issue out. She'd had nothing but complaints about her new column, 'Larceny'. Chas Takeiteasy was suing her for saying he had a sore plonker. Mr Filofax was suing her for saying what he'd done with his plonker, and Sidney Spanker (né Whygate) was suing her because he was a plonker.

'Why don't you bring back the Duke of Sluicegate, for the last issue?', said Cwis Media.

There were two problems here. The first one was that Mr E Baron-Writer wasn't writing the Duke anymore. All he wrote now were letters of complaint to Phallix.

The second problem was that, in the last episode, The Duke had been killed off.

'Hmm', said Largeamounts, 'I'll have to think about this one'.

The opening of the door was accompanied by loud singing. 'Up above the streets and houses, Rainbow flying high.' It was Paul Floozie, the Phallix jester. Floozie had become a regular feature in the Office of late, and had been leading Largeamounts astray with wild drinking and gambling sessions.

'How do I resurrect the Duke of Sluicegate, Floozie?', said Largeamounts.

'That's easy, Fatty', said Floozy. 'All you have to do is go back in time, to before the last one was written.'

'Did I hear someone mention time travel?', It was Willhebe Goodforacolumninch, next year's elected Phallix Editor. Everyone had started calling him Doctor Who lately. This was because of the silly hat and scarf he wore during his election campaign.

'I'll whisk you back in my Tardis', said the Doctor, 'Then you can get the Duke's review of the year before he dies'.

'Oh dear', said Largeamounts.

'Blinding idea', said Floozie.

'Bwiliant', said Cwis Media.

'Crumbs', said Pippa Trout.

October saw the new leaders of Cheapskate on show to the citizens for the first time. Everyone got on frightfully well for the first day or two. Largeamounts, the Phallix Editor, was printing nice things about the Citizens' Leader, Ian Whygate. Alan Ego, the Deputy Leader, was only hitting Whygate every other hour, and Chas Takeiteasy, the Honorary Slave, was doing all the duplicating jobs that people asked him to do. Even John Secretary was going around shaking hands with everybody....

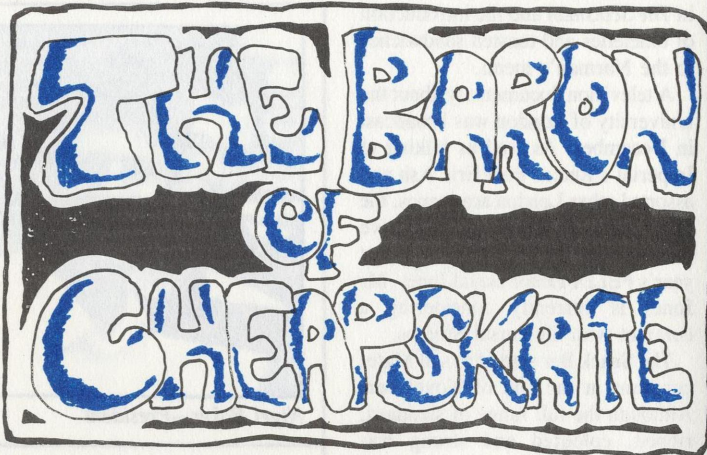


Later on in the month, the annual event, Cloth Week, took place. This was the time for all the citizens to do really wacky things like drinking gassy liquid, throwing up and being rude to everybody. It's a wonder they didn't call it, Cloth Year, really. There

were lots of really good things happening for this year's Cloth Week. There was the Bore Festival, the Beputtosleepanddosillythings Lecture and the Burning Concert. Chas Piano-Player spent two days playing with his organ. Everyone paid lots of money to get him to stop.

The Cloth Chairman, Nige D Butcher took everyone to Separations Bar at Zulu for the annual Strip-a-pub-bare Night. All the Cheapskate citizens had brought their screwdrivers and crowbars with them. It was great fun, especially as they had caused £1,175 worth of damage.

The head citizen of Zulu wasn't too pleased when he saw the damage that had been done. He phoned up Ian Whygate to complain about it. Whygate immediately called Nige D Butcher into his office



to give him a good ticking off.

'It wasn't my fault, Ian', crawled Butcher, 'It was all those fundamentallawsofnaturetesters and lumpsofmetalworshippers that were causing the trouble.'

'Enough of your whingeing', said Whygate. 'If this carries on, you'll endanger your chances of getting elected.'

'You mean, to Head Citizen, Ian?'

'No, you fool, to join the Bricklayers.'

Also during Cloth Week was an exciting game called 'Murder'. This involves citizens squirting each other with water, laughing, and running away. Dave Braincell hadn't wanted to play this game. He was wet enough already.

In December, Whygate was taken prisoner by the citizens of Sorryland. Their head citizen had demanded one hundred pounds from Cheapskate or else Whygate would be kept. Alan Ego and Chas Takeiteasy were in a dodgy position here. They didn't want

Whygate back, so they went round persuading everyone not to part with their cash. Back in the Citizens Office, Mrs Jolly Hockey-Sticks wasn't impressed with this, so she devised a cunning plan to get her Head Citizen back.

Locked tightly away in the Cheapskate safe, was a large brown envelope. It contained lots of money and had the following notice written on the front:

Auntie Jolly's Naughty Brown Envelope

(only to be opened in emergencies)

1. To buy sherry and quiche.
2. To buy more sherry and quiche.
3. To bail Whygate out, where necessary.

'Ah, this'll do the trick,' said Jolly Hockey-Sticks, as she pulled out five crisp £20 notes. 'I'll send the money off straight away. Now, where did I put that glass?'

January was largely uneventful. Takeiteasy was complaining about holidays everyone had been taking. Largeamounts had spent the new year on the piste in France, Whygate had been living it up courtesy of his captors in Sorryland and Ego had headed for Malta. Takeiteasy soon stopped complaining when it was pointed out that he'd been on holiday for five months already.

February saw the run-up to the citizens' elections in Cheapskate. Anxious to influence the poll in whatever way he could, John Secretary threw an impromptu party. He invited Ian Whygate and Nige D Butcher for dinner at his house. Whygate was going because he was in the same Bricklayers' Shack as John Secretary. Butcher had been dying to join so he accepted the invitation, too. After the meal, Nige D Butcher asked John Secretary what he had to do to join.

'Well,' said John Secretary, 'You have to roll up your trouser leg, show everyone your nipples and chant loads of meaningless words over and over again'.

'Oh, just like a Lumpsofmetalworshippers' bar-night,' said Butcher.



Just before the elections Ian Whygate decided to change his name. He was fed up with having a normal name like all the other citizens and so he asked everyone to start calling him Sidney Spanker instead. Someone put a note up on his office door:

*Ian Whygate was my name,
Now it's Sidney Spanker.
I'm the head of all Cheapskate,
But I am still a xxxxxx*

The last word was crossed out but everyone had a good idea what it should be.

Rob McNorthey, the Cheapskate Head Chef, was in the news that month as well. He was fed up with the citizens slagging off his food. So he decided to build another food shop. He already had Bullshit's Pizza Bar, McNorthey's Burger Bar and his school dinner outlets. Now he was opening his latest venture, the Roast-Dog, just above the gassy-liquid shop.

McNorthey was trying to find someone to look after it for him. He'd seen a very funny man on the television and thought of asking him to run it. Unfortunately he got the name muddled and ended up with Davros, the head of the Daleks, instead. As a result, Willhebe Goodforacolumninch refused to eat in there again.

The elections came to Cheapskate. As expected Nige D Butcher signed his name up for Head Citizen. So did Paul Floozie, who thought it would be really wacky to stand. He never got as far as the ballot box, though. Like a good Catholic, he pulled out at the last minute. Brendan O'Spud also stood for election but didn't win the vote. A case of the cabbage beating the potato...

Doctor Who/Willhebe Goodforacolumninch won the election for Phallix Editor. All the Phallix staff were very excited by this. They now had an office that was bigger on the inside than it was on the outside.

May was an eventful month at Cheapskate. Arthur Michael left Cheapskate for pastures new. Also, the Ghostly Drencher was back in town. He (or she) had been going around throwing carrier bags of water over people in locked toilet cubicles. The rumour was that Arthur Michael had left before they found out who it really was...

In fact a great deal of citizens left Cheapskate that month. The Citizen's Head Chef, Normal Nutburger, and his faithful pal Smudge Wendison had been putting on a lot of weight for the last two years. Normal was now so large that he had to be rolled to work every day by one of the Foodie slaves. Sidney Spanker was beginning to smell a rat—which wasn't at all surprising because the rat had been living in his moustache for nearly a week already.

Mrs Jolly Hockey-Sticks had also smelt the rat, but she was too polite to point it out to her favourite stab-in-the-back-it-all. Finally she decided that the rat had to go because it was putting her off when she took dictation. So she rang up her play pal Dr Bob Groper. Together they devised a cunning plan to remove the rat from the Head Citizen's upper lip and place it in one of Normal's deep freezers. 'This way

Sidney will come out smelling like roses and we can get rid of that troublesome pair in the Foodie Palace,' laughed Mrs Jolly Hockey-Sticks, as she took another sip of sherry. 'We all suspect that Normal and Smudge have been eating all our Mars bars up and they've become very fat indeed. I wouldn't be at all surprised if that Judith Largeamounts had eaten a Mars bars or two! And Alan Ego has put on at least a stone in the last month. Normal has eaten so much that he cannot do his job properly anymore. When we tell everybody that a dead rat was found in one of Normal's ratatouilles, there will be a citizens' revolt and it will give us an excuse to sack Normal. I think that our plan is for the best, my dear.'

Meanwhile, Sidney was busy explaining to his disciples Neil McCrafty, Atomic Weasel and Neil Moron why he was the best thing since sliced quiche. The disciples were so stupid that they had not noticed that Sidney had a rat living in his moustache. They just thought that the funny smell was because he had eaten Normal's baked beans for lunch.

'My master plan will make Cheapskate the best place in the land. The only problems are Ego and Largeamounts. They are the only citizens who don't share my vision. Here, have another Mars bar,' said Sidney.

'I've got an idea,' piped up Neil Moron. 'Why don't we produce an alternative newspaper called Bollox which says that Sidney Spanker is a really wonderful person and that Largeamounts is a horrible, nasty liar.'

'Brilliant scheme, Moron!' cackled Sidney, rubbing his palms together in anticipation. 'I'm sure that even Mrs Jolly Hockey-Sticks couldn't have come up with a better plan.'

So the new newspaper was brought out by the Sidney Spanker Fan Club and it certainly lived up to its name.

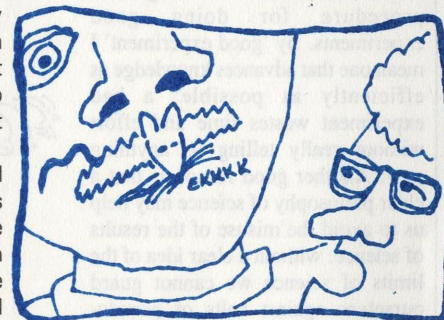
Spanker was finally seeing his dream come true: he knew that he would go down in Cheapskate history as a really great leader. The best one ever, he hoped.

'Mmm,' said Largeamounts as she studied the news for the last issue of Phallix. 'It's all very depressing. Normal and Smudge have been forcefully rolled out of the Citizens' Building for being fat and unable to cook ratatouille. Alan Ego is earning pots and pots of money in the City. And what am I doing? Scraping around for one decent news story to put in my last issue.'

Largeamounts was a bit annoyed. The Citizens Media Committee had elected Sidney Spanker as Media Supremo for the next year and it was the job that Largeamounts felt was rightfully hers.

'Pissst,' said Paul Floozie with a glint in his eye. 'I've just made the perfect bomb out of an old milk bottle, some plate fixer and a match. I suggest you stick it up Sidney Spanker's bottom.'

Largeamounts took the bomb from Floozie and left the Phallix Office.....



- Will Largeamounts stick the bomb up Sidney Spanker's bum?
- Will Sidney Spanker get his come-uppance?
- Will Mr E Baron-Writer pen another letter of complaint?
- Why wasn't the Baron of Cheapskate mentioned once throughout the entire episode?
- Will he ever return?
- All this can only be answered in the next(?) episode of the Baron of Cheapskate.

All characters contained within the Baron of Cheapskate are entirely fictional and bear no resemblance to anyone either living or dead.

So, what is science, anyway?

Scientists are often sure they know the answer to this question, since, after all, science is what they do for a living. However, when they are faced with the problem of actually defining what science is, or the problem of distinguishing between science and non-science, then they often find themselves at a loss for words. In some ways doing science is a substitute for thinking about it: so, when it comes to the crunch, many scientists find that they have not actually given much thought to what they spend their lives doing.

It has been argued that the philosophy of science (that is questions about the nature of science) is irrelevant to scientists and should be relegated to the arts where it is the done thing to spend endless hours in frenetic debate about subjects of no relevance whatsoever. Most scientists seem to be getting on quite well in their day-to-day work without having a detailed philosophy of their subject. So why bother?

The first, and probably the best, reason for thinking about the nature of science is that if we knew what we were doing we might be able to do it better. A good philosophy of science would contain a sort of general procedure for doing good experiments. By 'good experiment' I mean one that advances knowledge as efficiently as possible: a bad experiment wastes time and effort without really telling us anything new. Another good reason is that a clear philosophy of science may help us to avoid the misuse of the results of science: without a clear idea of the limits of science we cannot guard ourselves against cults of pseudo-scientific unreason. A good philosophy should help us to distinguish what is scientific from what is not (though the dividing line may be more or less fuzzy).

The naive view

It is a common misconception among the public (and even among scientists) that science is a dull subject that concerns itself solely with the pursuit of stark-naked facts. Science, according to this theory, has no room for subjective feelings, imagination or creativity. Science is about facts and facts are objective. All we have to do

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE



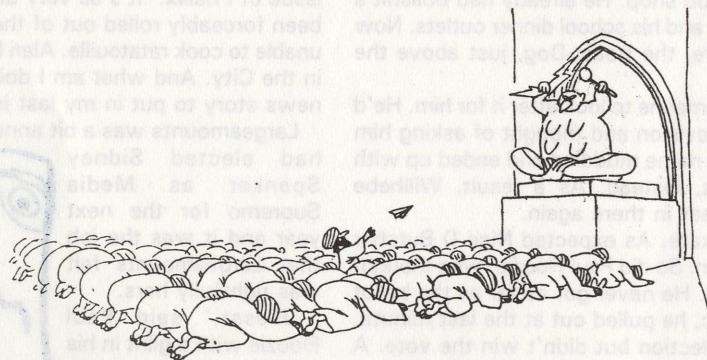
by Steve Black

is to make the right observations and we will all agree on what they mean and on what theory explains them. Science is but a glorified form of stamp-collecting.

Anyone who knows any history knows that this view is a load of dingo's kidneys. Science has simply never been that boring. Great scientists have (more often than not) come up with their theories in moments of inspiration and then spent years trying to find the experimental proofs. In other cases the evidence has

experiments to facts to theories to truth). A lot of chemists wrote to *Chemical and Engineering News* after an article about Kekule's dream to complain that such a view of scientific discovery (that is, scientific advance relies on intuition and creativity) undermined the public's faith in science. If scientific discovery is not completely logical, then how can we trust its results?

It is possible to argue that science is essentially a process involved with uncovering true facts about the real



What it takes to be a good scientist.

sat around being ignored because if anyone had cared to look then their theory would have been seen to be wrong. Einstein and Dirac wanted their theories to be beautiful (in mathematical terms); Kekule first saw the structure of benzene in a dream (though the evidence had been staring him in the face for years); Millikan deliberately ignored results suggesting fractional charges on the electron. Good theories require inspired scientists, they will not simply be forced on us by the facts.

Many people seem to be greatly upset when it is suggested that the process of scientific discovery is not completely logical (progressing from

world. Indeed, when scientists speak, they are often regarded as semi-religious sources of 'the truth about the world'. However, scientists actually spend much of their time disagreeing with each other, and this would not happen in a world where truth was always as obvious as some people want it to be. And there is another problem: some of the prevailing scientific views about the ultimate nature of things actually challenge any simplistic view of the concrete nature of reality. Quantum mechanics imposes fundamental limits on knowledge, and insists that even what we do know is so weird that we don't really understand it.

A critical view of reality

The big problem with naive realist views of reality is that they make all observations equal. Science, if it is to sort the wheat from the chaff, needs some way to distinguish between relevant observations and irrelevant observations. Unfortunately, any attempt to make such distinctions makes science less realist and makes the truth more distant.

Karl Popper introduced philosophy of science that puts theories ahead of observations. In his system the job of the scientist is first to construct good theories (the theories will suggest which experiments are necessary) and then to do the critical experiments. The theories can come from anywhere (the subconscious, the logical mind, an acid trip) and their validity is independent of their source. Good science actually needs a constant input of creative ideas from somewhere.

The quality of a theory is measured by its falsifiability. Some people find this a completely counterintuitive demand (and many people completely misunderstood it). What Popper is demanding is that there should be, in principle, some clear experimental way to prove a theory wrong. Theories which invoke things that can never be observed, (for example: people can only exhibit psychic powers in the presence of believers and never when sceptics are present, or internal combustion engines are run by little green men who disappear when you open the bonnet) must be treated with some caution. The best theories are those that are easy to refute, but have not been refuted: they have survived the fire of experimental test.

However, in this view, no theory is ever absolutely true. The best a theory can be is not yet refuted. Science is no longer the search for truth, but just a search for better theories. A clear distinction is drawn between theory and reality. All our theories are but mental models which more or less fit the facts now, but which may well be completely invalid in the light of tomorrow's experiments.

Consider the difference between Newton's theory of gravity and Einstein's. In certain experiments they predict very similar results but in the critical experiments in extreme conditions (for example the bending of light under gravity) Einstein wins. But the basic assumptions of Newton's model of the world are

completely different to Einstein's, so different that they cannot be considered true in any sense (observations based on them are *approximately* true in some circumstances but in the crucial experiments Newton fails).

Einstein's model too may someday fail to achieve a majority in the parliament of observations. The same is true of all models used by all scientists. So we can never be certain that we have reached *the ultimate truth*.

Many scientists were eager to receive and practice Popper's methods, but many others were disturbed by the apparent loss of the concept of truth. However, the discoveries of quantum mechanics gave an immense boost to non-realist interpretations of reality. Quantum reality is just so observably crazy that it is difficult to maintain a naive view of reality any more. The fundamental entities of QM are no longer analogous to concrete objects in the macroscopic world. Quantum logic does not have the same set of rules as the Newtonian solar system (at least not while you are sober). The nearest we can get to quantum reality is mathematical models. So we are almost forced to concede the ultimate inscrutability of reality.

The problem with people

We do not normally, in our everyday life, encounter quantum objects. In fact a realist and Newtonian model is fairly sufficient for our everyday needs (but this does not make it true in any useful sense). Human intuition, based on the macroscopic well-behaved world is based on a simplistic view of reality. So there is a sort of built-in resistance to the new ideas. The same goes for the philosophy of science. People tend to cling to the idea that they are uncovering truth rather than just finding a better model. So when someone questions their idea they defend it with passionate zeal. Scientific disputes then become like the deadly disputations between medieval theologians. Scientists take attacks on their ideas in the same way they take attacks on their integrity: after all they think truth is what is at stake.

Such resistance to novelty is apparently part of human nature, but it gets in the way of scientific advance. There is a natural human tendency to want to be on the right side of an argument. When this is

applied in science it leads to scientists refusing to articulate clear ideas for fear of being wrong; they prefer to obfuscate and hedge their bets so that they never have to face being clearly mistaken. Yet science would move more quickly if people were prepared to stick their necks out more often. Bold, clearly expressed theories encourage clear-cut experiments, but they therefore run a high risk of being proved incorrect.

Another problem is that old fogies in positions of power cling to the old ideas with which they are comfortable and block the rapid acceptance of new ideas. Often in many areas of science new ideas fail to be widely accepted until the people who thought up the previous set of theories have the courtesy to kick the bucket. People who believe they have found the truth are very stubborn even in the face of strong evidence to the contrary. Science cannot easily afford such resistance to change.

Indeed, the modern world (of computers and digital watches) would not yet have arrived if scientists had held on to a belief in the truth of the classical world-view that preceded quantum mechanics. The transistor, for example, is completely inexplicable in the classical model of reality. Not that there was no resistance, Boltzmann committed suicide in 1908 because of the resistance to his ideas of statistical mechanics (and this was three years after the Einstein paper on the subject that ultimately nailed the lid on the classical coffin).

Thomas Kuhn actually built a whole philosophy of science on such aberrations of human nature. He built his philosophy on what actually happens so he emphasises the human resistance to change. What tends to happen, according to his ideas, is that

observations at variance with the accepted wisdom build up over a period of time. Eventually the sheer weight of evidence is against the old ideas and they suddenly collapse in a traumatic episode known as a *paradigm shift*. Kuhn's ideas tell us a lot about the basic stubbornness of human nature without telling us how to get round the problem. It is often better to think of Kuhn as a sociologist of science rather than as a philosopher.

Doubt is good

A Popperian approach makes scientific advance easier precisely because it relinquishes its grasp on truth. The job of science is, now, to build models. Good models suggest new experiments, the results of the experiments say whether the models are going to survive. Models are mental constructs, they are simply analogies which can usefully describe some portion of the world. There is no point in getting too attached to an analogy. In fact, the best models are the ones that have invited the most criticism.

A healthy dose of doubt keeps old ideas on their toes. Constant criticism imposes a harsh selective pressure that weeds out inadequate concepts. Scientists should be open to critical ideas as those very ideas are the driving force for scientific advance. If a theory fails under criticism, then it will be replaced by something better; if it survives then we have more reason to trust it.

Popper basically presented us with an idealistic view of how science should be done. If we did science the way he suggests we might actually do

it better and with less personal bickering. Many very successful scientists have been ardent disciples of the Popper method and, since some of them got Nobel prizes as a result, perhaps we should take their ideas seriously. One of the things we have to do is to get away from the naive idea of absolute truth. New science will never appear if we cling on to conventional ideas too much, so we must abandon truth and institutionalise doubt. We have to learn to be critical of all scientific theories. It is the asking of awkward questions that suggests the new experiments that prompt new science. The more questions we are prepared to ask, the faster science will advance.

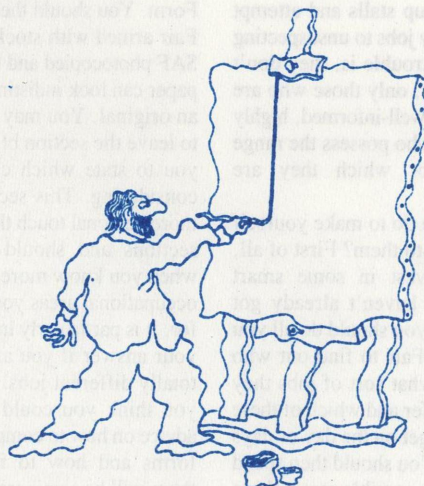
Popper's ideas have other implications. They provide a fairly strict way to keep nasty ideologies are completely irrefutable in the face of any imaginable evidence and are held for completely irrational reasons. The criterion of falsifiability also conveniently relegates astrology and telepathy to the realm of pseudoscience (believers are notoriously unwilling to do critical experiments and can always find a way out when the experiments fail).

So what?

Have we lost a belief in reality and truth as a result of Popper's ideas? Not really. Nothing in his philosophy says that there is not truth or that there is no reality. He is just reminding us that human perception is not a perfect tool for appreciating either reality or truth. Yes you can have an objective real world, but you can never build a perfect model of it. Yes, absolute truth can exist, but people will inevitably distort it according to their own ends.

It is a prevalent and dangerous myth that science offers a better path to truth than any other human creation. It does not and it never will. Science is a human activity and will always be subject to the problems and distortions of human nature. A good scientific philosophy (such as Popper's) does its best to counteract human frailty, but in doing so it severely limits the scope of science (we can have no good science without carefully controlled critical experiments). So science is powerless when faced with the great questions of existence (is there a God? Is there any point to life? What am I going to eat for lunch...).

Anyway, as Richard Feynman said, 'Science isn't the most important thing in the world, Love is.'



The job of the scientists is to make models of the world that transcend his own limitations.

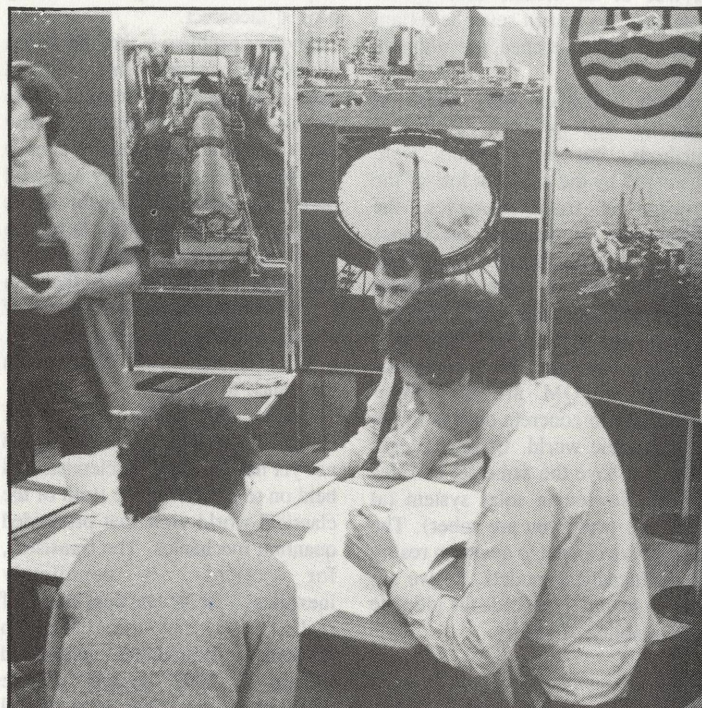
LONDON RECRUITMENT FAIR

So, you've finally got that well-earned degree from Imperial College! Where do you go from here? Russ Clark, head of the College Careers Service takes a brief look at the London Recruitment Fair and how to find a job this Summer.

If it's Summer, it must be the London Recruitment Fair! There is no doubt that this Fair is now firmly established as the most popular means for finding a job after graduation. More and more students are waiting until the nail-biting, coffee-drinking and hand-sweating of Finals are over before making serious efforts to find employment. That was the case for 10,000 graduates who attended last year and the numbers this year will probably be even higher.

But what exactly is it? Well it's not a lot different from the Industrial Society's Careers Fair which many of you will have attended last Autumn. The third day in fact, will be devoted solely to giving information to penultimate year students. That may at least help you to visualise what it might be like. There are a few important differences though and the first of these is size. There will be more than 150 employers at the fair on each of the three days—which, incidentally, are 29th and 30th June, and 1st July. It is held at the Business Design Centre in Islington, a huge building which was once used to hold agricultural shows. It has recently been totally refurbished to provide exhibition facilities on a grand scale. The second difference is the sheer volume of people attending. If you've been to Petticoat Lane market on a Sunday morning you'll have some idea of just how busy it is. In fact, the Fair is very much like a market. Employees set up stalls and attempt to sell their tasty jobs to unsuspecting shoppers! The trouble is, they don't sell to everyone, only those who are well-presented, well-informed, highly motivated and who possess the range of qualities for which they are looking.

What can you do to make yourself more attractive to them? First of all, you should invest in some smart clothes, if you haven't already got some. Second, you should do all you can before the Fair to find out who will be there, what sort of jobs they may have on offer and which of these you want to target on the day or days you are there. You should then spend as much time as possible researching literature, or at the least, their entry in the careers directory. Give some thought also to the qualities you think



they will be looking for and decide which of these you have. That will help you to sound a lot more persuasive when you face them at the Fair. If you can present yourself to an employer and say in a few sentences that you have a range of qualities which you know will interest them, you are clearly halfway there. They will probably ask you for a CV or a completed Standard Application Form. You should therefore go to the Fair armed with stocks of these. An SAF photocopied and backed onto A3 paper can look indistinguishable from an original. You may, however, like to leave the section blank which asks you to state which careers you are considering. This section requires a more personal touch than do the other sections and should be completed when you know more precisely what occupational areas you want to apply for. It is particularly important to vary your answer if you are applying for totally different jobs! By the way, if you think you could do with some advice on how to complete application forms and how to interview well, there will be seminars taking place to help you.

It is very important not to be overawed by the scale and busy-ness of

the Fair. It is very easy to just stand and watch—rather like at a fun fair where you want to go on the most hair-raising ride but haven't got the nerve. Just get stuck in—even if that means that your first few words seem totally garbled. If you are really nervous—go up to an employer you are not so interested in and break the ice with them. The more people you talk to, the more indifferent you should become.

Finally, in preparation for the Fair, do use whatever facilities within the College Careers Advisory Service which you think might be helpful. You could, for example, try a computer-assisted careers guidance programme, watch a video, read some relevant reference literature or simply pick up careers literature. You could have a chat with a Careers Adviser; either in your department or in the Central Careers Office in Sheffield if you want to iron out any problems.

Despite its size and popularity, the Fair is not the only means of finding a job. If you find yourself stuck afterwards, we will be glad to chat through the alternatives with you.

Russ Clark,
Head of College Careers Service.

I was approached by a young woman with a clipboard the other day. I'd seen similar young people hovering around the subway entrance in Exhibition Road but had always managed to avoid being stopped by them. She was very insistent when I said that I didn't have the time to stop and talk to her. I agreed to answer a few questions. They were all reasonably simple, until the final set. Did I believe there was a god? Why not? What is your idea of an ideal world? Do you think that it can be achieved? Would I like to come for a free meal and talk one night this week?— Eh, no thanks, I'm very busy this week.

After a year at IC, it's a safe bet that you've been approached at least once by someone offering you peace, friendship and enlightenment. They ask you a few questions, invite you around to their place for a meal, show you a video and insist that you spend a weekend with them in a country house with a few friends.

Few people set out to join a cult and yet there are millions of people all over the world who have devoted themselves to these new religions. It's a mistake to believe that it is the emotionally or intellectually crippled who are particularly vulnerable. Everyone suffers from depression at some time in their life. It is so easy to become overwhelmed because of stresses created by exam pressures, broken relationships, loneliness and social group pressures. Cults promise simple solutions to complex

hunger by the year 2000. The charity's links with the cult are not widely known as the EST philosophy contradicts that of THP. EST state: 'We are How, What, and Where we are because that is what we chose. There is no need to aid the sick and the poor because they want to be what they are.' It has been alleged recently that most money has been channelled back into creating more publicity.

Spotting a recruiter

The Cult Information Centre have recently published a leaflet called **Cults on Campus**. Its emphasis is very much on avoiding being recruited in the first place:

hugging and kissing each other and talking about the ideal world.'

The intensive stop-smoking course began. 'They took our watches away, gave us long lectures which came to no conclusion, wouldn't let us go to sleep, shouted at us and made us feel guilty about ourselves. Not just because we were smokers, but because we didn't share their beliefs.'

'After what seemed like days, but was only just over 24 hours, they fed us and gave us our possessions back. It was all hugging and kissing again. I felt really cleansed.'

Helen's story is so similar to many students'. She was approached soon after she had moved away from home. 'I felt good after the weekend. I felt part of something, like I'd really achieved something and met a lot of lovely people.'

CULTS

problems. Their doctrines deal with intellectual doubts and emotional uncertainties, offering potential recruits a new security to their lives.

Tactics

The most popular method used in London today are the questionnaires or personality tests. One such cult are The Scientologists, whose headquarters are on Tottenham Court Road.

Although outlawed in many European countries, the 'free personality test' is still in evidence in London. Pedestrians in central London are asked to come off the street to answer around 200 questions to reveal their true personality. Strangely enough, almost everybody who takes these tests is found to have a personality deficiency. They are given pamphlets to read, offering a variety of expensive courses which can 'enrich' your life.

Another popular way of recruiting is by backing a 'respectable' organisation. Narconon, a drug rehabilitation unit, is also run by The Scientologists and has been much criticised for the way it replaces drug dependence with cult dependence.

The EST (Erhard Seminar Training) is behind The Hunger Project, whose aim is to stop world

●QUESTION people with easy answers to world problems.

●QUESTION people who are excessively friendly, as there are few instant friendships.

●QUESTION people with invitations to free meals and lectures, where the objectives are not clearly stated—there may be a hidden agenda.

●QUESTION people that pressure you because 'everyone else is doing it'.

●QUESTION people that recruit you through guilt-induced by others, it is rarely a productive emotion.

●QUESTION invitations to seminars or free weekends in the country. CIC are very quick to point out that recruiters are not con artists—they are believers, which is what makes them so convincing.'

THE CULTS

The Church of Scientology

The Scientologists was founded in 1951 by L Ron Hubbard, the science fiction writer. They claim to have a worldwide membership of 6 million.

Their doctrine is 'dianetics', a type of psycho-analysis which offers members 'total freedom'. It appeals to people who are keen to improve themselves and claims that members will lose all their mental burdens.

The Scientologist's goal is to make the whole planet 'clear, creating a utopia full of happy, fulfilled people.'

They carry out their recruitment in Tottenham Court Road, inviting passers-by to fill in personality questionnaires. These reveal a need for counselling and people are persuaded to attend expensive courses. New members are asked to invest in their courses. When they can't pay, they join the staff to work off their debt. Some even sign contracts which commit themselves to work for the cult forever. Every member has to recruit a new member and detect his personal problems

Helen's story

Helen was a student at Aston University. She was intelligent but admits to being idealistic and spiritually curious. She was offered a weekend in the country to help her stop smoking. She didn't know what to expect of the weekend and saw it as a bit of fun with a suitable goal.

When she got to the house she met a lot of friendly people who were all keen to discuss 'life, the universe, and everything'. 'We all went around

Features

which can be cleansed by 'confessionals'.

The Unification Church—the Moonies

The Moonies movement was founded in 1954 by the Korean Sun Myung Moon. They claim to have a worldwide membership of 2 million. Their doctrine is a mixture of the Bible and Eastern concepts. The aim is 'to unify and perfect the world'. This aim is fulfilled by mass inter-racial marriages between couples who have never met.

The cult is incredibly wealthy as a body. It owns weapon plants, hotels and newspapers including the Washington Times. However, the followers live in poverty. They are persuaded to cut off ties with family and existing friends, to give up jobs and possessions and live at one of the Church's centres.

The Moonies have a student branch known as the Collegiate Association for Research in Principle (CARP) which visit Imperial every spring term. CARP have around 2000 members recruiting in the UK this year. They approach lost or lonely young people and invite them back to their Lancaster Gate HQ for a free meal. This is often followed by weekend courses with intensive teaching consisting of physical



Members of CARP recruiting outside the Mechanical Engineering Dept.

exhaustion, sleep deprivation, incessant lectures and pressure to confess faults.

Erhard Seminar Training (EST)

EST is also known as The Society of Contextual Studies and Educational

Seminars and Centres Network. It was founded by Werner Erhard (né Jack Rosenburg) in 1971. EST has no religious doctrine. It only aims to make people more successful. It claims to have a worldwide membership of 1.5 million.

It carries out its recruitment in group type seminars with up to 250 people at one time. A typical seminar takes 72 hours, 60 of which are spent 'in conference' being abused, shouted at and starved. The seminars are very costly and members are advised to

have constant top-up seminars.

Jesus Army

This is an offshoot of the Jesus Fellowship. Members wear military style uniforms and football scarves emblazoned with Jesus Army. The movement has many military overtones. Their doctrine is to combat vice and save sinners.

They recruit new members at meeting points like airports and railway stations, giving comfort to runaways and immigrants.

The School of Economic Science

This school has its headquarters in Queens Gate where it runs philosophy courses for students. The philosophy they teach is their own. When you attend a course they tell you not to talk about the content of their lectures to friends. If you decide to drop out of the course, they will continually pester you as to why you left. Most lecturers are unpaid and a number of students are persuaded to help at the school free of charge.

Hare Krishna

Members are often to be seen chanting in Oxford Street with shaven heads in saffron robes. They ask for

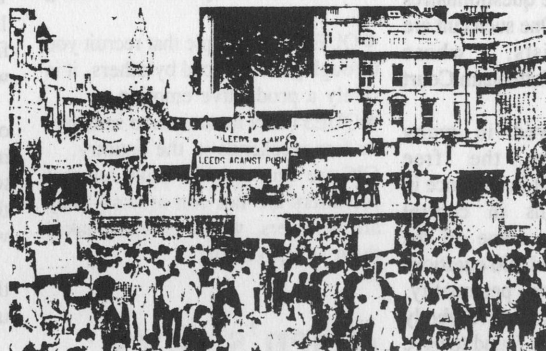
C * A * R * P

-- Our purpose

CARP is an international student movement which believes that Unificationism has the power to guide humanity successfully in the search for solutions to world problems. We believe that the following issues are of concern to all students

- * Spiritual renaissance.
We must seek to understand our true purpose in life.
- * Ethics for our age.
Individual relationships and societies are founded on good and true values.
- * The rise of materialism.
God-denying philosophies, the foremost of which is Marxism-Leninism, threaten to corrupt our spiritual well-being.

Inspired by the vision of its founder, Sun Myung Moon, CARP is a movement with the energy and commitment of youth to pursue its aims and inspire others with the same ideals.



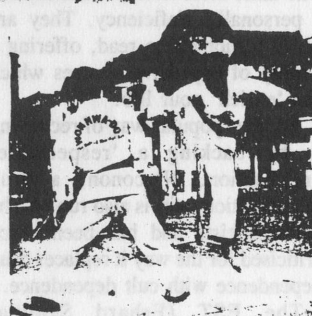
CARP in action



MARTIAL ARTS

Martial arts are an exciting way of learning to achieve mental discipline and harmony of mind and body.

CARP holds training sessions in Won Hwa Do (literally "Way of Harmony"), a new martial art which, uniquely, combines techniques from traditional arts such as Tae Kwan Do, Judo and Karate with a complete philosophy of life.



Watch your head

A sample of one of the leaflets distributed by CARP sent to the FELIX Office after we ran a front page story on their IC recruitment drive.

donations for 'free' books and invite you to their vegetarian restaurant.

The members live in temples. They don't smoke, drink or gamble and are strict vegetarians. Their marriages are arranged but they believe men are superior to women and sex is only allowed in marriage—and then only for procreation.

Other cults

Bible Speaks

Children of God (Family of Love)

Divine Light Mission (Elan Vital)

Eckankar

Emin

Exegesis

Fellowship of Friends

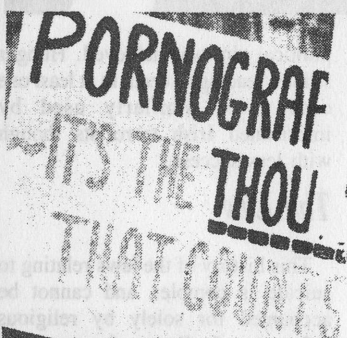
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Worldwide Church of God



Peace through Service
Developing areas of the
projects are designed
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to broaden the involvement
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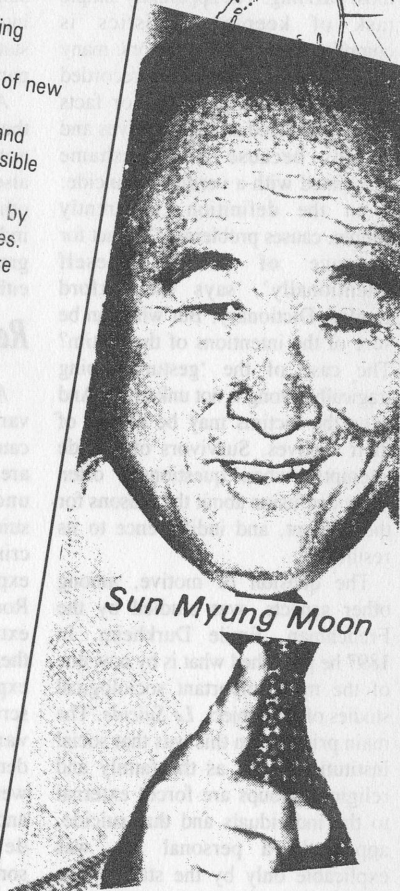
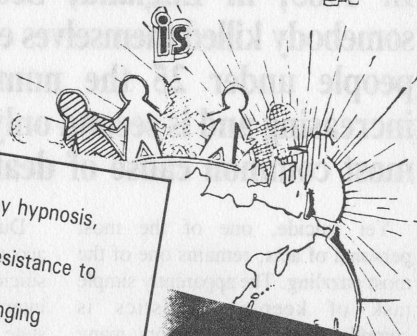
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THE COLOUR OF MY SKIN



Sun Myung Moon

What is needed today, therefore, is a new analysis of man and society, assimilating the best perceptions of both Marxism and traditional religions, to solve our current moral confusion. CARP offers Unificationism, the thought of Sun Myung Moon, as a serious candidate for that analysis.

Spring seminars for students

enter heaven,
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Five days in Dunbar, Scotland. Members of CARP* are organising a five-day seminar later this month for interested students.

Topics and speakers include:

- Unification Principles

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will all be one family.

Conclusions

Very few friendships are made instantly but caring wholesome groups do exist. It is essential to be discerning and question fully all interesting groups before committing yourself. Essentially make sure that the group is interested in you and not just your money.

In 1985, in England, Scotland and Wales, somebody killed themselves every two hours. For people under 25 the number of suicides is increasing and is second only to accidents as the most common cause of death.

Yet suicide, one of the most personal of acts, remains one of the most puzzling. The apparently simple task of keeping statistics is complicated by various factors: many deaths, for example being recorded as of undetermined cause, or facts being concealed among relatives and friends because of the shame associated with a verdict of suicide. Even the definition, apparently simple, causes problems. 'The act for instance of killing oneself intentionally', says the Oxford English Dictionary. But who can be sure of the intentions of the victim? The case of the 'gesture' going tragically wrong is not unknown. And even the victims may be unsure of their motives. Survivors of suicide attempts, when questioned, often show confusion about the reasons for the attempt, and indifference to its results.

The question of motive, among other aspects, was studied by the Frenchman, Emile Durkheim. In 1897 he published what is by now one of the most important sociological studies of the subject, *Le Suicide*. The main principle in this was that social institutions such as the family and religious groups are forces external to the individuals and that suicide, apparently a personal act, was explicable only by the state of the society to which the individual belonged. On this basis Durkheim divided suicides into three types. In the first, egoistical suicide, the individual is inadequately concerned for, and involved with, society. This group includes suicides of the deprived, bereaved and physically and mentally ill. The second type, far less common is termed altruistic and occurs when people are driven to self-destruction by an excessive sense of duty. To this category belong the old and sick who feel they should 'relieve' society of themselves, the self-sacrifice of martyrs and the Japanese ritual hara-kiri performed to redeem the reputation of the person's family. In anomic suicide, the third category, an individual becomes particularly vulnerable to self-destructive impulses because of weaknesses of society, for example when the strength of religious beliefs, or professional or marital codes declines.

Durkheim's ideas, while they account for some of the incidences of suicide, are of mainly historical interest: suicide as a function of the state of society is now seen as only part of the picture.

At the other extreme was Freud's theory of a primary 'death instinct' accounting not only for suicide but also for acts of aggression against others. But the psychology of the individual differs from that of the group and only study of both enables either to be understood.

Religion

Attitudes of society to suicide have varied as much as theories about its causes. Variations between religions are striking. Judaism, for example, unconditionally disapproves of suicide; in Islam it is regarded as a crime worse than murder and is explicitly forbidden in the Koran. Roman Catholics also regard it as an extreme disgrace for the victims of their families, though suicide is not expressly prohibited in the Christian scriptures. The degree of disapproval varies with the particular denomination. Martyrs, however, were admired particularly in Islam and early Christianity—the religious definition of suicide appears somewhat narrower than that used by some psychologists (Durkheim for example).



Buddhist monk commits suicide

SUICIDE

By contrast, Hinduism and Buddhism tolerate suicide, or even encourage it in some cases. Fanatical followers of these faiths may seek suicide for self-purification, or use it in the cause of their religion. For example in South Vietnam in 1963 a number of Buddhist monks set fire to themselves in protest against religious persecution.

Social Attitudes

Even within a single culture, attitudes to suicide change with time. In European society the reactions used to be of abhorrence and retaliation—comparatively recently (1823) a suicide was buried at a crossroads in Chelsea with a stake through his body. This custom dated back to pre-Christian times and was probably based in a fear of evil spirits let loose by the act of suicide. Nowadays the attitude is more one of sympathy, and it is realised that those who commit or attempt suicide are in acute distress.

In Japan the attitude to suicide has moved in other directions: from a society allowing feudal lords to demand compulsory hara-kiri (a practice outlawed in 1868) to one in which the high number of suicides among the young provokes concern.

The media display a keen interest in the more dramatic suicides, as for example in the wide reporting of the deaths of Dr Gareth Bennet—the man who criticised the Archbishop of Canterbury. This plays an obvious part in some attempts at suicide: probably the most influential having been Gandhi's fasting until his

political aim was achieved. Hunger strikes, leading to death in at least one case, were similarly used by imprisoned Irish terrorists though with less success.

The Law

This history of the laws relating to suicide is complex and cannot be accounted for solely by religious influences. In Rome, for example, people accused of capital crimes could save their estates for their heirs by committing suicide before the state could confiscate the property. This led to the introduction of legislation making such a suicide equivalent to a confession of the crime, carrying with it confiscation of any property. Roman law progressed from here to make suicide alone a crime resulting in forfeiture of property.

Under the law of England, suicide may have been a crime from as early as the tenth century. Religious views probably strongly influenced this. But the law has not always reflected the attitude of society and has often been inconsistently or unfairly applied. The case of the man sentenced in 1955 to two years imprisonment for attempting suicide while in prison is a particularly clear illustration of the resulting hardships. As there was no evidence that the threat of prosecution acted as a deterrent, pressure mounted to get the laws changed. In 1961 suicide finally ceased to be a crime, and survivors were no longer liable to criminal prosecution for the misdemeanour of attempted suicide. Under the Suicide Act of that year it remained an offence to 'aid, abet,

counsel or procure' the suicide of another person.

The laws on suicide are of particular concern to life insurance companies. These are guided by the law that one cannot benefit from a crime. Thus as long as suicide remained a crime no payments were made to beneficiaries. Now unless it can be proved that the policy was taken out with a view to profit, payment is made.

Variations

Despite the uncertainties about the phenomenon, several correlations have been made. Religious devoutness seems to show a close correlation with a low suicide rate when figures for different countries are compared. Exceptions are Austria and Hungary, both staunchly Roman Catholic yet both with suicide rates among the top five in the world according to a 1968 World Health Organisation report. High suicide rates also exist in West Berlin and Sweden, while the UK is in the lower part of the range for European countries. Factors which might influence the figures include the age distribution in the population—the suicide rate seems related to age, tending to increase for older people.

Another curious pattern is the seasonal variation. Suicides are more frequent during Spring—April, May and June in the northern hemisphere.

Social class is another factor appearing to influence the suicide rate, with unskilled workers and professionals, being most at risk, as

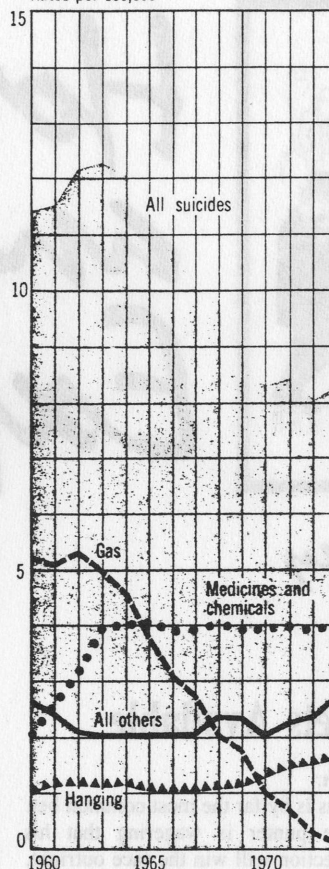
compared with lower rates among skilled and semi-skilled workers. Students and doctors are particularly high risk groups.

The vulnerability of students is probably due to the competitive nature of degree courses, and the lack of structure in a student's personal life. The high rate of suicide in this group has led to several studies comparing universities. Oxford and Cambridge showed by far the highest rates among British universities.

Social structure is a definite factor. Isolation makes people more vulnerable; and a study by Cresswell and Smith showed a correlation between the suicide rate and the male/female ratio at a university. The higher the ratio, the more suicides occurred, especially when the imbalance could not be rectified by mixing with people outside the university itself. The ratio at which the suicide rate should be lowest was calculated at 2.5:1. There have been suicide attempts in IC halls of residence, but the incidence seems to be no higher here than anywhere else.

The majority of people committing suicide are male, though the gap between the figures for men and women has been decreasing. However, relatively more women seem to attempt suicide. The most common explanation given is that men tend to use more dangerous methods than women—though poisoning (including use of gas, aspirin or narcotic drugs) was most common for both sexes, a greater proportion of men used hanging or other fatally wounding methods. If

England and Wales, 1960-1973
Rates per 100,000



How people commit suicide

this reason is valid, one would expect the total number of suicidal acts, fatal and non-fatal, to be the same for both sexes. Yet the total number of such acts is greater for women. A plausible reason seems to be that women may

use the 'appeal' value of the act more frequently than men, who have other means of exerting pressure on the environment—muscular power for example.

This 'appeal' is effective in some cases. People's attitudes to the victim may change so that conditions are better. On the other hand a suicide attempt may break up an already shaky relationship.

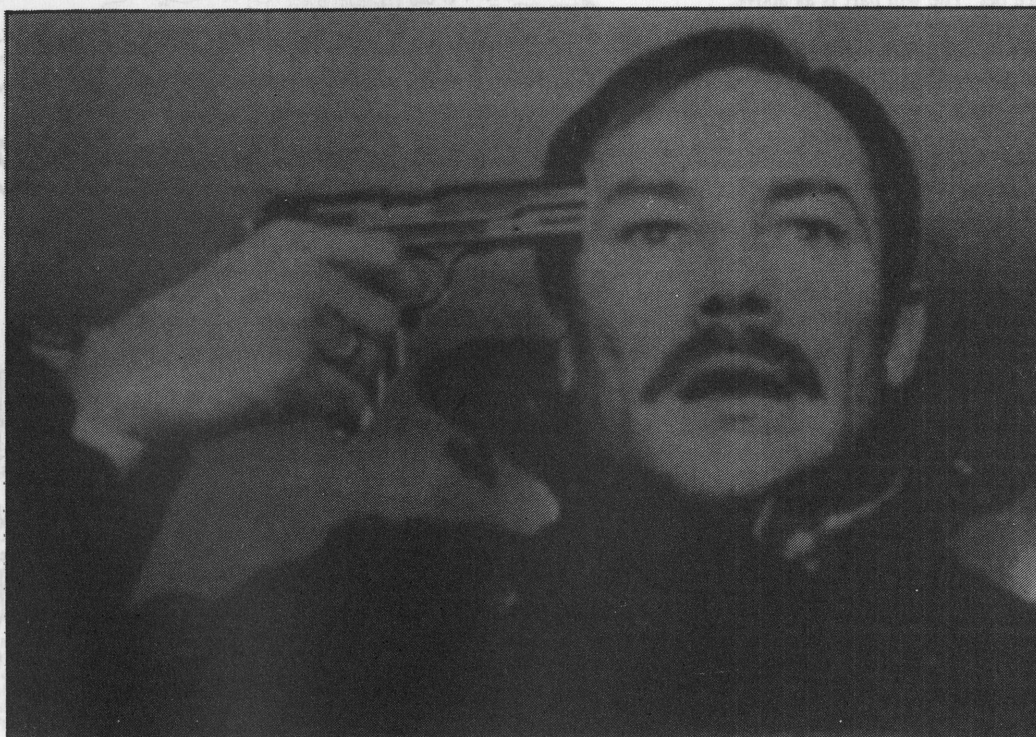
Now What?

There are difficulties with treating people who have attempted suicide. Hospital treatment may cause problems with the stigma of mental illness and difficulty with staff attitudes, and many patients are discharged after forty-eight hours. They often return to conditions similar to those leading to the attempt in the first place. The preferred method of aftercare, psychotherapy, is often refused by the patient. Follow-up studies, however, seem to show that relatively few people who attempt suicide actually kill themselves later, the dangerous period being the first few years after an attempt.

The statistical data seems to show that suicide is inevitable. But when one looks at individual cases, one feels that almost all could have been prevented. Though most suicides come as a shock to relatives and others, it is often found that some warning has been given, whether a deliberate threat of self-destruction or merely the expression of a wish to be dead. So the belief that those who threaten suicide do not carry it out is a dangerous misconception. Various organisations exist to try to help people before they reach the point of attempting suicide: The Samaritans are probably best known. Around College people to talk to include Nightline, the doctors, and departmental tutors.

Suicide is a strange phenomenon. Whilst being a very personal act it has great social causes and consequences. Though the rate of suicide among the mentally ill is 74 times that of the general population, a decision to kill oneself can be a perfectly rational one. Is war suicide, for it certainly involves deliberate acts likely to end in death? This whole article seems rather morbid and while writing it I quite often got the impression I was perhaps doing something I shouldn't, but to ignore suicide would be to turn your back on the utter despair of people in perhaps the worst moments anybody could face, and why should one treat them like that?

◀ A scene from 'Colonel Red'





Horse Racing and Betting Explained

by Paul Shanley

Since the racing column and its accompanying selections for the weekend's racing started appearing in **FELIX**, loads of requests have arrived at the office asking us how to bet, what different bets are available and how to read racing form. This feature attempts to explain these points along with a brief background to racing.

Bets Available

Win:

This is by far the most common bet. The punter is wagering that his selection will win the race outright. The return is the starting price for every pound staked ie £2 win at 6-1 gives a return of:
 $\text{£}2 \times (6-1) + \text{stake}$
 $= \text{£}12 + \text{£}2 = \text{£}14$

Each Way (E/W):

Another very popular bet. This is two bets rolled into one—a win bet and a place bet. The win part is as above. The place part is a bet that the selection will finish in the first three past the post.

The return on the bet is usually calculated at $\frac{1}{4}$ the odds ie for £5 E/W at 8-1, the total staked is £10.

● If the selection finishes 2nd or 3rd, then the return is:

$(\frac{1}{4}) \times (8-1) \times (\text{£}5) + \text{stake}$
 $= \text{£}10 + \text{£}5 = \text{£}15$

● If the selection wins, then the return is:

$(\text{win return}) + (\text{place return})$
 $= \text{£}45 + \text{£}25 = \text{£}60$

Double:

A double is a bet on two separate races. In order for the bet to win, both selections must win. The return is calculated as if the winnings from the first race are all placed on the second ie:

£5 double at 3-1 and 5-1.

Return from first race =
 $\text{£}5 @ 3-1 + \text{stake} = \text{£}20$

Return from second race =
 $\text{£}20 @ 5-1 + \text{stake} = \text{£}120$

The net return is therefore £120.

Trebles and Above:

Higher combinations of races are permitted and are called accumulators. They are calculated in much the same way as doubles.

Permutation Bets:

Several bets are permitted which mix singles, doubles and high accumulators.

● **Patent**—This is a permutation covering three races. It consists of four bets—one treble and three doubles.

● **Trixie**—Similar to a patent but also covering three singles—a total of seven bets

● **Yankee**—A total of 11 bets, covering one four-horse accumulators, four trebles and six doubles.

● **Canadian**—26 bets: One five-fold, five four-folds, 10 trebles and 10 doubles.

● **Heinz**—57 bets: one six fold, six five-folds, 15 four-folds, 20 trebles and 15 doubles.

April 26, Wm. 2 1/4m nov h'cap hdl, m, £1,772.10: 1 El Cito (11-10-0), 2 Sea Flower (NZ) (6-11-1), 3 Grecian Bust (5-9-7.7*), 6 PYLEIGH COURT (6-11-1, C Llewellyn), no headway from three out, (11 to 4 fav op 7 to 2 tchd 5 to 2); 20 Ran. 3/4l, 3l, sht-hd, 3l, 7l, 4l, 2 1/2l, 3l, sht-hd, 1l, 5m 5.30s (a 5.70s).

April 14, Ludlow, 2m 5f nov hdl, good to firm, £1,359.10: 1 PYLEIGH COURT (6-11-0, R Dunwoody), tracked leaders, led approaching two out, ran on well comfortably, (5 to 2 tchd 9 to 4) 2 Awaneen (7-10-9), 3 Carminda (6-10-9), 8 Ran. 10l, nk, 8l, 3l, 5m 8.70s (a 3.70s).

March 30, Huntingdon, 2 1/2m nov hdl, good to soft, £1,459.40: 1 Rusty Law (6-10-10.7*), 2 Polytemus (6-11-3), 3 Tiber River (4-10-8), 7 PYLEIGH COURT (6-11-3, R Dunwoody), stayed on from three out, not a serious danger, (11 to 1 op 40 to 1); 21 Ran. 10l, 4l, 2l, 4l, hd, 10l, 1l, 5m 18.50s (a 21.50s).

U443UP4 ROYAL GURKHA (8-10-5) (R G Frost) b g Rolyah - Nepal by Indian Ruler

May 11, Wincanton, 2 1/4m nov hdl, firm, £937.00: 1 Blockade (5-11-0), 2 Kentucky Quest (USA) (6-11-0, bl), 3 Ha penny Bridge (5-11-0), 4 ROYAL GURKHA (8-11-0, J Frost), always prominent, pressed leader from five out, every chance from three out, one pace, (16 to 1 op 12 to 1); 8 Ran. 1l, 3l, 8l, 6l, dist, 3l, 5m 11.00s (a 0.00s).

Dec 14, Warwick, 2m 5f h'cap hdl, good, £1,990.40: 1 Pragada (4-11-3.7*), 2 Celtic Flight (7-11-6), 3 Hedgrave Devil (5-9-7.7*), P ROYAL GURKHA (7-10-1, inc 8lb ow, C Hopwood, 7*), behind when pulled up before two out (50 to 1); 18 Ran. 1 1/2l, nk, 2 1/2l, 2 1/2l, 10l, 5m 1.90s (a 8.20s). SR: 56/50/29/41/37/29

Oct 15, Wincanton, 2 1/4m nov hdl, good, £1,041.50: 1 Davy's Weir (7-11-7), 2 Woodburgh (9-10-10.4*), 3 Arctic Cavalier (5-11-0), U ROYAL GURKHA (7-11-0, J Frost), after 4 out, 4th and beaten when blundered and unseated rider 2 (20 to 1 op 12 to 1 tchd 25 to 1); 22 Ran. 1l, 2 1/2l, 2l, 8l

April 16, Bangor, 2 1/2m nov hdl, £741.70: 1 Autumn Sport (7-11-3), 2 K Island (6-11-9), 3 Golden Bavard (7-11-1), WIND CHIMES (9-10-12, T Wall), leader to sixth, weakened quickly next, up before two out, (16 to 1 op 12 to 1); 12 2l, 3l, 3/4l, 20l, 10l, 4m 49.20s (a 7.20 19/17/20/8/-/-).

April 4, Wetherby, 2m sell h'cap hdl, to soft, £1,256.80: 1 Miami Holiday (7-10-2 Stanwood Boy (6-10-13, bl), 3 Royal Tyr (10-9-9.7*), 12 WIND CHIMES (9-10-5, D kinson), chased leaders till weakened 1 fourth, (33 to 1); 19 Ran. 8l, 4l, 2 1/2l, sht, 4l, 2l, hd, 1l, 1 1/2l, 3m 53.70s. SR: 17/18/3/-/13.

Racing Form

There are two main types of racing form available to the punter. The one seen by most is that in the newspapers. There is also more detailed form carried in *The Sporting Life* and *The Racing Post*. As the access that most students get is to that in the national press, I'll give an explanation here.

Shown is a race held at Sandown last month. The header gives the time, name of the race and the distance it will be run over. The final figure is the prize money to the winner.

There is a separate line for each entry into the race. Four days before the race, a racecard number is assigned to each horse. This is the number in the very left hand column. It dictates the order in which the horses have been weighted (more on that later). These numbers have a few gaps in them ie in the above example, nos 3, 11 and 12 are missing. This is because the horses carrying these numbers have been withdrawn after the four-day duration stage.

The next item on the racecard is the horses form. In the guide above, only the previous six results are shown. This varies from paper to paper. The number shown is the position the horse finished in that particular race—the most recent being to the right. 'O' means that the horse did not finish the first fence. A '-' represents the end of the racing season. Any entries to the left of '-' are for last season. '/' represents the season before.

In addition, in steeplechase racing, other abbreviations are used:

- U—Horse unseated rider
- P—Rider pulled horse up
- F—Horse fell at a fence
- R—Horse refused to jump a fence.

Obviously, for flat racing (as above), these are redundant abbreviations.

Following the horses name, given in bold type, is a bracketed name. This is the owner of the horse. This can sometimes be a good pointer to any dodgy business going on in the race. An owner might enter two horses in the same race, with the intention of pulling the fancied selection up and letting the outsider win.

The next name given is the name of the trainer. Certain trainer/owner combinations are worth looking out for.

The next piece of information is one of the most important. It consists of three figures. The first is the horses age. It is worth remembering that a five-year-old is not necessarily fitter

than a ten-year-old. Generally, the older a horse gets, the more suited it is to longer trips. A short race, such as the Derby is for three-year-olds whereas a long distance race such as The Grand National is suited to nine or ten-year-olds.

The next two figures are the weight that the horse is carrying in stones and pounds. As a horse does better in successive races, it is given a handicap, which is the figure shown. This fluctuates according to a horse's form. The figure is the minimum weight that their rider, saddle and baggage can add up to. Obviously, a horse is going to run slightly slower if it is carrying a stone extra on its next outing. It is this handicapping that plays a key factor in the predicting the outcome of horse races.

The last name is that of the jockey. Certain jockeys are in form at different times, but obviously can have an off day. The jockey is an apprentice and the figure given is the jockey's allowance, i.e. how many pounds less the jockey can carry below the official handicap.

The last figure is the draw number. When the four day declarations are

made, the names are put into a hat and the draw is made. The order in which they come out is the order in which they will begin the race along the starting line. This can be advantageous on certain courses. A high draw is favoured on some, a middle or low on others.

There are a few other terms in the guide which need explaining. These are the ones after the mount's name:

- C—Horse has previously won on this course.
- D—Horse has previously won over this distance.
- BF—The horse has previously been beaten whilst starting as a favourite.
- 7lb ex—Horse has won in the past ten days and so has a 7lb penalty added to its handicap rating.

Given below the main body of form is the betting forecast. This is a list of the starting prices that the newspaper has predicted.

Finally the number of horses that will start the race is given.

The form guide shown from this particular paper gives details of the

last meeting that each entry has been engaged in. For example, *Sparky Lad*, carrying 7st 7lb won, beating *Colway Rally* into second place. *Colway Rally* was carrying 9st 10lb and was beaten by a neck at Lingfield on May 21st. The official going was firm to good and it was a seven furlong race.

Once you've taken into account all these factors, how do you select a winner?

Well, ideally, if a horse repeats a race, carrying the same weight, with the same going, same jockey etc., it should complete the race in exactly the same time. In practice, nothing could be further from the truth. As well as the fact that no two days are exactly the same, there is also a certain degree of monkey-business that occurs in the racing world.

Various methods exist for attempting to predict which mount will win a particular race. As a good rule of thumb, if a horse has run a particularly stunning race and at its next outing it is carrying only slightly more weight, then it is probably going to run another blinder. However, the going might be different. For

Channel 4

3.15 INNOVATIVE MARKETING: SPRINT HANDICAP £8,181

1	22/230-0	WHIPPER IN (F Warwick) J Etherington 4-9-13	K Darley 10
2	0-12000	DAWN'S DELIGHT (C/D) (K Ivory) K Ivory 10-9-8	M Wigham 13
4	000-040	MATOU (D) (Mrs T Pick) G P-Gordon 8-8-8	G Carter 8
5	30423-0	PREMIER LAD (D) (Premier Ltd) W Pearce 4-8-8	K Hodgson 4
6	0001-22	ROYAL FAN (C) (D) (BF) (I Armitage) M H Easterby 5-8-7	M Birch 9
7	111102	MINIZEN LASS (7lb ex) (D) (Minizen Ltd) M Brittain 4-8-3	A Munro (S) 11
8	132-030	GOLDEN ANCONA (D) (D Gorton) M H Easterby 5-8-2	P Robinson 3
9	3210-03	SOFTLY SPOKEN (D) (J Abell) P Felgate 5-8-1	W Ryan 1
10	0000-00	SUPREME ROSE (D) (E Badger) W Musson 4-7-13	A Mackay 12
13	40-1021	SPARKY LAD (D) (J Clark) J Jenkins 5-7-9	S Dawson 6
14	00-0003	CHAPLINS CLUB (C) (D) (P Savill) D Chapman 8-7-9	J Lowe 5 *
15	0-00100	JOKIST (D) (J Virgo) P Cundell 5-7-8	R Street 7
16	0-04001	THE DEVIL'S MUSIC (7lb ex) (D) (D Faulkner) N Bycroft 4-7-8	L Charnock 14
17	020343	SULLY'S CHOICE (BF) (W Chapman) D Chapman 7-7-7	A Proud 2
18	000-000	TAUBER (D) (Mrs C Reed) Pat Mitchell 4-7-7	S Wood (S) 15*

Betting forecast: 3-1 Royal Fan, 7-2 Minizen Lass, 9-2 Sullys Choice, 13-2 Chaplins Club, 10-1 Golden Ancona, 12-1 Jokist. **15 runners**

TOP FORM TIPS: Minizen Lass 8, Royal Fan 7, Golden Ancona 6.

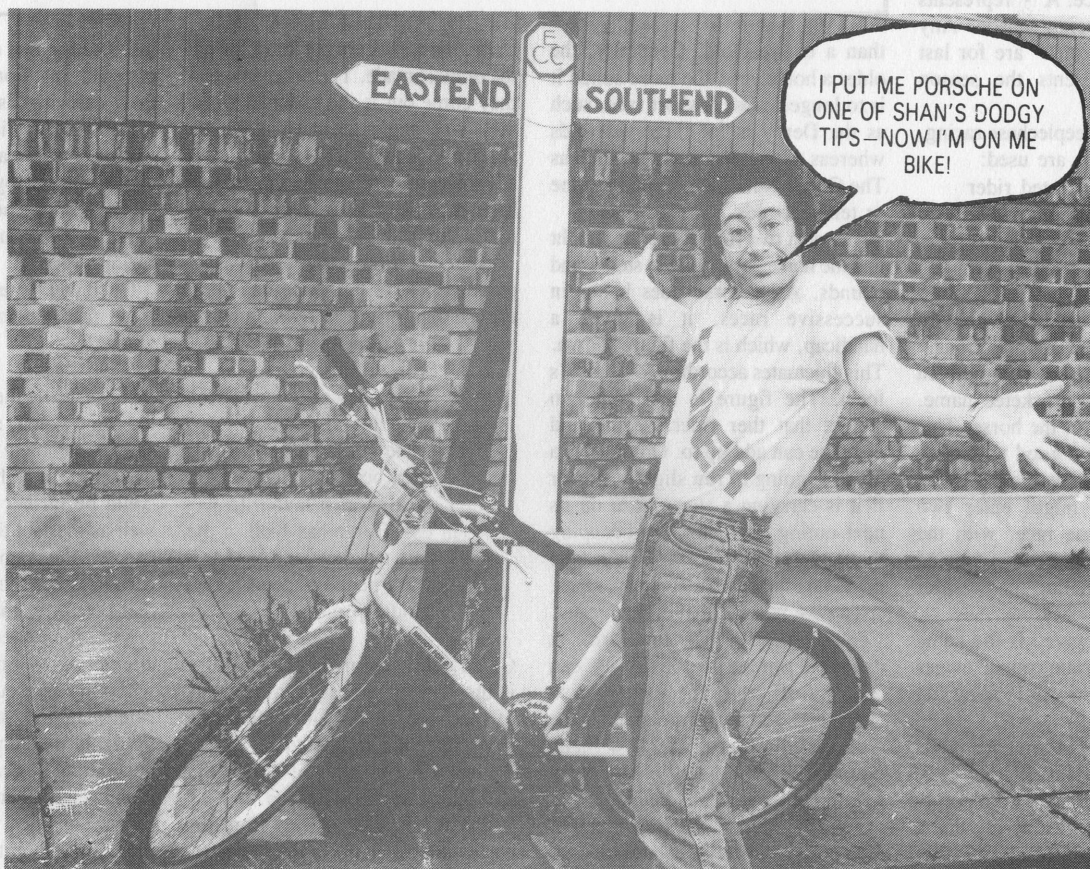
FORM GUIDE - Nagem (8-1) won, with **THE DEVIL'S MUSIC** (8-0) 5th, btn 3l. **MATOU** (9-7) 6th, btn 6l, challenged last 2l, soon weakened, **JOKIST** (8-11) behind, showed up to past half way, Donc, May 28, f/gd, 6f Hcp. **MINIZEN LASS** (7-11) won from Foolish Touch (8-12) by 3l, at Sal, May 24, firm, 6f Hcp. **SUPREME ROSE** (9-3) and **JOKIST** (8-12) behind. Dorking Lad (8-7) won, with **DAWN'S DELIGHT** (9-10) and **TAUBER** (7-11) behind. Ling, May 7, gd, 6f Hcp. Gershwin (8-2) won, with **PREMIER LAD** (10-0) 5th, btn 5l. **CHAPLINS CLUB** (9-5) behind, Pont, May 9, yldng, 6f Hcp. Impala Lass (8-10) won, with **SULLY'S CHOICE** (9-10) 4th, btn 3l, ran on, Red, May 31, firm, 5f Hcp. Handsome Sailor (9-8) won, with **DAWN'S DELIGHT** (9-0) behind, York, May 12, gd, 6f. **THE DEVIL'S MUSIC** (8-10) won at Haydock, Jun 3, f/gd, 6f Hcp. **MINIZEN LASS** (9-5) 2nd, btn 3l, ran on 2f out, **SOFTLY SPOKEN** (9-10) 3rd, btn 4¹/₂l. **SPARKY LAD** (7-7) won, beating Colway Rally (9-10) nk. Ling, May 21, f/gd, 7f Hcp. Gemini Fire (8-3) won, with **ROYAL FAN** (8-7) 2nd, btn 2¹/₂l, Hay, May 28, f/gd, 5f Hcp. Ski Captain (8-13) won, with **CHAPLINS CLUB** (8-6) 3rd, btn 1l, San, May 31, yldng, 5f Hcp.

example, if a horse runs a blinder on good going, then it might not be suited to running a similar race when it has been raining the night before and the going is soft. Something else that frequently occurs is that a nag which has previously been entered for a mile long race is stepped down to seven furlongs for its next outing.

All these factors have to be taken into account.

The information given in this article is only intended as a brief summary of racing and betting. The best way to learn more about the sport/hobby/occupation is to actually start following the form. An easy enough way to start is by betting on certain horses on paper or by placing very small bets initially. Once you become proficient at laying bets, then the value of the bet can be stepped up.

The important thing to remember is that you cannot win a sizable chunk of dosh by merely picking names out of a hat or by laying small amounts. The only way to succeed in the racing world of racing is to bet well and win well. Unfortunately, there are a lot of people about who think they have devised 'foolproof' methods of winning. They are sadly mistaken. If you don't want to get your fingers burnt, then don't jump in the fire in the first place. Happy betting....





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FEELSICK

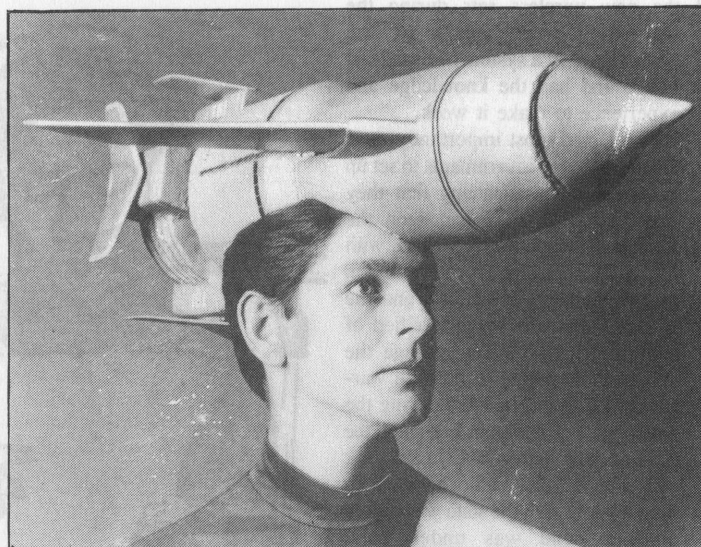
FREE!

INSIDE

- 2 Very long, boring editorial
- 3 Why Howgate has cocked-up this week
- 5 Libel & Blackmail
- 5 Apologies, retractions, writs received
- 9 Top College official reveals why he hates students
- 10 Cliques letters
- 12 Trivial news stories and a few random space fillers

Physics student in head transplant shocker

A first year Physicist Virgil Smith is recovering in St Maro's Hospital today following Britain's first ever head transplant. Doctors in charge of the operation told FEELSICK yesterday that it looked as if the whole exercise had been a success and said that Mr Smith was already sitting up and eating liquid food.



Mr Smith, aged 19, told FEELSICK before the operation that he wanted to further the cause of science and that it was the only way he could guarantee getting a first from his department.

Mr Smith's personal tutor, Max Brown-Jacket, had the initial idea to transplant a rocket onto a student's head in order to speed up the human

brain's thought process, and asked for a volunteer from his lecture group.

It is believed that if the operation is successful and has the desired effect that it could help thousands of future Imperial College students to achieve their desired degree. 'It's also a jolly good PR,' said the Rector yesterday.

Refectory Manager has bun in oven

In an exclusive interview with FEELSICK, last night, College Refectory Manager, Slob Southey has revealed that he is pregnant. Rumours have been circulating for weeks, following 'Honest Slob's' inability to get on with anyone and his greasy appearance. The father of 'Greasy Slob's' love-child is unknown. College Chief Security Officer Jeff Greeves has drawn up a short list of 137 suspects—one of whom is Mr Southey himself.

Suspicious first arose four weeks ago when Mr Southey started coming in late to work complaining of headaches, diarrhoea and a desire to eat his own food. 'Rampant Slob's' beer gut has also been getting noticeably larger of late.

College notables rallied round to pay tribute to Mr Southey last night. The Rector told FEELSICK 'That bastard deserves all he gets—he shouldn't put it about so much'. College Secretary, John Smooth (3°) added 'It's a bloody shame—he's so young'.

ICU President Sydney Forth Bridge said last night, 'Alan Rose should resign immediately—it's a disgrace'.

Mr Rose is 23.

Feelsick in space to fill shocker

see page 94

The History of British Radio

You can receive a whole range of different stations, different programmes and different styles on your radio; almost everyone listens to it. Yet over half the stations you can receive in the London area are 'Pirates'—broadcasting without a licence—and taxpayer's money is used to shut them down. Why do we have the radio we do...and what developments can we expect in the next few years?

Chris Martin, a National Officer of the Community Radio Association and ex-Station Manager of IC Radio views the developments.

Radio was never intended for 'broadcasting'—the fact that more than one person could receive a radio transmission was considered a nuisance, when, in 1906, Lee De Forest (patenter of the Triode—the first valve amplifier) began to transmit live singing and records from his New York laboratory, and, later, from the Eiffel Tower in France.

Things didn't really get going until after the 1914-18 war, when three completely different pressures combined to set up a radio broadcasting service—the wireless at it was known.

The first pressure was from the manufacturers of radio components during the war—as is often the case, military needs and funding forced huge developments in a short time, and during the war the technology in radio had developed considerably. Now the manufacturers of the new radio sets needed a market.

Second was the thousands of ex-servicemen who had built and used the new wireless sets during the war—they were aware of the possibilities of a system of broadcast radio, and had the knowledge and experience to make it work.

Third, and most importantly, was the pressure on governments to set up a system of broadcasting that they could control. 1917 had seen the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, with its aim of 'spreading world revolution by every means available', and the British authorities were terrified of anything that would encourage the spread of communism through war-ravaged Europe. In 1919 during the short lived revolution in Germany, the Soldiers and Workers Council took over the military radio network to broadcast 'to all', the state was deeply alarmed, and was under great pressure to set up a system that it controlled.

It is interesting to compare the different effects these pressures had in the USA and Britain. In the USA an attempt to give the state a monopoly over Radio failed, and instead a commercial monopoly was given to the Radio Corporation of America (RCA); a company made up from General Electric, Westinghouse,

ATT and United Fruit. They were the manufacturers of radio sets and it was hoped that, by providing programmes people would like, they would buy the receiving sets. The first stations were set up in 1920, and soon were appearing all over the USA, with the first radio advert being broadcast in 1927, selling apartments on Long Island.

Back in the UK, things were moving a lot slower, from the Spring of 1920, the Marconi Company broadcast daily programmes from Chelmsford—but by the autumn complaints were coming from the military about the 'frivolous' use of the airwaves—there were cases of aeroplanes crashing when their landing instructions were drowned by 'musical evenings'.

An interesting quote comes from C A Lewis, organiser of programmes for the BBC who wrote in 1924:

"The question may well be asked why it was that Wireless Telegraphy did not come into use in the Autumn of

1920, when things were just beginning to boom in America. The answer lies in the sentence—we are British. Let others rush at new inventions, do the experimenting, spend the money, take the hard knocks...but we British sit tight and look before we leap."

In truth, the British Government was far more worried about 'subversive elements' taking over stations, and imposed a two year moratorium on broadcasting—the public could hear concerts from Paris and The Hague, but the British airwaves were silent.

Public pressure was growing however, and in December 1921 '63 wireless societies' handed in a petition, and the Marconi Company was allowed to broadcast half an hour every week; but with a break every three minutes to listen for official transmissions on that frequency! The



broadcasts began on February 14th, 1922. Other companies soon began fighting for licences to transmit and manufacture receivers.

The Government, worried about the Bolshevik Revolution close to home, ruled out the commercial anarchy of the US-style, decentralised system. They wanted to keep central control of broadcasting—but from a distance. This apparent contradiction has been part of British broadcasting policy ever since. They persuaded the broadcasters to form a consortium, which would be run as a public utility like water, gas or the Post Office. This became The British Broadcasting Corporation; its first Directory General was John Reith.

By supporting the Government line during the General Strike in 1926, the BBC managed to avoid being taken over by the Home Secretary who, incidentally, was Winston Churchill. Reith later wrote: 'they know they can trust us not to be impartial.' The absence of newspapers during the Strike also gave the young

Corporation a national audience just when it was needed.

"The BBC developed into a domestic diplomatic service, representing the British to the British." Tom Burns—The BBC Public Institution, Private World (1977). When Reith left the BBC in 1938, he was congratulated by one newspaper for 'making the BBC as thoroughly typical and representative as the Bank of England'.

In the meantime, US-style popular radio was coming in from abroad. Radios Luxembourg and Normandie were set up in about 1934 with a brief to find out the programmes an audience was not allowed to listen to, then broadcast them from stations outside the country concerned. Both were financed by advertising.

During World War Two, with Luxembourg and Normandie shut down and the BBC confining itself to news and serious music, British audiences were entertained by Lord Haw-Haw—a propagandist called William Joyce, who worked for the Nazis. By the end of 1939, 30% of the country listened to him regularly.

In concession to popular taste the BBC Forces programme was started, featuring singers such as Vera Lynn. The war gave radio a great boost, both in audiences and in technology. By its end, having heard the American Forces radio stations throughout the world, thousands had become familiar with US pop music programmes.

They then demanded the same from their own broadcasters.

In 1949 the Wireless Telegraphy Act was passed, prohibiting broadcasts without a licence; five years later the first transistor radio went on sale in the USA. Aside from this, however, progress was slow, as broadcasters turned their attentions to the new medium of television.

In the years around 1960, pirate stations began to broadcast from outside territorial waters in the North Sea, to South and East England. Things did not start to move though until 1964, when an Irish businessman called Ronan O'Reilly set up Radio Caroline. Caroline played records the listeners otherwise could not hear in the UK and gained an audience of seven million in its first month. The 1967 Marine Offences Act, however, limited the pirates, since under the Act it is illegal to supply or to advertise on an offshore pirate station.

At the same time as the Act was introduced, BBC Radio 1 started and several DJs from the pirates were employed. Thirty-one BBC local stations were also set up and financed by the licence fee. Apart from Radio Caroline, the offshore pirates vanished almost overnight.

In 1971, commercial pressures persuaded the Government to publish a Bill putting radio which was independent from the BBC under the wing of the IBA. Like the BBC, the IBA has a board of trustees appointed by the Government, who are 'safeguarders of the national interest', and have strict controls over what they can allow to be broadcast.

Again, in the setting up of the IBA (originally for television), the State showed that it was not prepared to lose control of the broadcasting service. This paranoia means, for example, that if you want to set up a newspaper and deliver it to people's homes, nobody will stop you. However, try and convey the same message by radio and you run up straight against the law, broadcasting regulations, constraints and all the rest.

The Annan Report of 1977 led to an expansion of the BBC and ILR

local services to cover more of the UK, but once into the 80s the going for the ILR stations (who provide programmes on a 'franchise' from the IBA) got a lot tougher. A lot of them, especially in the smaller coverage areas, found difficulty in finding enough advertising income to keep going. The trend of cutting back on the expensive news and documentary services the ILR stations had promised in their applications was accelerated. In their place were Top 40 programmes, to attract the largest audience, and cheap phone ins.

The IBA has done little to keep the ILR companies to their promises, considering that it has a duty to watch over its franchise holders as well as regulate them. It even has a system where the rich stations subsidise the poorer ones. It would argue that a station broadcasting what they can afford is better than no station at all.

The increasing deregulation of the ILR stations and lack of advertising revenue has forced stations to go for the largest market for their advertisers—providing a service to the public is only secondary. This market is for Top 40 music, and this is what the majority of the ILR stations aim at—it is said that the only local part of ILR is the traffic reports!

There has also been a trend of the more successful ILR stations to take over or buy up the less successful ones: Capital Radio, the most successful station, owns Devon Air in the South West; Red Rose Radio owns Radio Aire in Leeds and Red Dragon in Cardiff and so on. ILR Stations in the same area have also got together to form 'Networks' so that one station provides a service that is put out on all of them. The Yorkshire Radio Network consists of Radio Aire, Hallam in Sheffield and Humberside's Viking Radio. This cuts costs at the expense of a local service, but if all they broadcast is pop music this doesn't really matter.

The early 80s saw another important development in radio: the land-based pirate station. The technology to transmit on the FM band is now sufficiently cheap as to make it possible—and even easy—to set up your own pirate station, and this began to happen once the potential was seen. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) division charged with controlling the airwaves has been swamped ever since.

The first of these pirates were black. They wanted to bring soul and reggae to the airwaves and there was no outlet on the legal services. Like Caroline in the 60s, they set up their own stations as it was the only way they had of getting their music played. Pirates like JBC, Horizon and LWR have been going ever since.



SOLAR in South London aimed to provide a community service, not only broadcasting community announcements, news and traffic, but actually getting groups in the community to put their own points of view. Clearly this was limited by the station being illegal, but they showed that it could be done.

At the same time, the campaign for legal community radio began, as a development of the Annan Report suggestion that non-profit making trusts be licenced to provide a community radio service. At first the campaign was led by the Community Communications Group (ComCom) and later by the Community Radio Association (the CRA).

Again and again the campaign has run up against the refusal of the State to give up on control of the airwaves. This is demonstrated by the DTI policy of 'raiding' pirate stations. First on the list come stations causing interference to legal stations—this rarely happens as it is not in the pirates' interests to interfere. Next, it appears, come politically sensitive stations—ethnic stations like London Greek Radio are repeatedly raided while soul stations go for months without a visit. It seems that it is OK to put out alternative music, but not alternative views and opinions.

In cities, the greatest need for new radio services is from the ethnic groups. There is virtually no coverage of non-British cultures and languages on the radio (or TV) and the backgrounds of the members of these groups make it particularly difficult to gain access to the traditional media. Many see radio as a very important way of keeping their own culture and of promoting harmony with other cultures. There is no doubt that they have a very strong need for new radio services—this has even been recognised by the Government. Many of the pirates are 'ethnic': Greek and Arab pirates have been particularly successful despite repeated raids.

Community radio is an umbrella term which covers all radio broadcast to a particular community—either a community living in a small area, or one having the same interest. The scale of such radio is much smaller than the local stations of the IBA and BBC: a station might cover an area like Kensington, perhaps.

True community radio is run by a committee elected from the community itself. It seeks to break down the barriers between the broadcasters and the audience, by encouraging the audience to take part in running their station (a good example of this is Radio Thamesmead, which broadcasts via cable). So that the station truly serves the community, it should not aim to make

a profit—ILR has shown the effect of commercial aims on station output.

Community radio would also offer something different from pop music all day. For example, a community-of-interest music station could concentrate on jazz for example but, instead of DJ patter, its presenters would be genuinely interested and knowledgeable about the music played.

This is what community radio means to the CRA, as well as to Australia, the USA and other countries throughout the world. In Britain, however, the Government does not recognise the difference between the no-profit, community-type station and the scaled down ILR stations which aim for profit. In the UK, the words community radio are thus used to cover both types of small scale radio.

The French and Italian experiences have been enlightening. Their airwaves were opened up to anyone who wanted to broadcast and thousands of stations were set up. After four years of competition for advertising only the popular music stations were left, most of which had merged with other stations or been bought out. Competition for audiences had reached a level where 'porn radio' could be received in some areas. The warning is clear: competition does not lead to greater choice in broadcasting. It leads to

then followed six months of delay to see who would receive the licences.

When the announcement did come, it was that the experiment was going to be cancelled because it was felt it would be impossible to regulate the 21 stations if they were licenced directly by the Home Office and therefore by the Government. What we have heard since indicates that this decision came from Cabinet level.

On cancelling the experiment, the Government promised a re-think in radio and offered a Green Paper (a consultative document) which was released in Autumn '87. The paper suggested the setting up of small scale radio throughout the country, as well as three National Channels of Broadcasting—similar to Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4, but to be run commercially.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd later announced that a new 'Radio Authority' would be set up. This would be separate from the current IBA and have the job of regulating all the non-BBC stations. This change should be presented to Parliament soon in a general Radio Bill. The Authority would cost around £1-1½ million (roughly what is spent trying to stop the pirates) and would take over the regulation of ILR stations, as well as licencing the proposed new stations.

The timetable was to have been as follows: the Bill would be presented

fit in? In the late 1960s, student stations were licenced on strict condition that they could only be received by students—hence removing regulation worries. This is why IC Radio only broadcasts to Southside and Linstead. Their signal (which like all student stations is on Medium Wave) is confined by the steel frame of the building so it cannot be picked up by the mews residents on the other side of the road. IC Radio is the only student station to be licenced in such a built-up area.

The only changes since then have been that advertising (which most stations now take) is now allowed and, very recently, that a 'Test and Development Licence' has been granted to enable IC Radio and Radio Falmer in Sussex to broadcast to students on the FM band.

The future of radio is uncertain the conflict between the Conservative policy of deregulation and the determination to keep control of the media may result in some interesting compromises. I'm sure many people don't realise the scale of the effects the changes will bring.

Finally, I can't claim this is unbiased—I am involved in one of the major pressure groups for change—but I think it gives a background and introduction to many of the issues surrounding radio broadcasting today.



many stations going for the same affluent audience and no service for anyone else. Even the relevant Parliamentary Subcommittee seems to accept this.

Back in 1986, the then Home Secretary Leon Brittan announced a one year experiment in 'community radio' (actually small scale radio), with 21 stations to be licenced to try out the idea. Given only a few months warning, 277 applications were received for the 21 licences. There

to Parliament this Autumn, the Radio Authority would be set up next year, and the first licences issued by next Christmas. However, in the last fortnight we have heard that the Government (and the Home Office in particular), is very short of parliamentary time in the Autumn. It looks increasingly likely that the Bill will not be presented in 1988, so the whole timetable will be pushed back yet another year.

So, where do stations like IC Radio

Further information:

IBA, Brompton Road, London SW7.

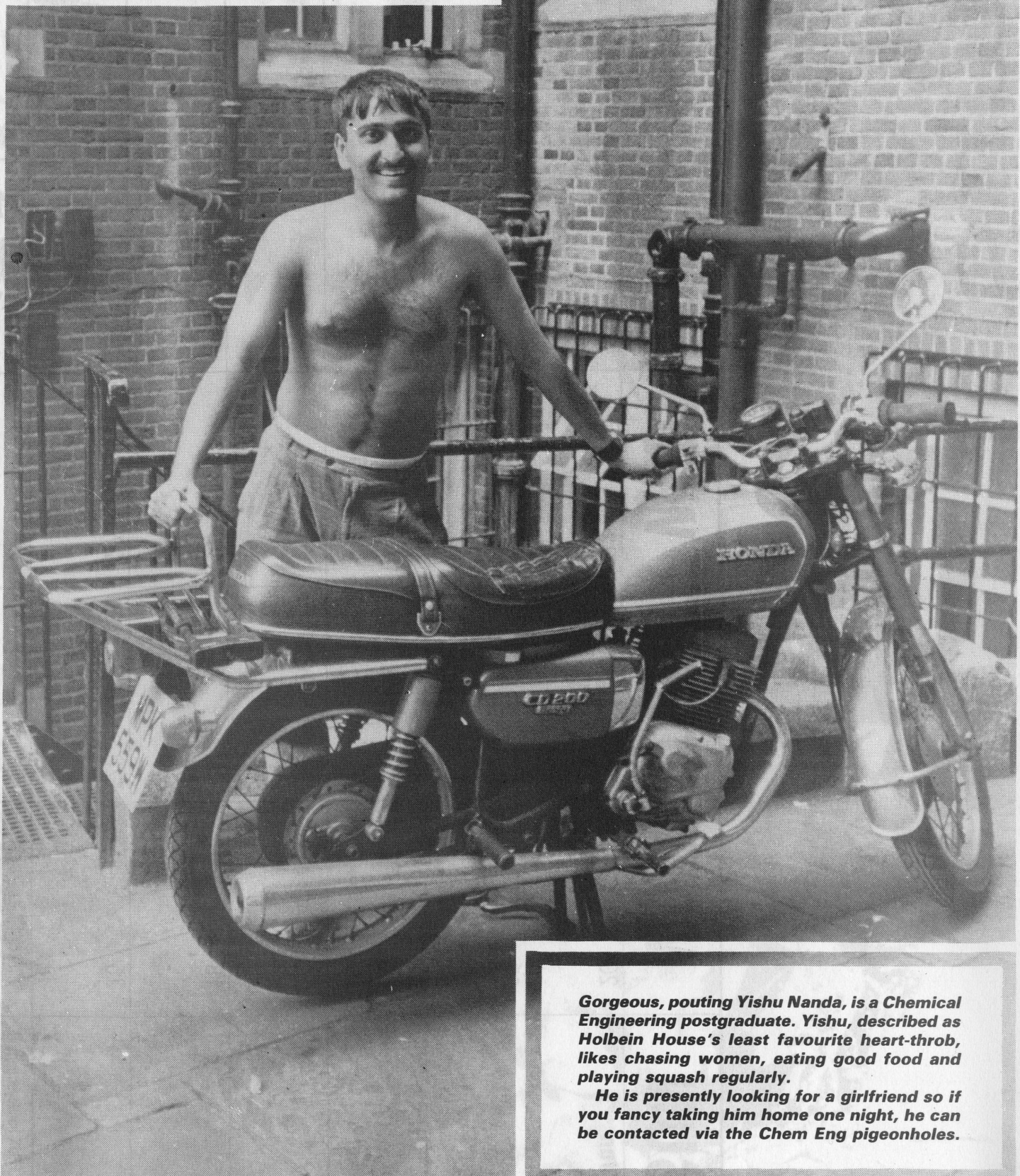
BBC, Broadcasting House, London.

Community Radio Association, Room 119, Southbank House, Black Prince Road, London SE1.

IC Radio, Southside, Prince's Gardens.

Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London.

FELIX • FELLA



Gorgeous, pouting Yishu Nanda, is a Chemical Engineering postgraduate. Yishu, described as Holbein House's least favourite heart-throb, likes chasing women, eating good food and playing squash regularly.

He is presently looking for a girlfriend so if you fancy taking him home one night, he can be contacted via the Chem Eng pigeonholes.

Summer Felix 1988

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
19 Jun	20	21	22	23	24 Term ends	25
26	27	28	29 Full moon	30	1 Jul	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Bank holiday-N Ireland	13	14	15 St Swithin's Day	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27 Kamala Sen's birthday	28	29 Full moon	30
31 FELIX handover party	1 Aug Bank holiday-Scotland	2	3	4 Roy's birthday	5	6
7 Edinburgh Festival begins	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Muslim new year (1409)	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 Chas Hill's 93rd birthday	22	23	24	25	26	27 Full moon
28	29 Bank holiday	30	31 Paul Shanley's birthday	1 Sep	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 Jewish new year (5749)	13	1	15	16	17
18 Judith's birthday	19	20	21 Yom Kippur	22	23	24
25 Full moon	26	27	28	29 St Michael's Day	30	1 Oct
2	3 Term begins	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Are you a hack or a random?

Try our easy-to-answer quiz to find out!

A. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- 1) What is the Imperial College Union President's name?
 - a) Ian Howgate
 - b) Syd Whygate
 - c) Phil Drew
 - d) Sydney Harbour-Bridge
 - e) Spanker
- 2) How many Constituent College Unions will ICU have next year?
 - a) none
 - b) one
 - c) two
 - d) three
 - e) four
- 3) Who is next year's St Mary's Medical Hospital School Union President?
 - a) Mike Smith
 - b) Nigel Baker
 - c) Philip Drew
 - d) William Lumb
 - e) Ian Howgate
- 4) Which Hall of Residence does the Union President live in?
 - a) Falmouth-Keogh Hall
 - b) Linstead Hall
 - c) Beit Hall
 - d) Selkirk Hall
 - e) Hamlet Gardens
- 5) How many members of permanent staff are there in the IC Union Office?
 - a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four
 - e) five
- 6) How many were there last year?
 - a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four
 - e) five
- 7) How many members of Bean's Club will be sitting on Council next year?
 - a) too few
 - b) one
 - c) two
 - d) four
 - e) too many
- 8) What is Bean's Club?
 - a) a sinister subversive Union Club

- b) the Linstead drinking club
 - c) a bunch of morons
 - d) the Holbein House tie club
 - e) don't know but would like to be a member
- 9) How many of the four sabbaticals are Union Officers?
 - a) none
 - b) one
 - c) two
 - d) three
 - e) all four
 - 10) Who is Neil McCluskey?
 - a) the Union President
 - b) a potential Union President
 - c) Recreational Clubs Committee Chairman
 - d) Publications Board Chairman
 - e) a little creep often found in the Union Office

B. PERSONALITY TEST

- 1) If a few people started singing lewd rugby songs in the Union Bar would you
 - a) join in, very loudly and off key
 - b) move to the lounge bar next door
 - c) complain to the Bar Manager
 - d) leave the Union Building
 - e) ignore them and continue as you were?
- 2) If a member of the Rag Committee asked you to do a sponsored streak around the Albert Hall would you
 - a) refuse point blank
 - b) say yes immediately
 - c) ask if the national press was covering the event
 - d) say you'll only do it if £100 is raised
 - e) say no but that you'll change your name by deed poll instead?
- 3) Which sabbatical officer would you most like to be?
 - a) Union President
 - b) Union Deputy President
 - c) Union Honorary Secretary (Events)
 - d) FELIX Editor
 - e) none of them
- 4) How many Union General Meetings have you been to this year?
 - a) none
 - b) one
 - c) two
 - d) three to seven
 - e) all of them
- 5) When you see a Union Officer's report in FELIX do you
 - a) read it avidly
 - b) skim over it for any interesting bits of information
 - c) read the introductory paragraph and then fall asleep
 - d) read the conclusion and look at the pretty pictures
 - e) ignore it completely?
- 6) What is your most important possession?
 - a) your filofax
 - b) your IC diary
 - c) your rucksack
 - d) your anorak
 - e) something far more important than anything listed above
- 7) If you had been invited to a flat-warming party, what would you wear?
 - a) jeans and a departmental sweatshirt
 - b) corduroys and jumper
 - c) a Rohan outfit
 - d) something smart but casual
 - e) something completely outrageous
- 8) What is your favourite sort of social function?
 - a) formal dinners and balls
 - b) bring-a-bottle parties
 - c) dinner parties
 - d) a night in the bar with 'the boys'
 - e) none of the above
- 9) How many lectures have you missed this year?
 - a) none
 - b) one to five
 - c) six to ten
 - d) ten to twenty-five
 - e) more than twenty-five
- 10) If you had a million pounds to spend in one of the following five ways, which way would it be?
 - a) buy a town house in Chelsea
 - b) lend it to the College at a high rate of interest
 - c) build a bowling alley for the use of all IC students
 - d) use it to become an eternal student
 - e) give it all away to Rag

THE POINTS

A.	a	b	c	d	e
1	5	1	0	3	2
2	2	0	0	3	5
3	0	0	5	3	2
4	0	5	1	3	2
5	0	1	2	3	5
6	2	3	5	1	0
7	3	0	1	2	5
8	3	0	5	5	3
9	0	0	0	5	3
10	1	3	5	0	5

B.	a	b	c	d	e
1	3	5	1	0	2
2	5	3	0	1	2
3	3	2	1	5	0
4	0	1	2	3	5
5	5	3	2	1	0
6	5	3	1	0	2
7	1	0	3	5	2
8	2	1	5	3	0
9	0	1	2	3	5
10	1	5	3	2	0

THE RESULTS

0-10—You are a complete random. You have no interest in the Union and it's activities at all. I hope you and your rucksack will be very happy together.

11-40—You're an average sort of IC student. You know a few things about the Union from what you've read in FELIX but you'd never have anything to do with the running of it.

41-60—You're a minor hack, you're at IC primarily to get a degree but you've got involved with the social life as well.

61-99—You're a major hack and you like the sound of your own voice. You also like the President and think he's the best thing that has ever happened to the Union.

100—You're Judith Hackney!



OPINION: THE ALTERNATIVE PROSPECTUS UPDATE

Sunny Bains was last year's Alternative Prospectus Editor. She is studying for a degree in the Physics Department and hopes to enter her third year next year.

As AP Editor for the last academic year (1986/87) I was criticised by some members of the academic staff here at IC. None, as far as I am aware, were prepared to officially complain to me or to the Union on the subject, but quite a few were prepared to tell me *personally* just what they thought of me and my work. At times I found this extremely distressing.

The fiasco which has surrounded the production of a supplement to my AP has rubbed even more salt into the wound. It could be said that those who complained about the opinions contained in my AP would now see my work as tame in comparison with the inaccurate rubbish written in the supplement. However, whether or not this clears my name it is quite likely to mean the death of a publication which I believe in and which I have fought for ever since I came to

college.

The AP is not a *fun* publication. It has a negligible profile within College and gets little support from the Union hierarchy. It is almost unique in Publications Board in that it is the only publication that is not intended to be primarily for consumption by IC students.

All this has the effect of making the AP editor's post an incredibly low status job, especially when compared to the Handbook editor, as well as being a very difficult one.

The Handbook editor has only to tell a fresher what delights await them in the following three years. The fresher has no decision to make. If the Handbook editor gets it wrong there are unlikely to be any serious repercussions.

On the other hand if the AP Editor gets it wrong, not only do they risk

falsely enticing people to or repelling people from IC, but they also risk being attacked by College.

I still stand by my AP. If it was a bit on the negative side then perhaps that is justified on the basis of balancing the sycophantic Official Prospectus. No one can argue that I did not work incredibly hard on the project with only limited help from the Union (with the notable exception of Christine Taig, last year's President and a very few Dep Reps). It is very difficult to try to force Dep Reps to write articles for you and to have them checked etc without appearing to be too pushy.

Anyway, back to the supplement. If Martyn Peck spent almost no time doing his job, and did the work he completed badly, then he should be criticised for it. If the Union President saw it before it was printed and

approved it, then he should also be criticised. But the main thing is that because of one or two people's incompetence, a good and useful publication should not be allowed to be crushed by admissions tutors who have finally found the excuse they needed. If the AP Supplement Editor had been given more advice, help and guidance by the Union, the present difficulties would never have arisen.

My feeling is that the Union would like the buck to be passed to Martyn Peck and stop there. Were this to happen, then the Alternative Prospectus will not survive the attacks of the Admissions Tutors. 'If Martyn Peck is to blame,' they will say 'then Imperial College could held to ransom by any AP Editor with a grudge'.

Sunny Bains

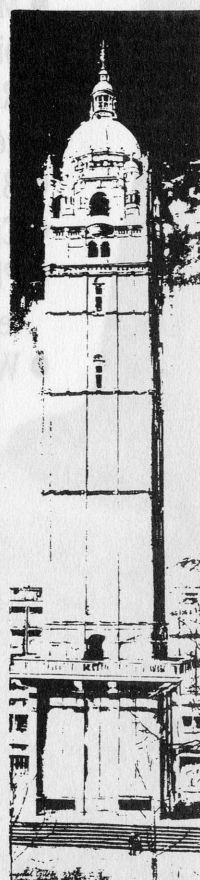
PIMLICO CONNECTION

(October 19th '88-Feb 8th '89)

Like a chance to communicate scientific ideas and help teachers of Science and Maths in local ILEA Primary and Secondary schools?

Then join the scheme and the student
Pimlico Connection Society...

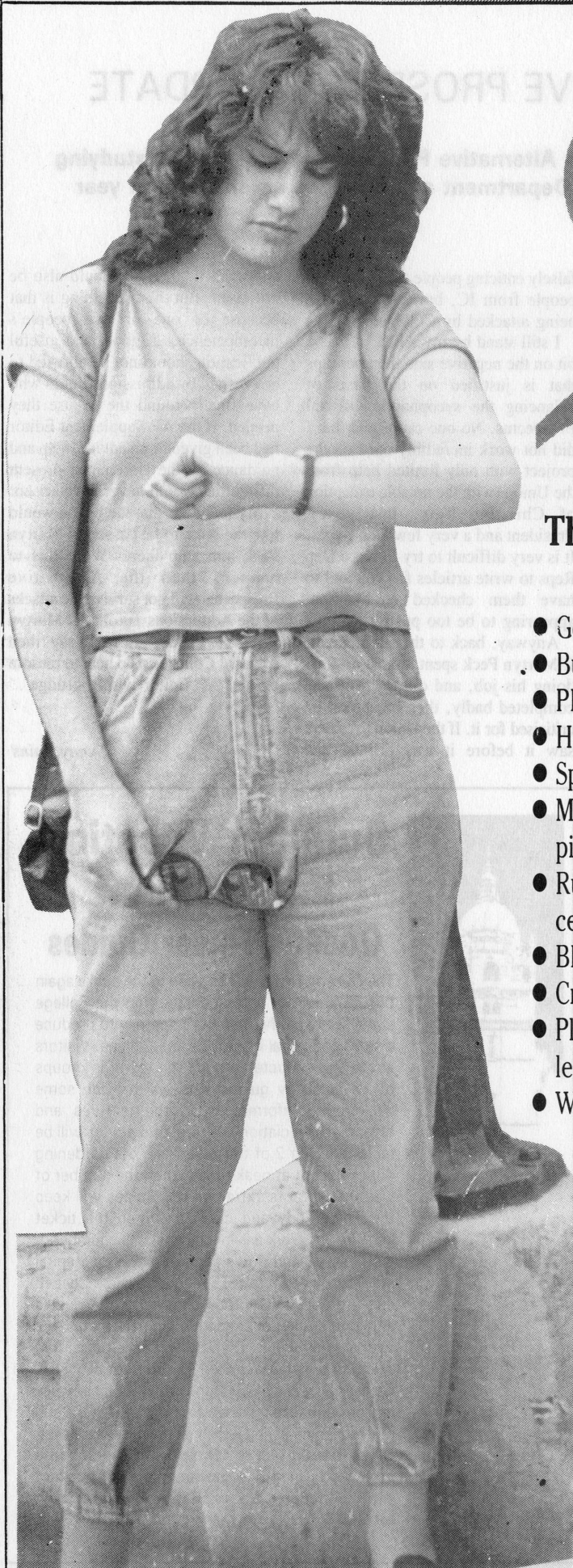
Details from the Humanities Dept.
Room 313C, Mech Eng
or
Room 501, Elec Eng



Summer Vacation Employment Queens Tower Guides

The Queens Tower will be open to the public again this Summer not only to ensure that the College stays firmly on the map but hopefully to produce a small additional income for the College. Visitors are to be conducted around the tower in groups of 10 or so by guides who will provide some background information on the features and historical associations. A total of 6 guides will be recruited with 2 of these carrying out gardening duties except at peak times when the number of visitors warrants extra control. Guides will keep the Tower tidy and clean and man the ticket kiosk/shop. Work will involve making a number of journeys up and down the iron and stone spiral stair cases each day. The guides will be divided into 2 groups each group consisting of 2 guides and 1 guide/gardener and working alternate days over a 7 day week. The Tower will be open from 10am to 6pm between July 1 and Sept 30 1988. Guides will receive pay at the rate of £95 per week and performance bonuses are to be paid at the end of the opening period if the income targets are met.

If you would like to take part in the scheme as a guide or guide/gardener please contact Mr R L Chandler, Room 531, Sheffield Building int 3409



21

Things to do when you've been stood up

- Go pull someone else.
- Buy and devour two boxes of chocolates.
- Phone them up to apologise for not turning up.
- Have another glass of sherry.
- Spend the evening talking to a small rock in Hyde Park.
- Make a voodoo doll of the offender and attack it with pins/hacksaws.
- Run away to the French Foreign Legion or other celibate religious order.
- Blame Alan Rose.
- Cry on a friend's shoulder—if you've got one.
- Play your entire Frank Zappa collection at brain yogurt level.
- Write a poem.
 - Go find some children (preferably cute nieces and nephews) to play with.
 - Work out (1988)! with a pencil and paper and check your answer.
 - Change your sexual orientation.
 - Phone your parents.
 - Go to bed with the telephone and cry for two days.
 - Hang your teddy bear.
 - Change your name.
 - Steal a car and wreck it.
 - Buy a blow-up rubber doll.
 - Rob a bank.

Bed is a pleasurable place or a hellish nightmare where you toss and turn, battering your pillow into new, sleep-inducing forms as the clock ticks ever on. Dreams have always been considered to be the tools of prophecy since prehistoric times. The bible tells us of Joseph who dreamt of the Sun

There are two popular theories about dreams and why we have them. The first school believes that they are the way that the brain disposes of unwanted information which has been clogging it up. The second school believes that they simply provide harmless entertainment for the dormant brain. It is generally accepted by both schools that dreams do not occur in microseconds as nineteenth century textbooks speculated, but take 'normal' time to run their courses.

Research has also shown that external factors can enter into our dreams. If a telephone rings in the bedroom, the subconscious can build it into a telephone call in the dream. Some people can even experience lucid dreams where the dreamer slips in and out of the subconscious and semiconsciousness while incorporating rational ideas into the dream, making the dream take the course the dreamer wishes it to take. Many artists and poets claim that their dreams have been their inspiration for their greatest works.

Freud was very keen on interpreting other people's dreams as part of his psychoanalysis programme. In his book 'Interpretation of Dreams' he revealed how many dreams have an erotic meaning. Here are a few

common dream themes and Freud's interpretation of them:

Swimming or drowning—Freud claimed that any dream containing water was very sensual—swimming was in fact the sex act and drowning was a yearning for sex.

Being chased or being stuck to one spot—both of these images are symbolic of the conflict of desire and danger. They symbolise trying to escape from something they secretly desire.

Riding—sex again!

Guns and knives—these symbolise masculine sexuality. Freud claimed that they were both phallic symbols.

The House—the house symbolises the human body. If you dream of doing housework it is, in fact, revealing your insecurities about your body or your relationships. If you dream about



the external appearance of the house, it is revealing your insecurities about your looks and the way people perceive you. Similarly doors represent openings in the body and corridors symbolise a desire to return to the womb. Locks and keys in locks are sex again!

Flying—it is quite a common dream to imagine yourself flying under your own arm and leg power, as if swimming through thin air. This type of dream can be interpreted in two different ways depending on your circumstances. The first is a thirst for power; the second is a need to escape.

Falling—expresses insecurity and anxiety about the future. It is often dreamt by people when their relationship with another person is coming to an end.

Naked—is interpreted as either having an inferiority complex or having a desire to be a different sort of person.

Fire—this is a very passionate sort of dream and warns of the dangers that go with desire.

Castle—symbolise strength and power and is often dreamt about by men who are continuing relationships with strong women.

Mountains—are interpreted to mean that the dreamer is worried about many problems which have to be overcome.

AND SO TO BED!

and eleven stars and interpreted the Pharaoh's dreams. Dreams have intrigued us ever since. Nobody knows what dreams mean or why they occur. The only certain thing is that we only remember them if we wake up during or directly after having one.

Many of us have experienced insomnia at some time in our lives. The most common causes of temporary insomnia in students are exam worries, excessive drinking or excessive eating. The insomnia usually lasts one or two days whilst the brain turns over problems or solutions to problems, tries to get over the alcohol invasion or allows the body to cope with the indigestion.

However, some adults suffer continued insomnia for months, or even years at a time. Initially the sleeplessness was caused by simple problems but then the insomnia became the problem and it fuelled itself.

Experiments on volunteer students at Loughborough University by Dr Jim Horne have shown that the average student only needs six and a half hours sleep each night. He believes that people have been conned into believing that they need the full eight hours every night. He says that most insomnia is perceived rather than actual.

There are conflicting views on sleeping pills. 'Valium's fine if you take it when you need it say once every three days, but if you abuse it, you become dependent, you can't sleep properly without it.'

There are several natural methods to overcome sleeplessness. Homeopaths strongly recommend a camomile tea to help you unwind, whereas acupuncturists can help you to learn muscle relaxation techniques. Some more radical doctors recommend that you should only ever sleep in your bedroom. Everything else should take place in other parts of the house. But what if you are a humble student and live in a bed-sit?

Dr Horne has spent most of his life studying sleep patterns. He has firm ideas about sleep and dreams. He claims that it is only the brain which needs sleep and that the rest of the body can be without it if it gets the necessary rest and food.

There are several cycles to the sleep pattern. Every person has their own individual pattern. We can generalise

by saying that the first two-thirds of sleep period consists of both deep and light sleep and the last third consists only of light sleep. Each cycle ends with a period of Rapid Eye Movement where most of the dreaming occurs and the average student's cycle lasts about 90 minutes.

Dr Horne believes that deep sleep restores the brain, and in particular, the upper part of the brain, the rest obtained also revitalises the body.

The Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher goes with just four hours of sleep a night. Dr Horne says that this isn't turning the PM slowly mad; she is just missing out on the light sleep. People who naturally sleep shorter hours have the same amount of deep sleep but less light sleep than those that get their full eight hours.

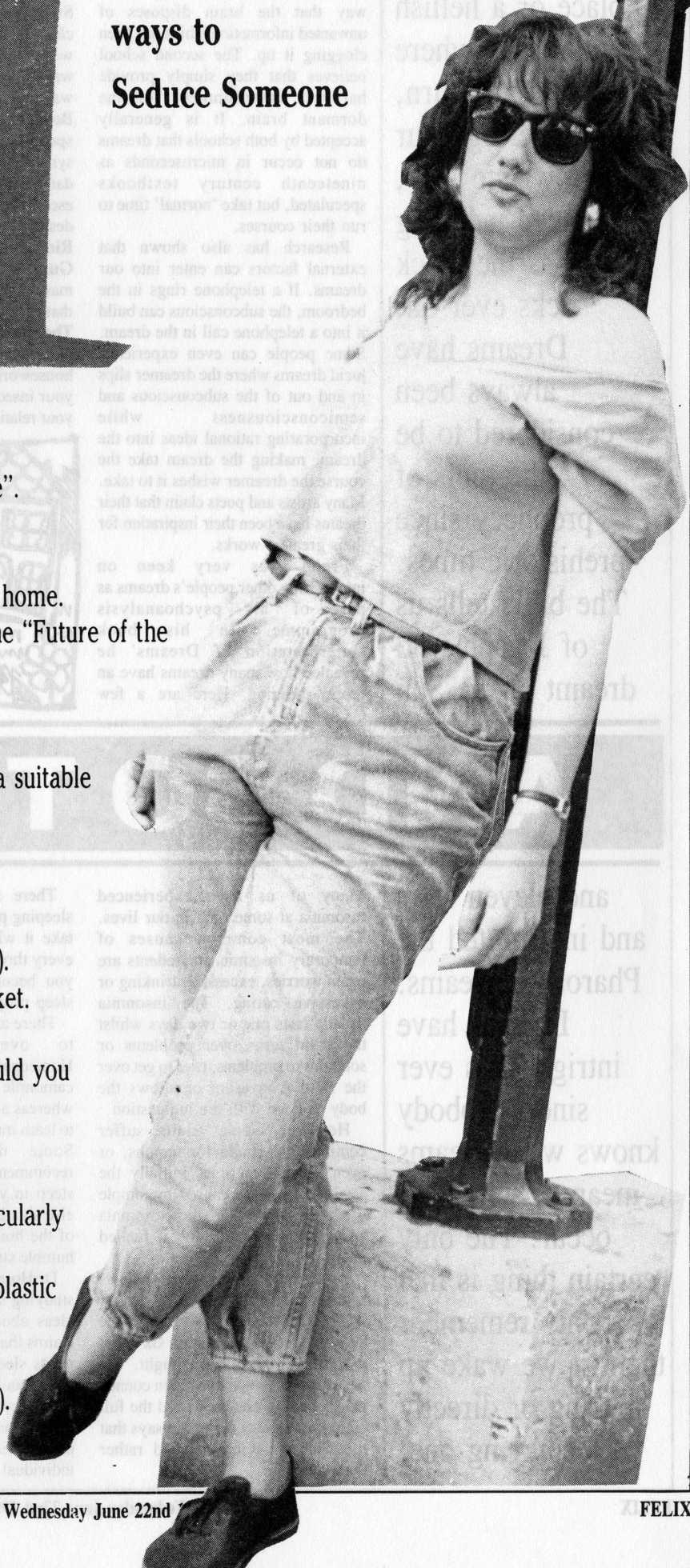
Whatever can be said about sleep, when it comes and is uninterrupted for six or so hours, it is one of the most enjoyable experiences on this earth!

Features

21

ways to Seduce Someone

- Get them pissed
- Invite them back to your place "for coffee".
- Tell them that they have beautiful eyes.
- Slip into something more comfortable.
- Make certain that they miss the last train home.
- Ask them back to your place to discuss the "Future of the Union".
- Offer to show them your birthmark.
- Pretend that you're someone else.
- Take them on a long walk—Hounslow is a suitable destination.
- When you leave their place, forget your umbrella/hat/doorkeys.
- Challenge them to a game of pool.
- Buy a big, cuddly dog (good talking point).
- Pull a large bar of Galaxy from your pocket.
- Offer to put up a friend's sibling.
- Gaze deeply into their eyes and say "Would you like to stay?"
- Brag about the size of your wallet.
- Brag about your sexual prowess.
- Eat quiche or other finger food in a particularly slow and deliberate way.
- Be born beautiful or, alternatively, have plastic surgery.
- Tell them you're about to join a celibate religious order (Watch the "Thorn Birds").
- Bare your chest.





WETJERK

SPIRIT OF ERASMUS LIVES ON AT IMPERIAL UNKNOWN ACADEMICS MEET IN IC DEPARTMENT

To be or not be, as posed so many years ago by William Shakespeare, is a question never far from the mind of Professor A Random. For Professor Random, holder of the Swivel Chair in Biological Oil Resources Engineering, is charged with coordinating the liaison between IC and Industrial Products Limited of Thorpe-le-Soken.

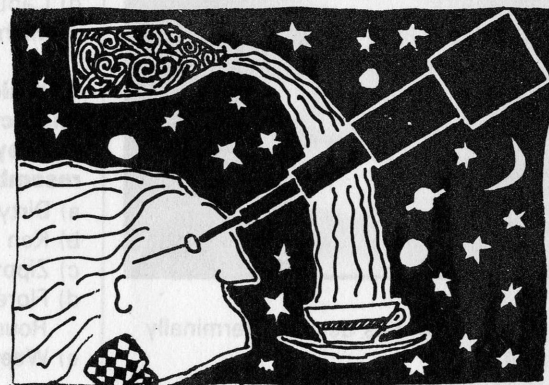
For a reason not entirely certain, Professor Random met last week with unknown Soviet Astrophysicist Vladimir Teleskoposki in his department. This historic meeting was a world first for Mr Teleskoposki, who has never met the Professor before. In celebration of the event, the Department cracked open a bottle of milk so that the academics could have tea.

Having got rid of Teleskoposki, Professor Random showed me round his unique Liaison Unit. The Unit is currently studying a new microbe which could end the World's cotton wool crisis overnight. However, the project is making only slow progress as the required microbe has not yet been caught.

'It certainly is a tricky little critter,' said the Professor, as he described how he and his assistants had been chasing the organism round the laboratory.

In a comment worthy of the great Erasmus himself, Professor Random remarked 'At the end of the day it's all over bar the shouting—and why not? You can't say fairer than that.' The Professor has been awarded a SERC grant of £135,000 for his work, but he feels he can double this by sub-letting his laboratory while he is on holiday in the Bahamas. 'What can you get for £135,00 these days, anyway?' he asked.

'Imperial College is, of course, an institution dedicated to the study of Science and Technology,' he said, 'and as such is entirely suited to be the site of the Liaison Unit. In fact, were this the School of Oriental and African Studies, I would be somewhat stuck, all things considered.'



Professor Random went on to recount an interesting incident which occurred during a lecture he was delivering on the bone structure of the Honduran tree rat...(continued on page 173).

RECTOR WANTS MORE WOMEN IN FUTURE

The Rector yesterday welcomed the increase in the number of women studying at Imperial. This year's intake is 178½ up on last year's for undergraduate students, 52 for postgraduates.

Professor Ash said this was a significant contribution to the advancement of Science and Technology, and added that he felt it was, in general, a good thing.

**WHY DO
PEOPLE READ
WETJERK?
PAGE 2**

**RECTOR'S WIFE
OPENS LIFT
PAGE 5**

**THE HISTORY
OF THE
HOUSEBRICK
PAGE 6**

**DR I WAFFLE:
AN OPINION
PAGE 8**

**RANDOM
ARTICLE BY
SOMEBODY
PAGE 9**

The FELIX News Quiz

1) What did Ian Howgate change his name to in the Spring Term?

- a) Sidney Spanker
- b) Michael Arthur
- c) Jen Hardy-Smith
- d) Sydney Harbour-Bridge
- e) Zev Green-Jacket

2) Why was ICU Deputy President Alan Rose relieved of most of his duties this term?



- a) Because he was declared terminally insane
- b) Because nobody likes him
- c) Because too many people liked him
- d) Because he was developing too big a beer belly
- e) Because he was accused of gross mismanagement

3) How many mars bars can you buy for £35,000?

- a) 1,750
- b) 17,500
- c) 175,000
- d) 1,750,000
- e) 17,500,000

4) What is the money from the sale of Harlington Gravel being used for?

- a) Building a Union jacuzzi
- b) Building a crèche
- c) Building a bowling alley next to Linstead Hall
- d) Building more sports facilities in South Kensington
- e) College's cash flow

5) What is the name of the new Union Manager?

- a) Jen Hardy-Smith
- b) Michael Arthur
- c) Reggie Blennerhasset
- d) Dinky Dave Peacock
- e) Ian Howgate

6) Which famous TV fictional character does next year's FELIX Editor Bill Goodwin most resemble?

- a) Spit the Dog
- b) George from Rainbow
- c) Doctor Who
- d) Captain Scarlett
- e) Michael Arthur

7) Which famous TV fictional character does ICU President Sydney Harbour Bridge most resemble?

- a) Dirty Den
- b) Ken Barlow
- c) Zippy from Rainbow
- d) Florence from the Magic Roundabout
- e) Weed from Bill and Ben

8) What does FELIX Editor Judith Hackney most resemble?

- a) A pig
- b) A horse
- c) The back of a bus
- d) Marilyn Monroe
- e) A dustbin

9) Who said 'I'd love to meet students, but I just don't have the time'?

- a) Michael Arthur
- b) Lester Pigott
- c) Eric Ash
- d) John Smith
- e) Ian Howgate

10) Why was Iran declared a Third World country by IC Union this year?

- a) Because all IC students are geographically ignorant

b) Because the Middle East is in the Third World, isn't it?

c) Because South America is in the Third World, isn't it?

d) Because an Iranian student was the first to be adopted as part of the World University Service scheme for Third World students

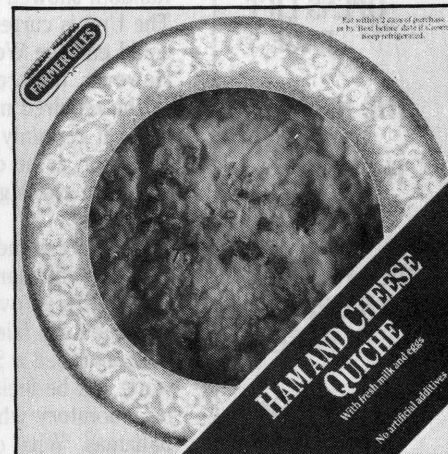
e) Because Ian Howgate would never go to Iran if he had the choice

11) Who is next year's ICU President and what is his current Union post?

- a) Ian Howgate, Union President
- b) Ian Howgate, Rag Chair
- c) Nigel Baker, Rag Chair
- d) Jen Hardy-Smith, Union President
- e) Neil McCluskey, Union President's friend

12) What did Chas Brereton do to increase his sabbatical credibility during the Autumn Term?

- a) He took all his clothes off in the Union Bar
- b) He bought everybody a pint at one of his Academic Affairs meetings
- c) He played a 40 hour piano marathon during Rag Week



- d) He ate 40 quiches in 3 minutes, raising £35,000 for Rag
- e) He lost his lunch at the top of the Queen's Tower

13) What did Internal Services Officer Al Birch sit on in the Union Snack Bar in the Autumn Term?

- a) A 12" spike
- b) A baby
- c) A quiche
- d) £35,000 in used notes
- e) Ian Howgate's lap

14) Who was dressed up as a Christmas fairy in December and was featured as the FELIX page 3 fella

- a) Michael Arthur
- b) Ian Howgate
- c) Sydney Harbour-Bridge
- d) Zev Green-Jacket
- e) Cute Rob Gee

15) Who is 'Mr Filofax', the student who threatened to take FELIX to court if we named him?

- a) Ian Howgate
- b) Michael Arthur
- c) Paul Shanley
- d) Name withheld by request of the Editor
- e) See you in court, jerk!

16) Who is the biggest jerk in College?

- a) Paul Shanley
- b) Paul Shanley
- c) Paul Shanley
- d) Paul Shanley
- e) Paul Shanley

17) Who is favourite for ICU President 1989/90?

- a) Geoff Parsons
- b) Neil McCluskey
- c) Sydney Harbour Bridge
- d) Paul Shanley
- e) 'Mad' Chris Stapleton

18) Who is Zev Green Jacket's demonological double?

- a) Neil McCluskey
- b) Nigel Baker
- c) Geoff Reeves
- d) John Smith
- e) Zev Blue Jacket

19) Who said 'I'd rather sleep with Clare Ash than Dave Parry'?

- a) Ian Howgate
- b) Rob Northey
- c) Eric Ash

- d) Diane Lintonbon
- e) Simon Foster

20) How much does the College owe the Print Unit?

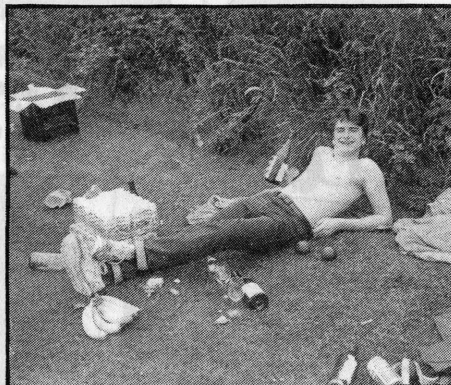
- a) £50
- b) £100
- c) £4,658.42
- d) £10,000
- e) £1,000,000

21) What are the new RCSU, RSMU and C&GU mascots called?

- a) Steph, Ralph and Tariq
- b) George, Bungle a. J Zippy
- c) Dave, Clare and Geoff
- d) Syd, Alan and Chas
- e) Nigel, Chas and Ian

22) How many Bean's make five?

- a) Paul Shanley, Chris Stapleton, Martyn Peck, Sunny Ghaie and Andrew Thompson



- b) Paul Shanley, Ian Howgate, Nigel Baker, Martyn Peck and Sunny Bains
- c) Chris Stapleton, Sunny Ghaie, Yishu Nanda, John Smith and Roy Francis
- d) Martyn Peck, Daniel Shiu, Mags Torkington, Pixie Lovatt and Andrew Thompson
- e) Sunny Bains, Sunny Ghaie, Sunny Day, Sunny Night and Sunny Shine

23) Which Union Officer was kidnapped by Surrey University students this year and why?

- a) Ian Howgate, because ICU paid them to
- b) Ian Howgate, because they wanted to get their revenge on Imperial sportsmen
- c) Alan Rose, because they needed an expert on outlet management
- d) Neil Motteram, because they needed a new hairdresser

- e) Neil McCluskey, because they wanted to test a new weedkiller they had developed in their Biochemistry Department

24) What have Rag Chairman Nigel Baker and College Secretary John Smith got in common?

- a) They both have a wooden leg
- b) They're both friends of Ian Howgate
- c) They both Masons
- d) They both give money to charity
- e) They both live in College accommodation

25) What have Rag Chairman Nigel Baker, Alternative Prospectus Editor Martyn Peck and random Daniel Shui in common?

- a) They all fancy RCSU Vice President Fiona Nicholas
- b) They all live in College accommodation
- c) They all drink Carling Black Label
- d) They've all slept with Ian Howgate
- e) They all eat quiche

26) Who is notorious for his/her sherry drinking?

- a) Clare Ash
- b) Kathy Tait
- c) Alan Rose
- d) Jen Hardy Smith
- e) Ian Howgate

27) Where did new Union Manager David Peacock work before he joined ICU?

- a) Kentucky Fried Chicken in Hackney
- b) MacDonalds in Putney
- c) Burger King in Enfield
- d) Pizzaland in Fulham
- e) University of London Union Shop

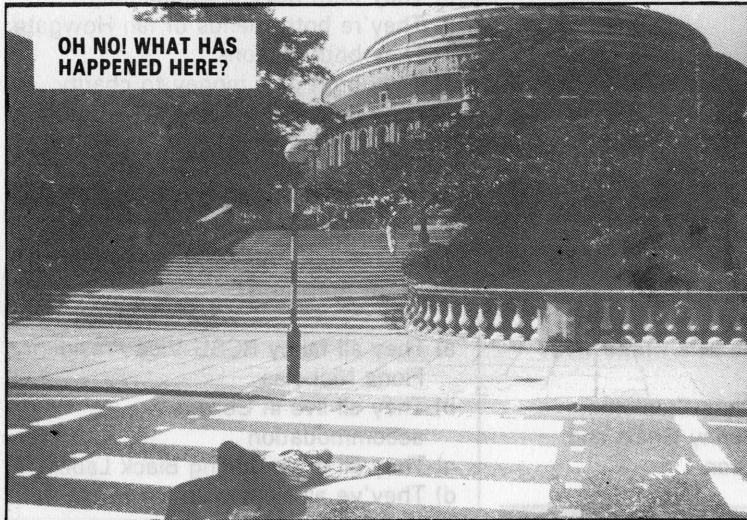
28) Who is Zev Green Jacket and why was he thrown out of the FELIX Office last week?

- a) An American loony, because he's a loony
- b) A relative of 'Mad' Chris Stapleton, cause he's a relative of Mad Chris
- c) Gordon Brignal, because he hasn't washed recently
- d) Neil McCluskey, because he's Neil McCluskey
- e) Ian Howgate, because he's Sydney Harbour Bridge

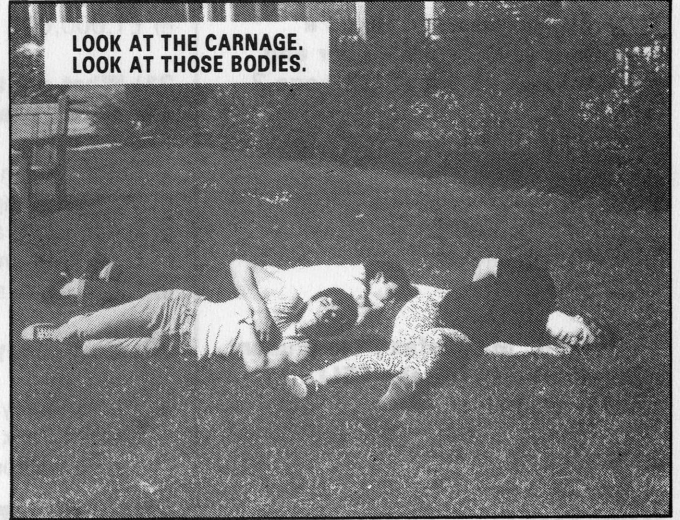
All answers can be found on page 94.

Nightmare on Queensgate

a Felix Photo Story



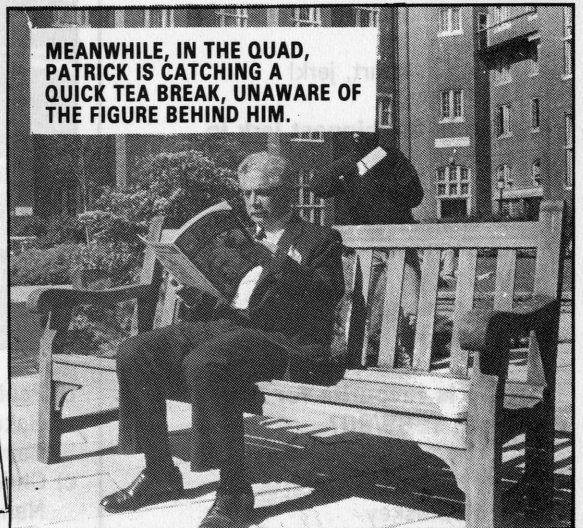
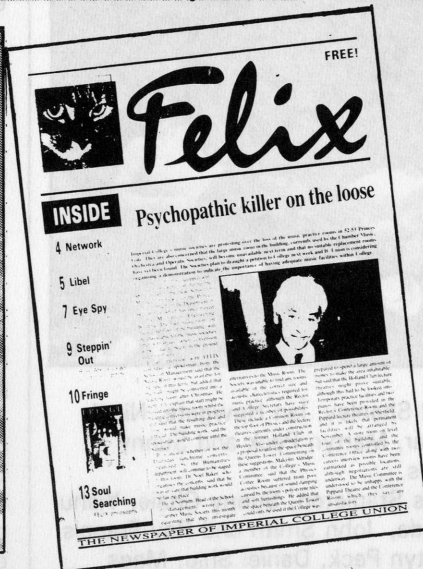
OH NO! WHAT HAS HAPPENED HERE?



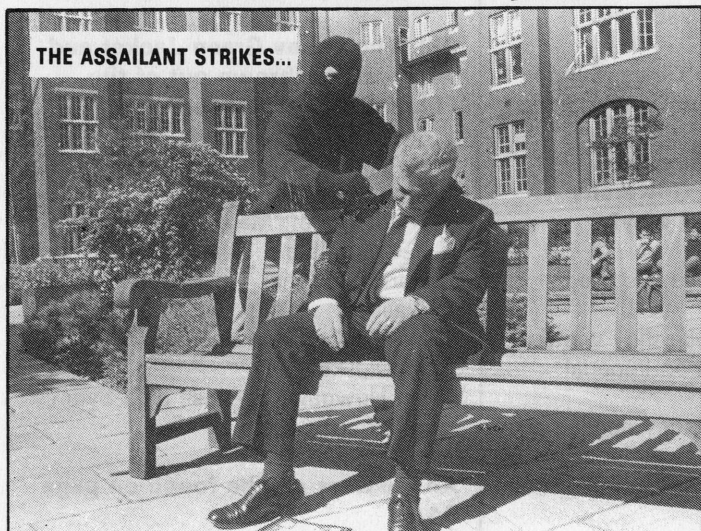
LOOK AT THE CARNAGE.
LOOK AT THOSE BODIES.



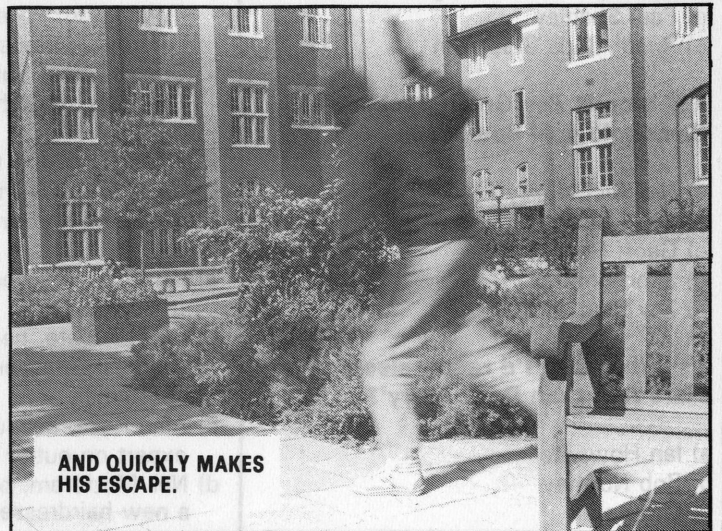
WHO IS THAT MASKED MAN?



MEANWHILE, IN THE QUAD,
PATRICK IS CATCHING A
QUICK TEA BREAK, UNAWARE OF
THE FIGURE BEHIND HIM.



THE ASSAILANT STRIKES...



AND QUICKLY MAKES
HIS ESCAPE.



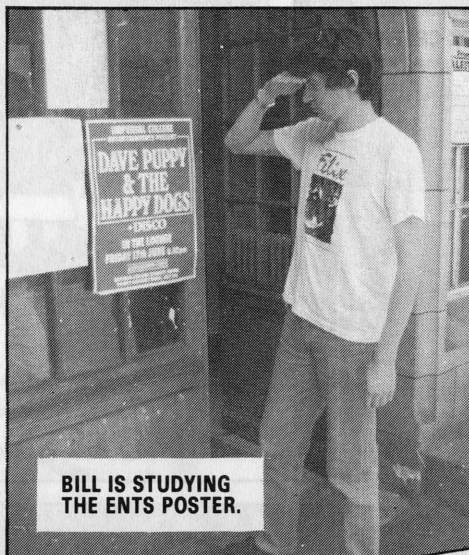
INSIDE

- 4 Science
- 5 Will you be in or out in 88?
- 6 Union
- 7 Libel
- 9 Go!
So just what Christmas is...
- 10 Going on the Piste
Just what is it that's so special about Christmas? And what's the best way to spend it?
- 13 Diary
- 14 Previews
Music & Football
- 15 Reviews

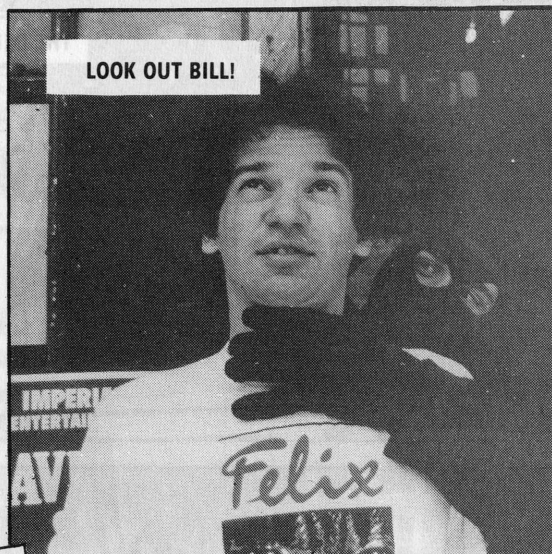
Rob Northey in sex for quiche scandal

young students have discovered the results that most of their personal information is stored in the Internet. The results of the research, which was discussed at the first Education Summit on CyberSpace, was that students are not as smart as they think they are. They had all sorts of fun with learning and discovered they were gase. Their growth has come from not just learning but the presentation how they discovered.

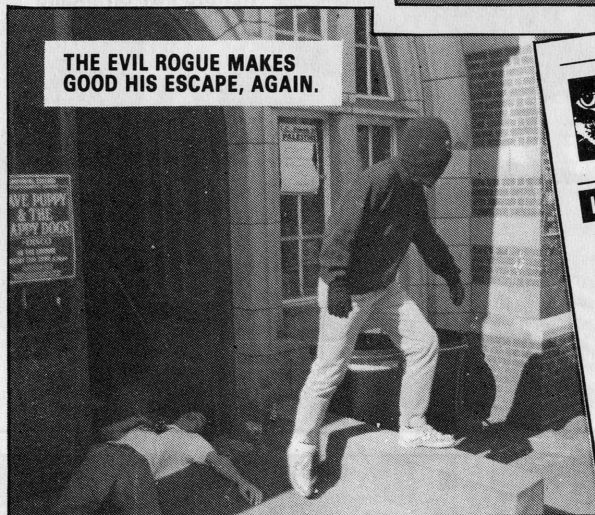
THE NEWSPAPER OF IMPERIAL COLLEGE UNION



**BILL IS STUDYING
THE ENTS POSTER.**



LOOK OUT BILL!



**THE EVIL ROGUE MAKES
GOOD HIS ESCAPE, AGAIN.**

**INSIDE**

Madman still at large

- 2 Frazer
- 3 Reorganisation of the Union
- 4 College Questionnaire
- 5 Libel
- 6 John Noble
- 7 Travel Special
the future
of travelling and
round the world
travel
- 10 Reviews
- 14 Drug Alert
- 18 Letters

18 Letters

... college - Accommodation Office are
 will estimate as to whether the students
 currently living at these towns will
 have to move out immediately or wait
 until the end of the academic year
 Students Accommodation Office

... but he was still in
 the situation.

THE NEWSPAPER OF IMPERIAL COLLEGE UNION

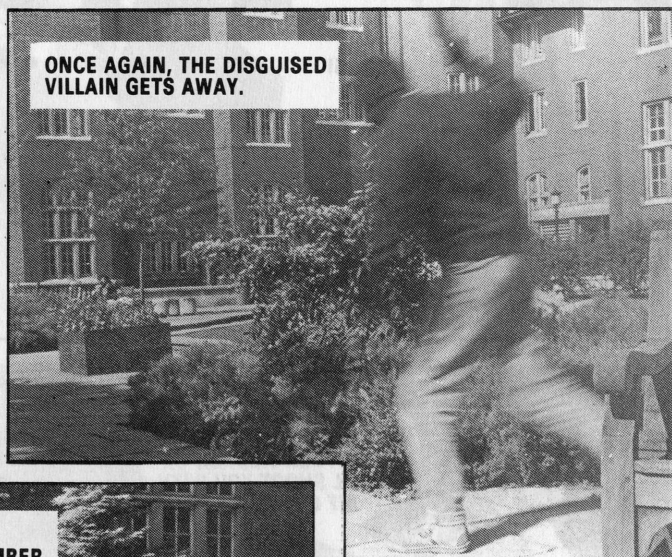


BACK IN THE QUAD.

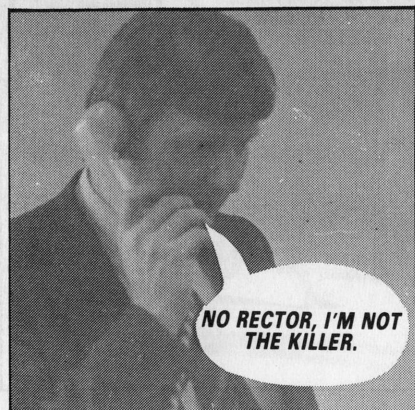
**ARE YOU THE
EX-WARDEN OF
HOLBEIN HOUSE?**



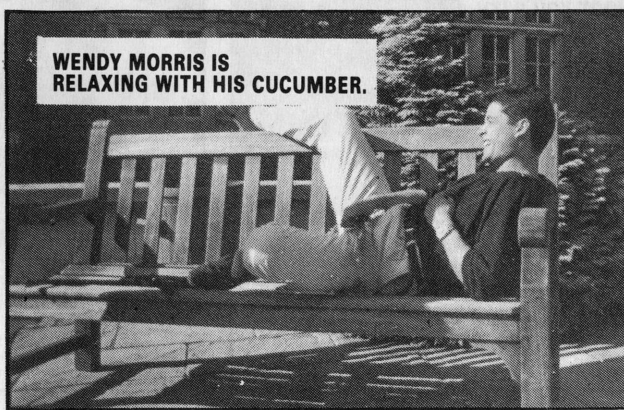
YOU ARE NOW!



**ONCE AGAIN, THE DISGUISED
VILLAIN GETS AWAY.**

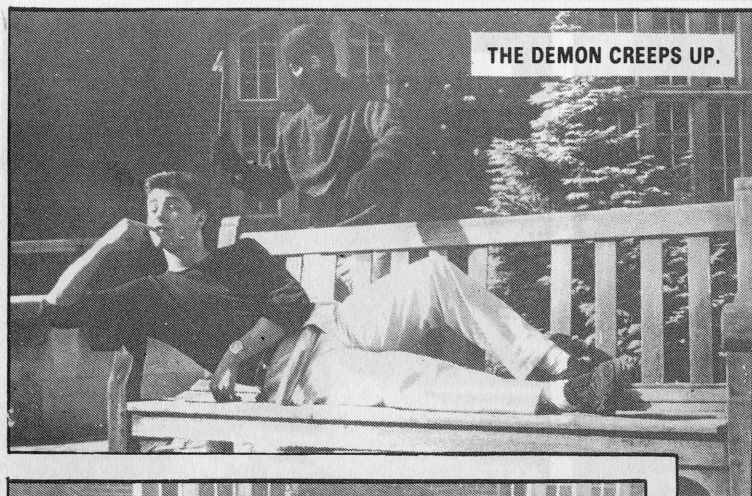


NO RECTOR, I'M NOT THE KILLER.

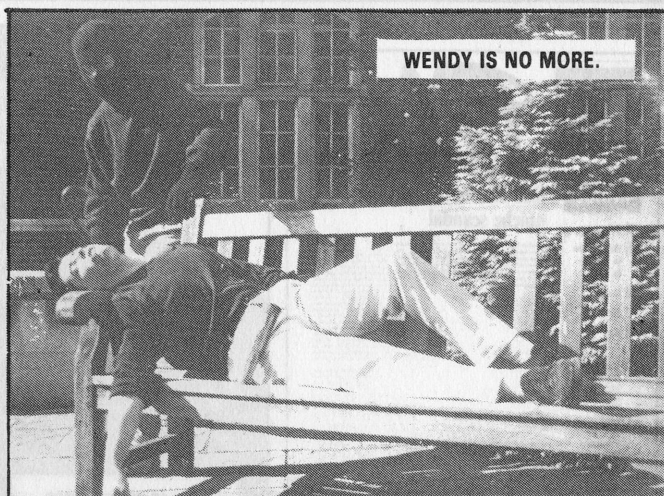


**WENDY MORRIS IS
RELAXING WITH HIS CUCUMBER.**

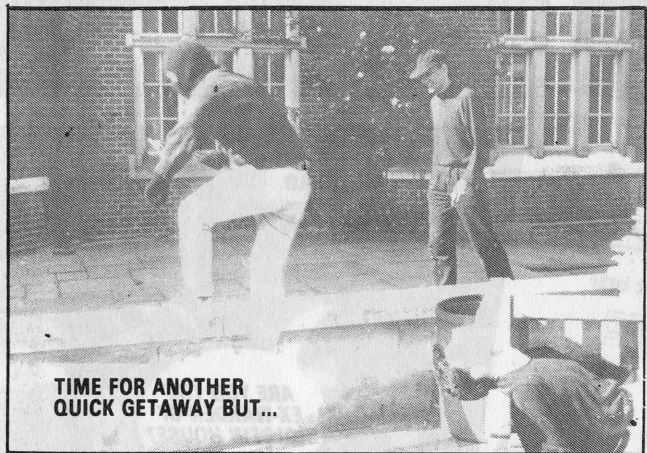
***Continued
over the
page***



THE DEMON CREEPS UP.



WENDY IS NO MORE.



TIME FOR ANOTHER
QUICK GETAWAY BUT...



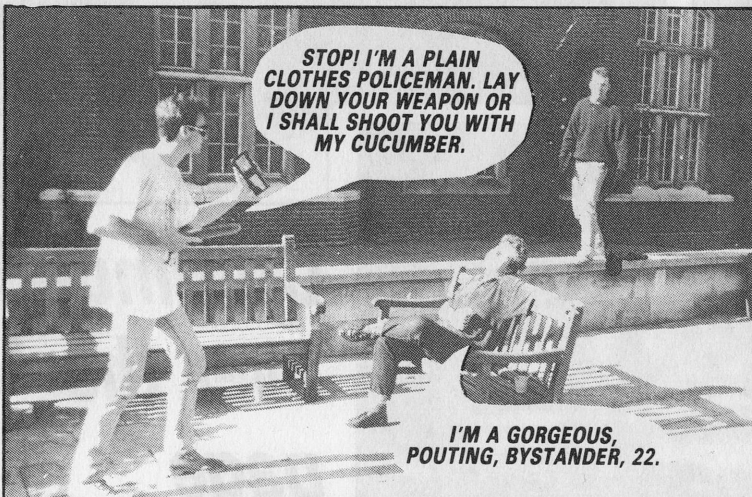
HEROIC ROY UNMASKS
THE KILLER.



BANG!



BANG!



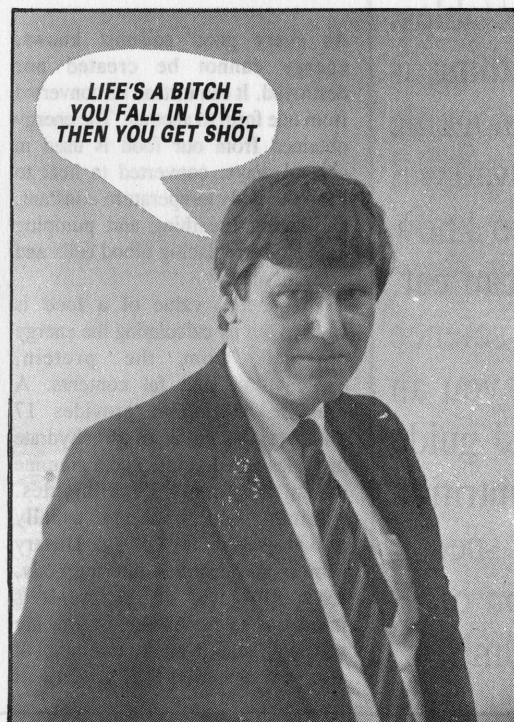
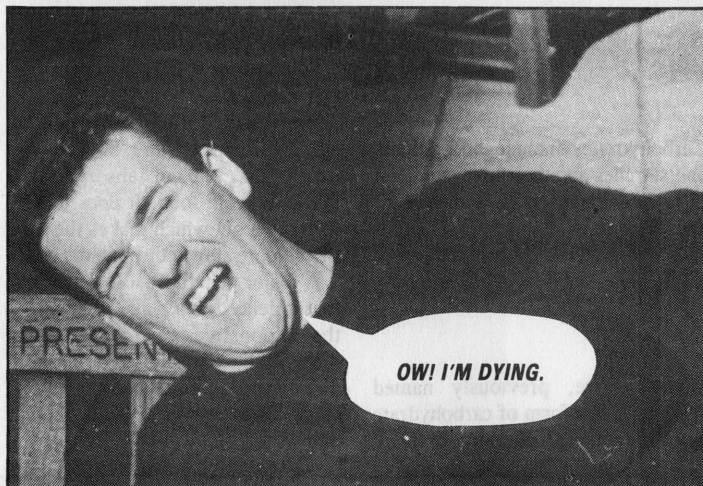
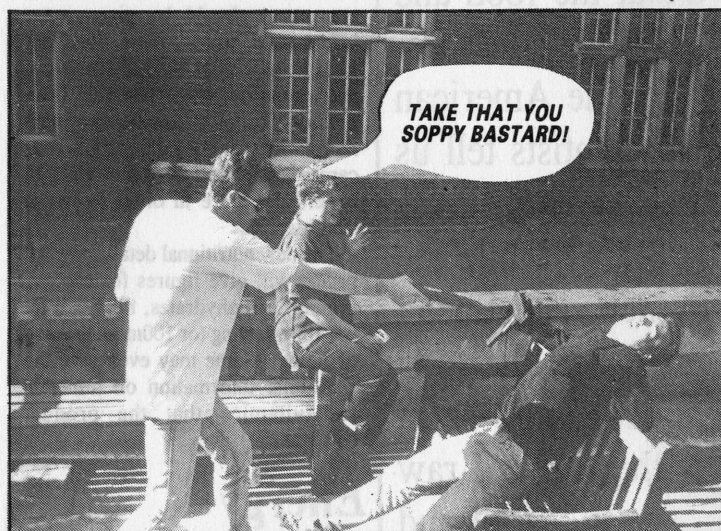
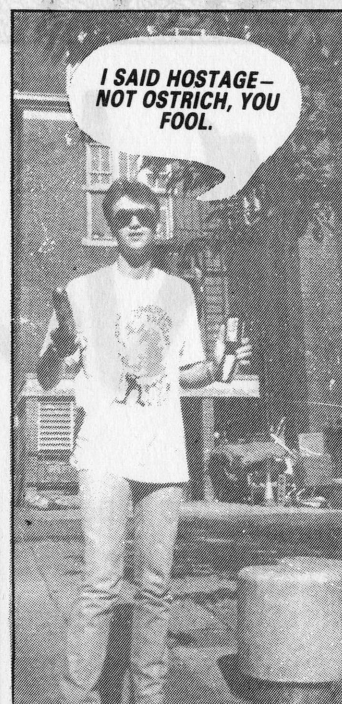
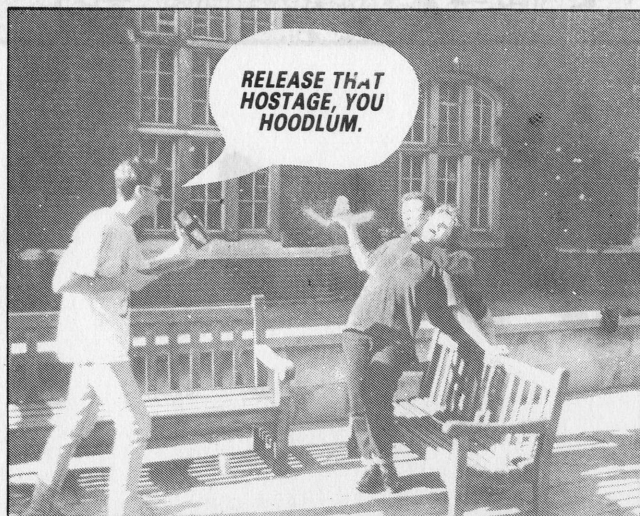
STOP! I'M A PLAIN
CLOTHES POLICEMAN. LAY
DOWN YOUR WEAPON OR
I SHALL SHOOT YOU WITH
MY CUCUMBER.

I'M A GORGEOUS,
POUTING, BYSTANDER, 22.



DROP YOUR VEGETABLES
PUNK OR THE GIRLIE
GETS IT.

HELP!



**THE
END**

Nutrition

In the nineteen eighties we have been bombarded with scare stories about the food and drink we consume.

The American scientists tell us that saccharin gives us cancer while the French recommend that half the food we eat should be in the form of raw fruit and vegetables.

Everything is carcinogenic nowadays!

It's hard to know what we can eat. The FELIX science team brings you an easy-to-read guide to nutrition including a special section on E numbers.

In the very near future all food producers will be required by law to list nutritional information on all packaging of processed food. This step has finally been taken following intensive lobbying of MPs by dieticians, doctors and medical committees, who believe that consumers should be given more information about what they are eating. As well as the pressure from the 'informed' there has also been pressure from the 'uninformed' who have heard about additives, carcinogenes and fibre and want to understand more in order to live a healthier life.

The new nutritional details on each packet will give figures for energy, protein, carbohydrates, fibre and fat per 100g serving (or 100ml in the case of fluids). Some may even give the additional information on minerals and vitamins that the product contains.

Energy

As every good scientist knows, energy cannot be created nor destroyed. It can instead be converted from one form to another. The energy obtained from our food is used in several ways: converted to heat to keep the body temperature constant, facilitating breathing and pumping blood, and replacing blood cells and body tissues.

The energy value of a food is worked out by calculating the energy obtained from the protein, carbohydrate and fat contents. A gramme of protein provides 17 kilojoules, a gramme of carbohydrate provides 16 kilojoules and a gramme of fat provides 37 kilojoules. Vitamins and minerals usually provide negligible energy. Dietary fibre is not absorbed into the body, so it also gives no energy. It is important to remember, if you are watching your weight, that alcohol also provides energy. A gramme of

alcohol provides 29 kilojoules and a pint of beer contains approximately 18g of alcohol.

The energy value of each type of food will depend on the relative proportions of protein, carbohydrate, fat and alcohol.

A person's requirement for energy will vary depending upon sex, body size, age, climate, activity, type of job



and metabolic rate. The DHSS recommends that for an 'ideal' body weight the average woman should take 8000 kilojoules a day and the average man about 10,000 kilojoules a day.

Protein

Protein is the nutrient which we require in our daily diet for growth and repair of tissue and also for the maintenance of normal everyday body functions.

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates include both sugars and starches and their main function is to provide us with a source of energy.

Fibre

Dietary fibre, previously named roughage, is a form of carbohydrate naturally present in foods of plant

origin including cereals, fruit, vegetables, seeds and pulses. Fibre is contained in the cell walls of plants, giving structural support to the plant.

The greatest concentration of fibre is found in the skin of a plant, such as potato skins and wheat bran.

Fibre values are quite often depleted when the plant is cooked, processed or refined which is why apple sauce contains less fibre than a fresh apple and apple juice contains no dietary fibre whatsoever.

Fibre is not digested but aids the process of digestion. Because it provides no vital constituents to the body, fibre was previously disregarded by dieticians, it has however become the biword of the Nineteen Eighties due to research which has shown that it may play an important role in the prevention of 'western diseases' such as bowel cancer, diabetes mellitus, varicose veins, piles and constipation.

There are two categories of fibre: soluble and insoluble. Most plants contain both sorts although proportions vary depending on the type of food.

Insoluble fibre is found in cereals and fibrous vegetables. It is this type of fibre which assists the passage of foods through the body. It absorbs water and acts as a bulking agent in the stomach. This fibre increases the rate at which food passes through the intestines and, at the same time, it removes any toxic substances from the body more quickly.

Soluble fibre is present in most fruit and vegetables.

Beans and lentils are particularly rich in this type of fibre. Soluble fibre delays the rate of absorption of nutrients from food. It does this by forming a gel which makes the food travel more slowly through the body.

A major benefit of soluble fibre is that it delays the uptake of sugar by the bloodstream which is why diabetics have to stick to a fibre rich diet. It maintains a constant blood sugar level which reduces hunger pains.

The fibre in your diet should not be altered drastically because sudden changes to your diet can cause stomach aches. Also fibre can have a laxative effect or cause excessive flatulence. No need to tell you just how antisocial too much fibre can make you!

Additives

Food additives are natural or artificially produced substances which may be added to food in small amounts to perform specific functions. There are four basic categories of additives.

- to maintain freshness and give a longer shelf life.
- to enhance flavour or appearance of processed food.
- to assist in the processing or preparation of food.
- to improve nutritional value.

Supermarkets and most consumers are keen to keep the additives in our food because there is less spoilage and more profit if food keeps longer and looks better. We couldn't keep our food for as long as we do now if all additives were removed and more food would have to be thrown away. It is also certain that there would be more cases of food poisoning because a few types of food can become a health risk before they either look or taste off. Ultimately we'd all be forced to spend a great deal more on food and be a lot sicker for it. But this hasn't stopped scientists trying to find alternative additives to those which have been shown to be irritants or carcinogenic.

Some additives are essential for the creation of products in the form in which they are known and enjoyed. It is additives which enhance the colour or flavour of food which are the ones that seem to cause the most concern. They do, however, make the food we eat more acceptable to us. Trials have shown that the majority of the public will not eat brown tinned strawberries or khaki-coloured tinned peas.

Naturally occurring colours or pigments are very sensitive to light and heat, particularly in acid foods. When a manufactured produce is required to go through a heating process, the processors will add a more resistant synthetic dye to keep the colour.

Sometimes nutrients are added to supplement your daily requirements of vitamins and minerals from the consumption of processed food.

It is a fallacy that additives are all chemical, artificial, unnecessary and where possible, to be avoided. There

is, however, an increasing demand for foods without additives, especially those believed to cause allergic, intolerant or hyperactive reactions.

Functions that the additives perform

Food additives which prevent spoilage and maintain freshness:

ANTIOXIDANTS

Antioxidants prevent or delay the rancidity of fats by retarding the process of oxidation due to oxygen in the air. Many crude fats and oils contain antioxidants naturally. However, these are removed during the refining process and technologists need to add natural or artificial replacements. Antioxidants also prevent enzymic browning which causes the discoloration of fruit, vegetables and fruit juices.

PRESERVATIVES

Preservatives kill micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, mould and yeast) which would otherwise cause food decay and possibly create health hazards. They extend the shelf life of products and some preservatives protect the natural colour or flavour of certain foods. In the past, sugar and salt were used as preservatives, but for health reasons it is recommended that sugar and salt in our diet should be reduced. High sugar and salt foods must, therefore, be preserved in other ways.

Additives which assist the processing or preparation

ACIDS

Acids impart a tart flavour desirable in some foods. They also assist in the release of carbon dioxide when present in raising agents. They have a preservative effect.

ACID REGULATORS/BUFFERS

Acid regulators/buffers change or maintain the acidity of alkalinity levels for desired effect. These include preservation, added or altered flavour or tartness, texture development, colour retention and



assistance in the action of raising agents.

ANTI-CAKING AGENTS

Anti-caking agents prevent the 'caking' or lumping of finely powdered or crystalline substances such as salt, dried milk and sugar.

BLEACHING AGENTS

Bleaching agents bleach or whiten flour and bread.

BULKING AGENTS

Bulking agents add bulk to food without providing energy (ie kilocalories) and hence are intended primarily for 'slimming' foods. They are not usually digested and, therefore, act as a source of dietary fibre, previously termed 'roughage'.

DILUENTS

Diluents dilute or dissolve other additives, often colours.

EMULSIFIERS

Emulsifiers aid the formation of an emulsion between two substances which would not normally mix, such as oil and water. The emulsifier helps to disperse tiny droplets of one substance in a suspension of the other. For example, milk, mayonnaise and salad dressings are all oil in water emulsions, butter and margarine are water in oil emulsions. The emulsifier improves consistency and texture.

Another function is to reduce the quantity of fat required to produce a desired effect in food. They are often added to foods which would otherwise require high levels of fat for their production, such as ice cream and cakes.

FIRMING AGENTS

Firming agents prevent food such as fruit and vegetables from softening and falling apart in extreme conditions such as canning or freezing. Hence, they help to maintain the firm or crisp nature of the food.

FLOUR IMPROVERS

Flour improvers extend the elastic properties and aid the development of dough in bread making. They also accelerate the bleaching of white flour by bleaching agents.

FREEZANTS

Freezants extract heat from food which is consequently frozen by direct contact.

GLAZING AGENTS

Glazing agents produce a sheen on the

surface of, for example, confectionary and also provide a protective coating.

HUMECTANTS

Humectants retain moisture when incorporated into food preventing it from rapidly becoming dry due to the evaporation of the water content. They are often added to confectionary.

PROPELLANTS

Propellants are gasses or volatile liquids used to expel foods from aerosol container, eg cream.

RAISING AGENTS

Raising agents promote aeration, thus facilitating a lighter texture and increased volume when used in baked products.

RELEASE AGENTS

Release agents prevent foods from sticking to other surfaces with which they come in contact during manufacture or packaging.

STABILISERS

Stabilisers stabilise emulsions, preventing the two substances from separating and, as a result, improving texture and consistency. They are often present in foods containing emulsifiers.

THICKENING OR GELLING AGENTS

Thickening or gelling agents form gels which modify texture and impart stability to food. They may be of a starch or gum nature. However, the latter are more expensive and, therefore, less widely used.

Food additives which enhance the flavour or look

ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS

Artificial sweeteners are sweetening agents other than sugar, which are widely used in low calorie products to aid slimming and, at the same time, provide a frequently desired sweet taste.

COLOURS

Colours improve product appearance, giving colour to otherwise bland or pale food, restoring the original colour lost in processing and by overcoming variations between different batches, thus satisfying consumer expectations.

FLAVOURS/FLAVOUR ENHANCERS

Flavours/flavour enhancers improve food acceptability when used in minor quantities. They may restore flavours lost in processing, supplement bland food, magnify existing flavours or enhance the natural flavour. Concentrated natural flavours are provided as extracts or essential oils, whereas flavour enhancers or modifiers intensify existing flavours



without imparting a distinct flavour of their own.

Food additives which improve or maintain values

NUTRIENTS

Nutrients enrich food, by replacing the necessary vitamins and minerals lost during processing or by fortifying foods with nutrients possibly lacking in the average diet. It is required by law for margarine and white flour to be fortified with certain nutrients which are present in their natural alternatives, eg butter and wholemeal or wholewheat bread.



The legislation of food additives is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The safety of each chemical and its necessity for use is given full consideration before it is allowed to be used in any foodstuff.

All additives have to be included in the ingredients on each packet. For convenience some chemicals are called by their E numbers. These are EEC codes which are standard throughout all food manufacturers in all EEC countries.

No fresh fruits or vegetables may be coloured, neither may dried nor condensed milk, tea, coffee or the flesh of fresh meat, fish or poultry.

Synthetic coal tar dyes all have the same basic chemical structure and there is strong evidence that some of them cause sensitivity reactions in a certain group of the population. They are believed to be a major cause of hyperactivity in children and may bring about unfavourable reactions in asthmatics and aspirin-sensitive people.

E nos to watch if you suffer from asthma, nasal congestion & headaches

E122, E123, E214, E215, E216, E217, E218, E219, E310, E311, E312.

E nos to watch if you suffer from hyperactivity

E102, E104, E110, E120, E122, E123, E124, E127, E132, E142, E150, E151, E153, E210, E211, E220, E222, E223, E250, E251, E320, E321, E107, E128, E133, E154, E155, E621, E622, E623, E627, E631, E635.

Do you know your E123 from your E321? Some chemical additives are completely harmless, whereas others have been found to cause

E100s are generally colours

hyperactivity in children and give others migraine in their later life. This handy table tells you all you need to know about E numbers, their uses and their side-effects.



KEY
(sctd) cause hyperactivity
(N) are natural additives

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| E100N | Curcumin —naturally occurring orange/yellow colour extracted from the spice turmeric, for use in pastries, confectionery, sauces and soups |
| E101N | Riboflavin or lactoflavin —Naturally occurring B group vitamin usually obtained from yeast or produced synthetically in a nature-identical form for nutritional enrichment and fortification of food. It is added to processed cheese and gives a yellow/orange colour. |
| E104 | Quinoline Yellow (sctd) —Greenish yellow colour often used with other yellow colours and found especially in smoked fish. |
| E110 | Sunset Yellow (sctd) —Yellow colour frequently used with E102 and appears in a similar range of products. |
| E120N | Cochineal —Natural/nature-identical red colour obtained from egg yolk and dried insects. Due to its high cost it is not frequently used. |
| <hr/> | |
| E122 | Carmoisine (sctd) —Red/purple colouring agent often added to raspberry and chocolate-flavoured desserts, marzipan, jam, cherryade, bottled sauce and breaded meat products. |
| E123 | Amaranth (sctd) —Red colour used to restore the natural colour to tinned strawberries. Also added to strawberry jam, jelly and ice-cream, tomato soup, savoury rice, cheesecake mix and some meat products. |
| E127 | Erythrosine (sctd) —Red colouring agent rich in the mineral iodine. It is a regular component of glace cherries, peach melba yogurt, vacuum-packed ham and pork, tinned strawberries and certain flavours of crisps and potato-based snacks. |
| E132 | Indigo Carmine (sctd) —Blue colouring agent added to gravy mix and certain meat products. |
| E140N | Chlorophyll —Naturally occurring green pigment found in the leaves and stems of plants. Nature-identical chlorophyll may be added to green vegetables to enhance their colour. |
| E141 | Copper complex of Chlorophyll —A much more stable colour obtained by a reaction between copper and the nature-identical chlorophyll. Used to heighten the green colour of products such as cucumber relish. |
| E142 | Green S (sctd) —Artificial dye used to restore the expected green colour to tinned peas. Also added to asparagus soup, lemon or lime drinks and jellies and mint sauce. |
| E150N | Caramel —Commonly used brown colour and flavouring agent produced by the caramelisation or burning of sugar using heat or chemicals. It appears in shandy, soft drinks, gravy mix, brown bread, cakes, biscuits, malt vinegar, marmalade and beef products. |
| E151 | Black PN (Brilliant Black PN) (sctd) —Black colouring agent frequently used to darken fruity sauce. |
| E153N | Carbon Black/Vegetable Carbon —Natural/nature-identical black colour obtained from burnt plant material. Added to concentrated fruit juices, preserves and jellies. |
| E160(a)-(f)N | Carotenoids and their derivatives —Plant pigments occurring naturally in carrots, tomatoes, apricots, oranges, rosehips and green leafy vegetables, providing a range of natural colours from yellow to red. It is the nature-identical compounds which are generally added to food. |
| E160(b)N | Alpha-, Beta-, Gamma-carotenes —Beta-carotene is the well-known substance converted in the body to vitamin A. It is the orange colour added to biscuits, cakes, margarine, creamed rice, cheese products and certain soups. |
| E160(b)N | Annatto —Orange/peach pigment naturally present in butter and cheese. Used to give creamy colour to creamed rice, coffee creamer, pastry, cheese and cheese products. |
| E161(a)-(g)N | Xanthophylls —Carotenoid pigments providing natural yellow to red colours. No typical products. |
| E162N | Betanin (Beetroot Red) —Naturally occurring red/purple colour in beetroots which may be added to oxtail soup. |

- E163N Anthocyanin**—Plant pigments with colours ranging from red to blue. Naturally present in red cabbage and grapes.
- E170N Calcium Carbonate (Chalk)**—Naturally occurring mineral. Its various functions include acid regulator, firming agent, releasing agent and nutrient. It is added to white flour as a calcium supplement to replace the loss due to refining. Frequently an ingredient in bread and baked products.

E200-E282 are mainly preservatives and acids

- E200N Sorbic Acid**—Naturally occurring in some fruit but generally manufactured synthetically for use as a food preservative. Typically added to soft drinks, cheese spread, frozen pizza and cakes.
- Salts of sorbic acid performing a similar function include:
- E201 Sodium Sorbate.**
- E202 Potassium Sorbate**—Used to preserve glace cherries.
- E203 Calcium Sorbate**
- E210N Benzoic Acid**—Occurs naturally in cherry bark, raspberries, tea, anise and cassia bark but is prepared synthetically for commercial food use. It functions as a preservative and antioxidant most frequently in fruit products and soft drinks but may also be found in pickles and salad dressings.

Salts of benzoic acid performing similar functions include:

- E211 Sodium Benzoate**—In bottled sauces.
- E212 Potassium Benzoate.**
- E213 Calcium Benzoate.**
- E(214-219) Hydroxy Benzoate salts.**
- E220 Sulphur Dioxide**—Gas prepared chemically for use in food as preservative, flour improver, bleaching agent and vitamin C stabilizer. Products likely to include sulphur dioxide are carbonated drinks, marmalade, glace cherries and mixed peel, cakes, fruit based products and meat products.
- E222 Sodium Hydrogen Sulphite/Bisulphite**—Synthetic preservative and bleaching agent often added to wine and beer. This should be avoided by asthmatics as should all sulphites.
- E223 Sodium Metabisulphite**—Synthetic preservative best avoided by asthmatics. Added to sausages and some bottled sauces.
- E249N Potassium Nitrite**—Naturally occurring mineral used in cooked meats and sausages as a preservative and in cured meats as a colour fixative. It should not be given to babies under 6 months old.
- E250 Sodium Nitrite**—Derived from sodium nitrate by chemical or bacterial action. Preservative and colour fixative in cured meats, facilitating the characteristic pink colour. Added to cooked and cured meats, bacon and pork sausages but is prohibited in foods intended for babies and young children.
- E251N Sodium Nitrate**—Naturally occurring mineral usually manufactured synthetically for food use as a preservative, and colour fixative in cooked meats, bacon, ham and cheese.
- E252 Potassium Nitrate**—Occurs naturally but may be produced artificially from waste animal and vegetable material. This additive is one of the oldest and most effective preservatives for meat and also functions as a curing agent. However, it may cause stomach irritation and an irregular pulse in susceptible individuals. In the body nitrates are converted to nitrites and this has aroused conflict over their use. They offer valid and significant protection against food bacteria, which may cause a severe form of food poisoning. However, tests on animals have shown that they may be carcinogenic. No human studies have yet been reported. Further investigation is required. Found in cured meats, cooked meats and sausages.
- E260 Acetic Acid**—Natural component of vinegar but generally

manufactured from wood for use as a food preservative, acid or colour diluent. Typically added to pickles, bottled sauces and chutneys.

- E270N Lactic Acid**—Produced by the fermentation of lactose, which is the sugar present in milk. It occurs naturally in soured milk and yogurt and acts as a preservative, acid, flavour and assists the action of antioxidants. Widely used additive to be found in salad dressings, cakes, biscuits, confectionery and certain types of prepared meat dishes.
- E280 Propionic Acid**—Fatty acid produced by animals in the process of digestion but also manufactured synthetically for food application. Functions as a preservative when added to baked foods.

Salts of propionic acid performing similar functions include:

- E281 Sodium Propionate**
- E282N Calcium Propionate**—Occurs naturally in Swiss cheese.
- E283 Potassium Propionate.**
- E290N Carbon Dioxide**—Gas present in air, but produced synthetically for food use as a source of carbonation in fizzy drinks. Its roles also include coolant, freezant, propellant, preservative and packaging gas.

E300-E341 are mainly antioxidants and acid regulators

- E300N L-Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C)**—Occurs naturally in fruit and vegetables and is synthesised biologically. It has many functions other than as a nutrient. These are preservative, antioxidant, meat colour fixative and flour improver. It is often added to instant mashed potato, as potatoes are a good dietary sources of vitamin C prior to processing losses. Also added to fruit juices, bread and baked products.

Salts of ascorbic acid performing similar functions include:

- E301 Sodium L-Ascorbate**—Often added to cured meats.
- E302 Calcium L-Ascorbate.**
- E304 Ascorby Palmitate**—Frequently used additive in sausage and cured meats.
- E306N Extracts of natural origin rich in Tocopherols (vitamin E)**—Obtained from soya bean oil, wheatgerm, rice germ, cottonseed, maize and green leaves. They may be added to fats and oils as an antioxidant and nutrient.

Synthetic products of Tocopherols performing similar functions include:

- E307 Synthetic Alpha Tocopherol**
- E308 Synthetic Gamma Tocopherol**
- E309 Synthetic Delta Tocopherol**
- E310 Propyl Gallate**—Synthetically prepared antioxidant added to fats and oils and will, therefore, exist in some fried foods. It may impart a bitter taste, but it is frequently only present in trace amounts

Related synthetic products performing similar functions include:

- E311 Octyl Gallate.**
- E312 Dodecyl Gallate.**
- E320 Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA)**—Antioxidant manufactured synthetically for use alone or in conjunction with E310, E280 or E330. However, it must not be added directly to infant foods. Often found in crisps and potato snacks, biscuits, pastry, bottled sauces and fried foods.
- E321 Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)**—Synthetically prepared antioxidant not permitted for use in baby or infant food. Usage is very similar to that of E320.
- E322N Lecithins**—Type of fat of lipid compound found naturally in all living organisms, protective against cholesterol deposition in the body. Egg yolk is a very rich source but for commercial use it is obtained from soya beans. Used as an antioxidant and emulsifier in chocolate and chocolate products, powdered milk, margarine and potato snacks.

Salts of lactic acid (see E270) include:

- E325 Sodium Lactate**—Added to confectionery as a humectant.
- E326 Potassium Lactate**—Acid regulator.

- E327** **Calcium Lactate**—Acid regulator and forming agent frequently incorporated into baking powder.
- E330N** **Citric Acid**—Occurs naturally in citrus fruits but may also be prepared from the fermentation of molasses. It is typically added to pickles, bottled sauces, dairy and baked products where it functions as an antioxidant, preservative, acid regulator and flour improver.
- Salts of citric acid performing similar functions include:
- E331** **Sodium Citrate**
- E332** **Potassium Citrate.**
- E333** **Calcium Citrate**—Acts as an acid regulator, emulsifier and firming agent and may be found in carbonated drinks, wines, confectionery and cheese products.
- E334N** **Tartaric Acid**—Natural products of wine-making added to baking powder as an acid regulator.
- Salts of tartaric acid performing similar functions include:
- E335** **Sodium L-Tartrate.**
- E336** **Potassium L-Tartrate (Cream of Tartar)**—Also a well-known ingredient of baking powder.
- E341 (a)-(c)** **Calcium Orthophosphates (Pyrophosphates)**—Synthetic products of a naturally occurring mineral. Its functions include anti-caking agent, acid regulator, emulsifier, flour improver, nutrient and aid to the action of antioxidants. Most likely to be found in potato snacks, pastry and baking powder.

E400s include emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners, anti-caking agents, release agents and bulking agents

- E400N** **Alginic Acid**—Emulsifier, stabiliser and gelling agent or thickener extracted from brown seaweed. Frequently added to ice cream, instant desserts and puddings.
- Salt of alginic acid performing like functions in similar foods:
- E401** **Sodium Alginate.**
- E406N** **Agar**—Naturally occurring gum extracted from seaweeds and related marine plants which is not digested and, therefore, acts as a source of dietary fibre similar to that obtained from fruit and vegetables. Acts as a stabiliser and gelling agent in the jelly surrounding tinned ham, in meat glazes and in ice cream.
- E407** **Carrageenan (Irish Moss)**—Gum naturally present in red seaweed which also provides a source of fibre and is added to food for its emulsifying, stabilising and gelling properties, it is used most commonly in ice cream. It has been recently suggested that it may be carcinogenic.
- E410N** **Locust Bean Gum (Carob Bean Seed Gum)**—Natural extract from the carob tree seed with characteristics like those of E407. Added to ice cream and certain soups. Carob is a non-caffeine containing substitute for cocoa and chocolate. Used in beverages, confectionery and baked products.
- E412N** **Guar Gum (Cluster Bean Gum)**—Naturally occurring seed gum from a tree of the pea family, used as a stabiliser and thickener. Has been tested in diabetic foods because its fibrous nature reduces the rate of absorption of other food components with which it is combined, such as sugar. Added to bottled sauces, soup, ice cream and frozen desserts.
- E413N** **Tragacanth**—Natural gum obtained from a tree of the pea family with functions including emulsifier, stabiliser, thickener. Also used to prevent the crystallisation of sugar in confectionery.
- E414N** **Acacia (Gum Arabic)**—Origin and uses very similar to those of E413.
- E415N** **Xanthan Gum**—Frequently added to ice cream and bottled sauces for its use as an emulsifier, stabiliser and thickener. Prepared in nature as a result of the fermentation of carbohydrate by bacteria.

- E420N** (i) **Sorbitol**, (ii) **Sorbitol Syrup**—Sugar alcohol produced from glucose. It is less quickly absorbed than sugar but not less fattening. Occurs naturally in certain berries and taken in large quantities may have a laxative effect. Widely used in diabetic confectionery, preserves, biscuits, cakes and soft drinks as a sweetener. Also a humectant and food colour diluent.
- E421** **Mannitol**—Sugar alcohol derived from mannose, but generally prepared for commercial use from seaweed. Used in confectionery and desserts as a sweetener, emulsifier, anti-caking agent and thickener.
- E422N** **Glycerol**—Naturally present in many plant cells but prepared commercially from fats and oils for use as a humectant of confectionery and cake icing.
- E440N** (a) **Pectin**—Occurs naturally in fruits, roots and stems of plants. Used as a stabiliser and gelling agent in preserves, jellies and mint jelly.
- E440** (b) **Amidated Pectin**—Chemically treated pectin added to preserves and jellies as emulsifier and gelling agent.
- E450 (a)-(c)** **Sodium and Potassium Phosphate Salts**—Synthetically prepared emulsifiers, stabilisers, and sometimes used to retain moisture in meat products, especially frozen poultry. Plays beneficial roles in bread, sausages, meat products, cheese spread and cheese products by preventing products becoming hard and dry due to loss of water to the atmosphere or in cooking.
- E460N** **Cellulose**—Fibrous part of plant cell walls which give plants support. Indigestible and therefore a bulking agent, providing fibre. Widely used in high fibre bread and low calorie products.
- Substances derived from cellulose performing similar functions include:
- E461** **Methylcellulose**—Widely used in slimming foods to create a feeling of fullness without extra calories. It does this by absorbing water and swelling in the stomach.
- E465** **Ethylmethylcellulose**—May be added to fruit cake and bottled sauces.
- E566** **Carboxymethylcellulose**—Can be used in ice cream, cream products and cheesecake mix.
- E470** **Sodium, Potassium and Calcium Salts of Fatty Acids**—Synthetically manufactured emulsifiers, stabilisers and anti-caking agents found in crisps and potato snacks.
- E471N** **Mono and Diglycerides of Fatty Acids**—Main constituents of animal and vegetable fats and oils. Normal products of fat digestion but are prepared synthetically for commercial use. Frequently added to powdered milk, packet soup, cake, crisps and potato snacks, bread and baked products and margarine.
- E472 (a)-(e)** **Substances prepared from E471 by a reaction with the following acids: (a) Acetic, (b) Lactic, (c) Citric, (d) Tartaric, (e) Diacetyl Tartaric**—Functions include emulsifier, stabiliser, thickener, humectant and releasing agent. Typical products for their requirement are cheesecake mix, soups, bread and baked products.
- E475** **Polyglycerol Ester of Fatty acids**—Synthetic products of E471. Used as an emulsifier and stabiliser in puddings and packet cheesecakes.
- E481** **Sodium Stearoyl-2-lactylate**—Prepared synthetically from lactic acid for addition to crisps and similar potato snacks as a stabiliser and emulsifier.

Additives represented by numbers with no 'E' prefix

- 107** **Yellow 2G (sctd)**—Yellow dye added to similar products as E102.
- 128** **Red 2G (sctd)**—Red dye which provides the pink colour typically associated with pork pies, sausages and some other meat products.
- 133** **Brilliant Blue (sctd)**—Blue dye often combined with E102 to produce a desired green colouring agent, for use in

- bacon-flavour snacks.
- 154 **Brown FK (sctd)**—Brown colour often added to smoked fish especially kippers.
- 155 **Chocolate Brown HT (sctd)**—Brown colour with less specific uses.
- 297N **Fumaric Acid**—Occurs in nature but prepared synthetically for food use as an acid flavour. Added to baked products.
- 435 **Polysorbate 60**—Prepared from sorbitol (E420) and functions as an emulsifier and stabiliser. Frequently added to bread and baked products.
- 500 **Sodium Bicarbonate/Hydrogen Carbonate (Bicarb of Soda)**—Prepared synthetically for use as an acid regulator, firming agent, release agent, raising agent and diluent. Often added to malted drinks, tinned custard, cheesy potato snacks, bread and bread products.
- 504N **Magnesium Carbonate**—Naturally occurring mineral added to table salt and icing sugar as an anti-caking agent.
- 508N **Potassium Chloride**—Present naturally, often associated with rock salts. Used as an emulsifier, stabiliser, salt substitute and dietary supplement. Similar taste to table salt and useful for some sodium restricted diets but not known whether it is beneficial for the treatment of hypertension. Found especially in low sodium or low salt products. However, large intakes may cause intestinal ulceration and affect normal functioning of the heart in susceptible individuals.
- 509N **Calcium Chloride**—Product of natural salt brine which may be prepared chemically. Added to red kidney beans to perform functions of a firming agent and to prevent texture deterioration.
- 541 **Sodium Aluminium Phosphate**—Synthetically prepared raising agent functional in self-raising flour. Hence will appear in baked products.
- 542 **Edible Bone Phosphate**—Mineral supplement and anti-caking agent extracted from animal bones. Also used as a filler for tablets.
- 551 **Silicon Dioxide (Silica)**—Derived from sand or rock and processed for use in shaped crisps as an anti-caking agent. Salts of silicon dioxide performing similar functions include:
- 552 **Calcium Silicate**—Also a glazing agent, acid regulator, releasing agent and a coating agent in chewing gum. Found also in meat pies, salt and confectionery.
- 553 **Sodium Silico Aluminate**—Frequently used as an additive in packet noodles.
- 620N **L-Glutamic Acid**—Naturally occurring amino acid obtained in many protein-containing foods but prepared commercially by bacterial fermentation of carbohydrate. Used as a nutrient to increase protein values and as a flavour enhancer and salt substitute. Salts of glutamic acid performing similar functions include:
- 621N **Monosodium Glutamate (MSG)**—Present naturally in seaweed but more frequently prepared from sugar beet. Flavour enhancer of protein rich foods, particularly meat, and widely added to Chinese food, packet and convenience meals and snacks, especially soups, dried products, crisps and potato snacks. Excess has been claimed to cause symptoms of 'Chinese Restaurant Syndrome', such as nausea, dizziness, neck pain, migraine and palpitations in susceptible individuals.
- 622 **Monopotassium Glutamate**—Not to be given to babies under 12 weeks old.
- 623 **Calcium Glutamate**—Not to be given to babies under 12 weeks old.
- 627N **Sodium Guanylate**—Occurs naturally in sardines and yeast extract but manufactured synthetically for use as a flavour enhancer in food. Typically added to crisps and potato snacks, gravy granules and pre-cooked dried rice. Best avoided by individuals suffering from gout or for anyone following a low purine diet.
- 631 **Sodium Inosinate**—May be prepared from sardines and meat extract. Characteristics and uses as for 627.
- 635 **Sodium-5-Ribonucleotide**—Mixture of 627 and 631 most

frequently added to crisps, packet soups and potato products. Characteristics and uses as for 627.

- 924 **Potassium Bromate**—Oxidising agent, improver and bleaching agent manufactured synthetically for use in flour and thus bread and baked products. It may cause nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhoea in susceptible individuals and, as a result of the bleaching properties, it can cause loss of vitamin E from the flour.
- 925 **Chlorine**—Synthetically prepared bleaching agent which causes loss of vitamin E and possible irritation when added to flour. Found in white flour, white bread, cakes and puddings.
- 926 **Chlorine Dioxide**—Synthetically prepared additive with properties and uses like those of chlorine in addition to functions of water purification, bleaching agent and oxidising agent.
- 927 **Azodicarbonamide**—Chemically manufactured flour improver used to increase the dough tolerance to various fermentation conditions due to yeast action. A common ingredient in flour, bread and baked products.

Additives with no designated EEC number

Aspartame

New artificial sweetener of protein origin providing negligible calories. Contains the amino acid phenylalanine (PHE), hence it should be avoided by children with phenylketonuria (inborn error of metabolism). Sweetening agent in 'Candarel' and 'Nutra Sweet' products. Likely to be found in confectionery, ice cream, low calorie desserts and soft drinks.

Arrowroot N

Natural plant starch sold in powder form for use as a thickening agent in glazes and jellies.

Caffeine N

Flavouring agent naturally found in tea, coffee, cocoa and some colas. Offers stimulant properties.

Calciferol/Cholecalciferol N

Vitamin D. Important nutrient used to fortify margarine. Obtained naturally by the action of sunlight on the skin or extracted from yeast. Assists the action of calcium and phosphorus in the development and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth.

Calcium Bromate

Maturing agent and flour improver used in bread preparation to assist dough development.

Calcium Phosphate

Raising agent used in various baked products.

Casein/Caseinate N

Naturally present milk protein widely used in food as an emulsifier, texturiser and a dietary supplement.

Corn Syrup N

Glucose obtained from corn or maize starch added to foods for its sweetening properties.

Dextrose N

See glucose

Dipotassium Phosphate

Acid regulator added to non-dietary powdered creams.

Disodium Phosphate

Emulsifier used in some macaroni products and cheese.

Extenders

Used in meat products to make the meat go further. Frequently a product of soya bean origin, abbreviated to 'soya'. Usually a good source of protein.

Fructose N

Naturally occurring sugar, present in fruit and honey. Acts as a sweetener.

Gelatine N

Protein extract from animal bones and tissue. Obtained by the prolonged moist cooking of meat. Used as a stabiliser and gelling agent in jellies, glazes and certain dessert products.

Glucose N

Sugar present naturally in grapes, corn and blood, where it provides a source of energy. Main ingredient in confectionery, cakes and biscuits, puddings and desserts, soft drinks and many convenience foods.

Glycerine N

Colourless sweet liquid obtained from fatty acids where it exists naturally. Used as a flavour and bulking agent. Often added to cake icing.

Hydrolysed Vegetable Protein

Produced chemically or by enzymatic breakdown of specific raw protein materials. Added to soups, gravy and meat products to enhance existing flavours or to create a meat flavour.

Invert Sugar

Syrup of 50% glucose and 50% fructose. Humectant and sweetener used largely in confectionery and typical sweet products.

Iodine N

Nutrient found especially in sea food and required for the normal functioning of the thyroid gland to produce hormones. Used in iodised salt probably in a nature-identical form. The level present in fresh vegetables depends on the soil content and that in meat, eggs and milk depends on the animal's diet.

Iron N

Nutritionally important mineral required to carry oxygen in the blood and for the formation of blood cells. Added to white flour to overcome processing losses and used to fortify breakfast cereals. Rich natural sources are red meat, liver, egg yolk and green vegetables.

Lactose N

Sugar present naturally in milk. Used as a humectant and sweetener and as a nutrient in infant formulae. Naturally found in meat, dairy products, cereals and vegetables.

Niacin/Nicotinic Acid N

Nature identical B group vitamin naturally occurring in meat, fish, cereals and vegetables, used for nutritional purposes. Fortifies certain breakfast cereals and may be added to white flour. Required for the utilisation of energy from food.

Propylene Glycol

Synthetic carrier for extracts, flavours and spices. Functions as a stabiliser, humectant and prevents discolouration during storage.

Saccharin

Non-nutritive, calorie free, artificial sweetener with a bitter after-taste. Used as a source of sweetening in low calorie products and often appears in addition to sugar in soft drinks and confectionery.

Sodium Chloride/Salt N

Common table salt offering preservative and flavour properties. Large quantities should be avoided by hypersensitive individuals.

Starch & Modified Starch N

Generally of maize (corn), potato, wheat or tapioca origin. The natural starches form gels unstable to heat, freezing and acid which necessitates their modification. Widely used to modify texture and impart stability when added to sauces, chutneys, confectionery, desserts, meat, fish, dairy and baked products.

Sucrose N

Cane or beet sugar. Available as molasses, granulated, caster, icing and demerara sugar. Used as a preservative and sweetener in an extremely wide range of products.

Thiamin N

Nature-identical vitamin B1 added to food for fortification purposes but widely distributed in animal and vegetable foods naturally. Common additive to breakfast cereals. Essential for the release of energy from carbohydrate in the body and therefore needs to be in proportion to carbohydrate intake.

Vanillin

Synthetic nature-identical substitute for the natural flavour, vanilla. More abundant, more economical to obtain and indistinguishable from vanilla when used as a flavouring agent in baked products.



CLUBS

HAMSOC

Culture Vultures



The HamSoc Lemmings

Rather strange things have been happening in the HamSoc shack recently. The Chairman has suddenly had an attack of 'culture' and the rest of the membership have turned into small brown furry creatures (see photo)—it's amazing what effect the exams have on some people! The real significance of all this is to announce to the world that HamSoc has adopted the lemming as its 'official' mascot (to find out why join HamSoc next year!) and that an end of year poem has been written:

The Chairman's Report

To all ye members of HamSoc,
from Mech Eng, Chem Eng,
Maths and DoC,
To all who like to call CQ,
I dedicate this verse to you.

Fruition of our grand designs
(people getting their callsigns),
And acquisition of a scope
leaves the club with future hope.

With licenced members next year,
the possibilities are clear,
To enter contests regularly,
(and even try some ATV!)

Construction projects would be fun
(with hints for those who've just begun.)

There's more to Hamming, you
can tell,
Than just listening to CB3SL!

Have fun over the summer, and see
you all again next year,
*Phil Pagelin (G4WWH) and Keith
Marlow (G7AFQ).*

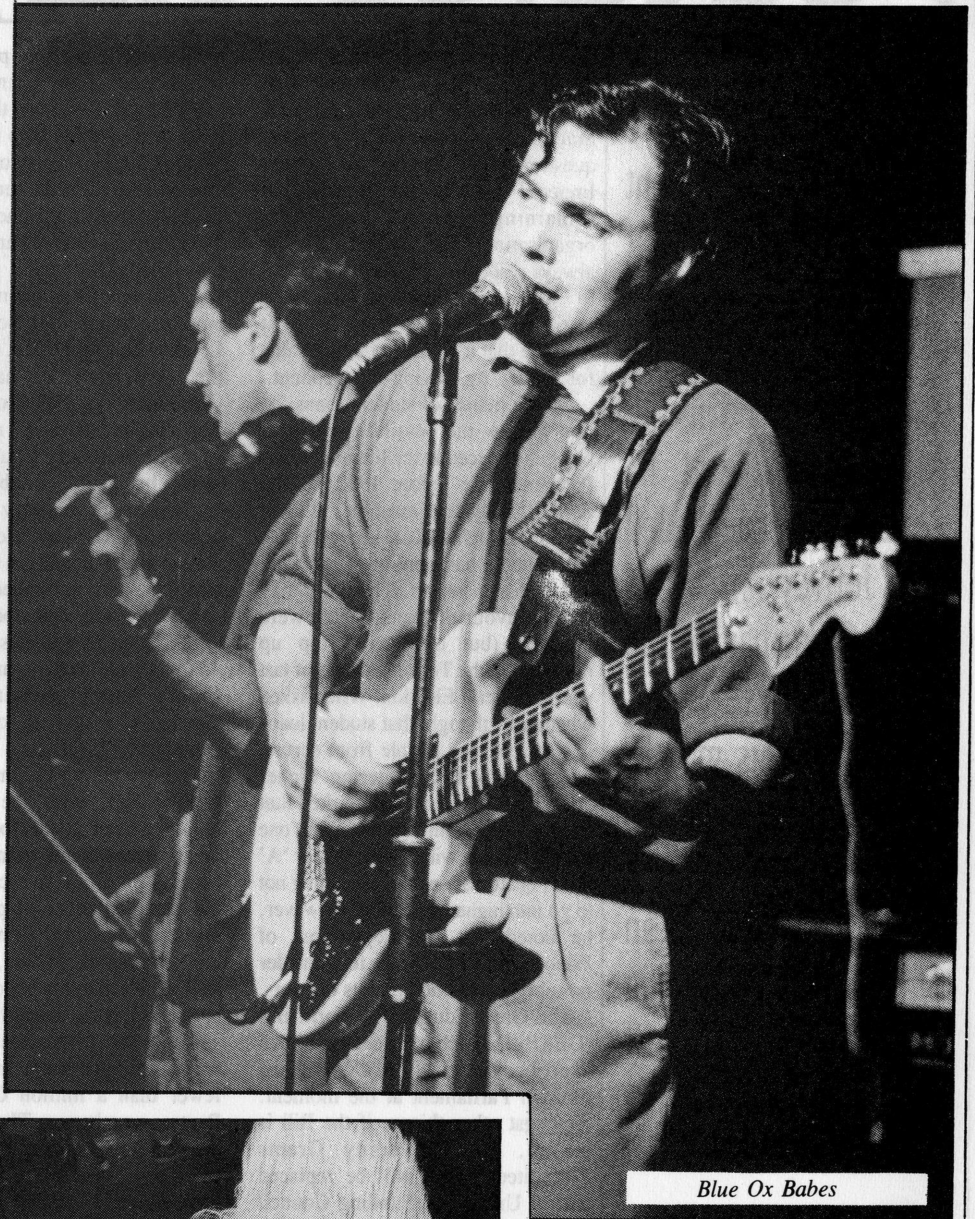
ALL CLUBS & SOCS
PLEASE EMPTY YOUR
PIGEONHOLES IN THE UNION
OFFICE. WOULD YOU ALSO
SUBMIT THE INFORMATION
FOR THE UNION DIRECTORY.
I NEED THE NAMES OF
YOUR NEXT YEAR'S
OFFICERS.
THANK YOU
KATHY TAIT

COME TO THE
FELIX
SUMMER BUFFET DINNER
WEDNESDAY 22nd JUNE
Everybody welcome
Only £15
Which includes a horrendous
pigout and alcohol binge.
Dress: Formal or Fancy!

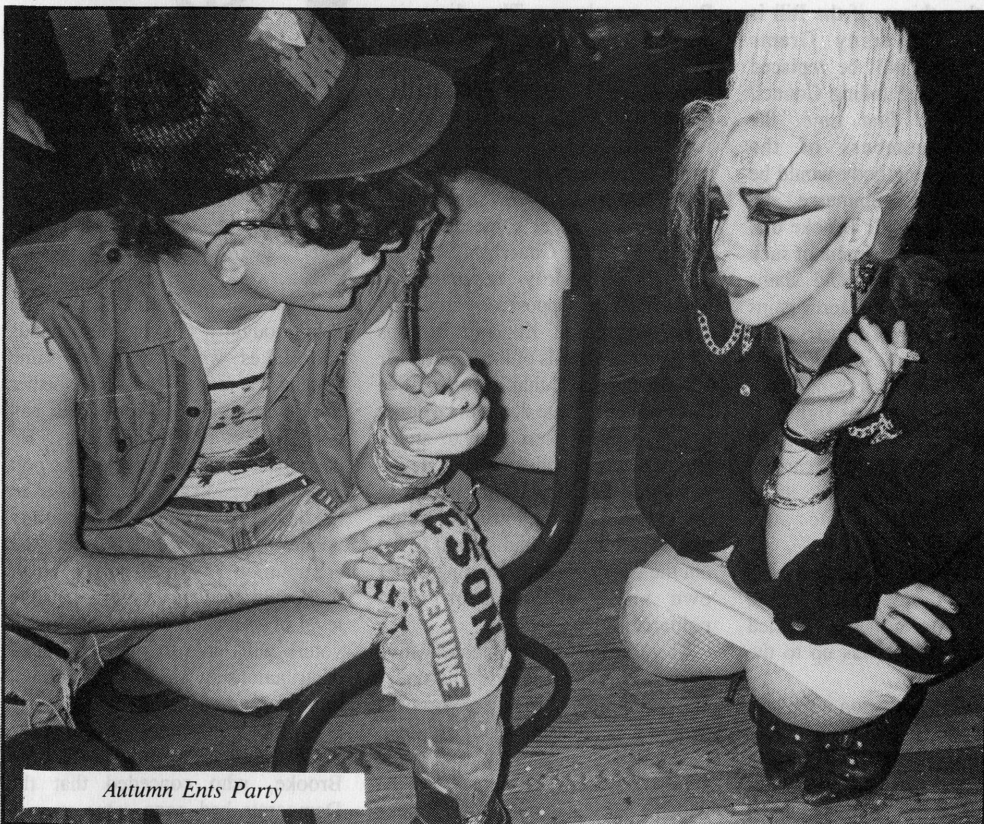
ENTS REVIEW



John Noble



Blue Ox Babes



Autumn Ents Party

It's been a very successful year for Imperial College Union Entertainments. The events have been very well attended and we've had a turnover of around £20,000.

The Freshers' Week highlights included *Voice of the Beehive* who have since had three top forty singles and been seen several times on Top of the Pops. Other bands to visit IC included *Circus Circus Circus*, *Jim Jiminee*, *The Lover Speaks*, *Howlin' Wilf & the Veejays*, *Real Sounds of Africa*, *Buddy Curtess & the Jivin' Instructors*, *Basil Gabbidon*, *Yargo*, *Blue Ox Babes*, *Rent Party* and *Geno Washington*.

Rent Party still remain the best band we've been entertained by and no doubt they'll be back at IC next year.

Thanks to everybody who has attended the gigs this year and good luck to Paul Watkiss who is Ents Chairman in 88/89.

John Noble,
Ents Chairman.

Peter Brooke has been the Conservative Member of Parliament for the City of Westminster and Westminster South since 1977. Formerly Paymaster General, he recently succeeded Jeffrey Archer as Chairman of the Conservative Party. Earlier this month, FELIX Chief Political Correspondent Andrew Waller conducted an interview with him in the House of Commons.

During his time at Oxford University in the 1950s Mr Brooke was Vice President of the National Union of Students, and one of my initial questions was whether he thought Imperial College was justified in remaining outside of that organisation. He replied that he always respected Imperial's decision to leave and that it was any institution's right to do so if it believed that it would get better value for money by staying independent.

On the matter of student loans, he said he saw the possibility of them being introduced in the lifetime of this Parliament (ie before 1992) as the review body to examine student support, which was set up by the last Parliament, has continued working and is due to report. The body may find in favour of loans, which were included (but only as a top up measure) in the Tory manifesto of last year's General Election. When asked whether he thought that student loans may discourage people from certain backgrounds from entering higher education, Mr Brooke remarked that even at the present moment about one third of people with the necessary 'A' Level qualifications were deciding not to go into higher education. However, he noted that the Department of Education would have to consider possible detrimental effects of loans.

The Great Education Reform Bill (GERBill, which has been described in previous issues of FELIX), is going through Parliament at the moment. Amongst other things, if the Bill is passed, the University Grants Committee (UGC) will be replaced with a University Funding Council (UFC). For the first time, the majority of members of the universities' funding body would be representatives of commerce and industry. I put it to Mr Brooke that this could be to the detriment of such subjects as Pure Physics and Maths which do not have short term gains for the country and industry. He pointed out that many subjects were not represented in the present UGC, and said that he felt it was right that the majority of the new body should be composed of people in careers involved practically with the areas most graduates move into after university.

Mr Brooke refused to be drawn on whether he thought Imperial's involvement with SDI was justified and remarked that it was up to the College.

With regards his position within the Conservative Party, Mr Brooke told me he does not see that there have been any major changes since he was appointed Chairman. He commented that it takes about six months to

understand how the party works before seeking any changes.

Mr Brooke explained that there are three things which help him most in running the Tory Party organisation. One of these is that he runs a business which is about the same size as the Tory Party in England and Wales (as with the other main parties, the Scottish wing is autonomous) which employs about 300 people in its London Central Office. He also has the experience of having been Chairman of a Constituency Association, and a member of Camden Borough Council. These jobs, he feels, enable him to empathise with voluntary workers and helpers of the party. He has visited almost all of the eleven regions into which the party is divided in England and Wales and describes the party organisation as a professional back-up to the voluntary organisation. Mr Brooke has a part-time deputy; together they add up to a full-time equivalent.

The day before the interview, Mr Brooke had, with the help of a bulldog, been at the forefront of a major recruitment campaign. The campaign's aim is to recruit more of the record number of people (13.7 million) who voted Conservative in the last general election. Mr Brooke said he felt that this undertaking was necessary as the Party had last held a major effort to increase membership ten years ago; there are currently fewer than a million Conservative Party members. The disparity between this figure and the number of Tory voters prompted the campaign to be aimed at increasing membership in all constituencies, not just those in which the Party has done badly in recent years.

The recent controversy surrounding the Prime Minister's speech to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland has been widely reported in newspapers, as Opposition parties and some Church of England Bishops attack the emphasis of the speech. Mr Brooke remarked that it was a brave thing of her to have done: once done, it would open oneself up to attack from one's opponents, he said. He did not agree that it was an attempt to storm the moral high ground, rather that Mrs Thatcher had sought to set out the Christian underpinning of her own views and position as a politician.

The fortunes of the Conservative Party in Scotland have come under close examination in recent years. At the last general election, for example, the Party won only 10 out of 72 seats. Whilst not being directly involved with the party in Scotland, Mr Brooke claimed that the local election results

last month showed that there were signs of a recovery (despite being outpolled by the SNP and controlling fewer councils than the SLD) and on the basis of the poll, he suggested that some European Parliamentary seats could be won back.

The poll tax has featured in political debate recently and I asked Mr Brooke (who, not surprisingly,

Peter Brooke: MP for Imperial

wanted to call it a community charge) if he thought it fair that farm hands and dukes would pay the same amount. He replied by asking whether VAT was unfair because we all pay it regardless of circumstances. He described the community charge/poll tax as a decision at a local basis as to the level of services a community wishes to see rendered in the community. In Mr Brooke's view, this could result in a more sensible level of provision of services, as all voters will have to make financial contributions towards the provision of these services.

All the main parties agree that the present system is unfair, said Mr Brooke, who conceded that the Democrats had gone some way to suggesting an alternative with their

proposed local income tax. He said he was nervous, however, that such a local income tax could lead to more people being driven out of inner cities.

He reasoned that there is already a problem like this in Liverpool (where the Tories have two out of the hundred council seats) and in several London Boroughs, where people with

Government's job in a democratic system to secure a majority; otherwise it would lose its business. If it had lost and the amendment had been carried, the Government whips would have been roundly criticised. Mr Brooke remarked that it seemed strange that they were now being criticised for doing their job too well. He drew attention to the votes of the cross

needlessly increased because meetings drag on due to incompetence. This is having the net effect of discouraging the more able people from being councillors, thus reducing the quality of people coming into the job.

Both of Mr Brooke's parents were involved in local government, and he expressed his belief that being a councillor was a good training for his work as a Member of Parliament. Camden was, in his words, a particularly 'colourful' council.

On the question of the decreasing powers of local government and increasing centralisation, Mr Brooke suggested that the Parties criticising this policy did not recognise that the Conservative Party structure was more decentralised than their own. This decentralisation has led to some uncertainty about the Conservative Party membership figures, as the 561, constituency associations are supposedly self-governing and the Party Chairman's powers of intervention are very limited. This contrasts with the national organisations of the Labour Party and Democrats. Mr Brooke made the startling claim that the opposing parties do not have the same level of delegation of power to local level that the Tories have.

Drawing on his experiences as Party Chairman and in local politics, Mr Brooke commented that constituencies can be well lit at times and then decline when several good people leave the association. When I asked whether he was concerned that many northern constituencies were not so well lit he attempted to prove that the political map of England and Wales had changed very little in over one hundred years.

As an example, he referred to the traditional support for the Conservative Party in the North West which, he said, stems from the days when mill workers did not want to vote for the same party as the Liberal mill owners. According to Mr Brooke, the pattern has persisted to this day, and the Tories 'effectively' gained as many seats as Labour in the North West. He asserted that there was an ebb and flow of seats and that changes take far longer than one General Election to come through.

However, the Tories have never before had such a small number of Scottish MPs and they have few or no MPs in major cities like Liverpool and Newcastle.

Britain is out of step with the rest of the EEC (and Northern Ireland) in not using Proportional Representation to elect its members of the European Parliament, and there have been claims that this contravenes the Treaty of Rome. Mr Brooke said that he has

consistently believed that if PR is to be introduced then it would be better to try it out at local level first. He told me that he felt it unlikely that PR would be introduced 'at this juncture', in view of the Euro-elections which will be held next year.

On the future of politics, Mr Brooke said he expected that the Conservative Party would be setting the agenda for many years to come. He observed that, on at least five occasions since the war, the Government of the day has moved towards the Opposition and forsaken its own ideas, and on each occasion the Government of the day lost the next general election. Mr Brooke said that there was no possibility of the present Conservative Government moving towards the present Opposition.

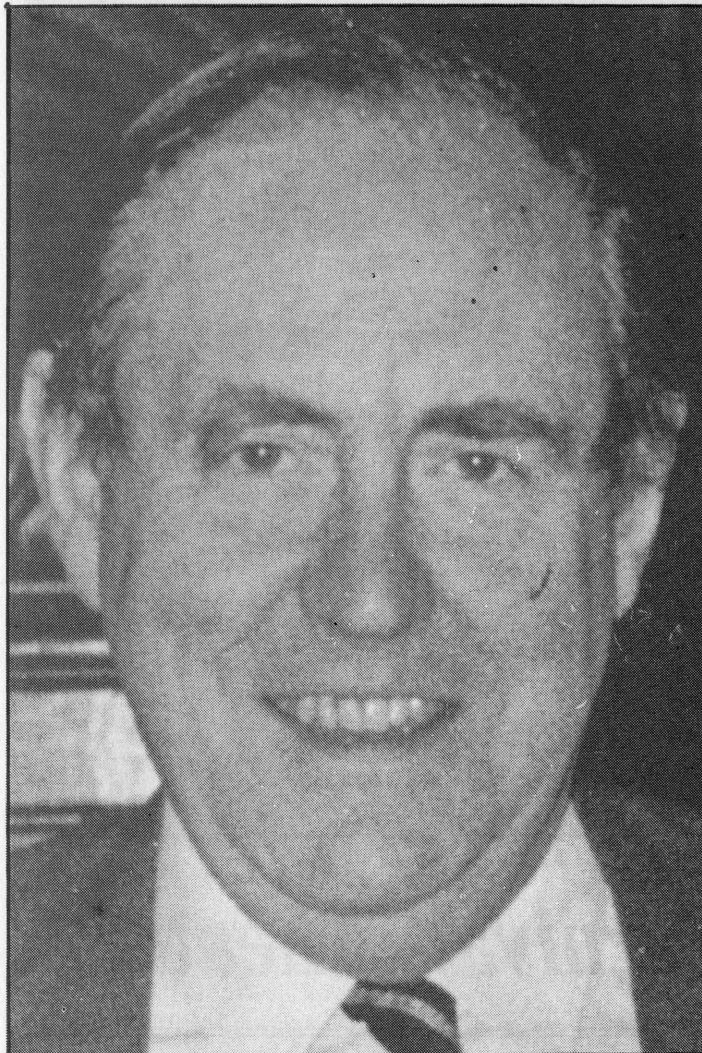
In fact, he said, the reverse has been shown in the Kinnock-Hattersley document on the future of socialism, which Mr Brooke claimed uses language normally associated with the Conservative Party. He further added that politicians, on the whole, underestimate the importance of the intellectual tide which, he maintained, was still flowing in the Government's favour.

Not surprisingly, the Chairman of the Conservative Party was unwilling to comment on the parliamentary performances of Paddy Ashdown and Alan Beith, who are leading contenders for leadership of the Democrats. He would go no further than to say that they had different styles and that the House had seen more of Alan Beith, who has been in the House of Commons for ten years (compared with Ashdown's five).

I had been tipped off that Mr Brooke is involved with South American archaeology, and he described how he had become the Chair of Trustees for a project to unearth an Inca settlement. His interest stems from his study of Ancient History at Balliol College, Oxford, and from his late wife's connections with South America (where she grew up). Mr Brooke told me that the project has uncovered a major Inca settlement on the trail between Guzco and the last stand on the Incas' Machu-Picchu, as well as conducting an ecological survey of the area.

At the end of the interview, when subjected to some student enterprise, Mr Brooke agreed to purchase a (blue) FELIX sweatshirt (although at the reduced rate of £6.16, which was all the change he had with him).

FELIX would like to thank Mr Brooke for agreeing to this interview and giving up his valuable time.



'get up and go' have got up and gone. Businesses have also been forced out by high rates and the cycle of inner city deprivation has become worse with even less investment in these areas as a consequence.

I asked Mr Brooke about the Lords' vote on an amendment to alter the poll tax legislation, which had prompted many peers who hardly ever go to the House to attend and vote. The attendance was, in fact, the second highest ever recorded. The amendment would have deviated the poll tax system from the Government's original aim, making it fairer in the opinion of the opposition and rebel Tory peers.

Mr Brooke said he did not feel that the Conservatives had scored an own goal. He commented that it was the

bench peers who have no party allegiances, the majority of whom voted with the Government (perhaps just to reduce their personal yearly rates bills by several thousand pounds).

As he is a former Borough Councillor, I asked Mr Brooke whether he thought that the role of local government has changed over recent years. He replied that he felt he couldn't really comment as he was no longer closely enough involved. However, he did say that the job was 'do-able' when he was a Borough Councillor, although it was demanding of time to spend in meetings and in general politics. Mr Brooke admitted to a suspicion that the workload of councillors in some parts of the country has been

What's on over the Summer?

The College is beginning to drain of life as exam time draws to a close. Some of us will spend the Summer at our industrial sponsors, whereas others will see a bit more of the world. The unlucky few have to remain in London, either to pursue PhDs or clean our halls of residence.

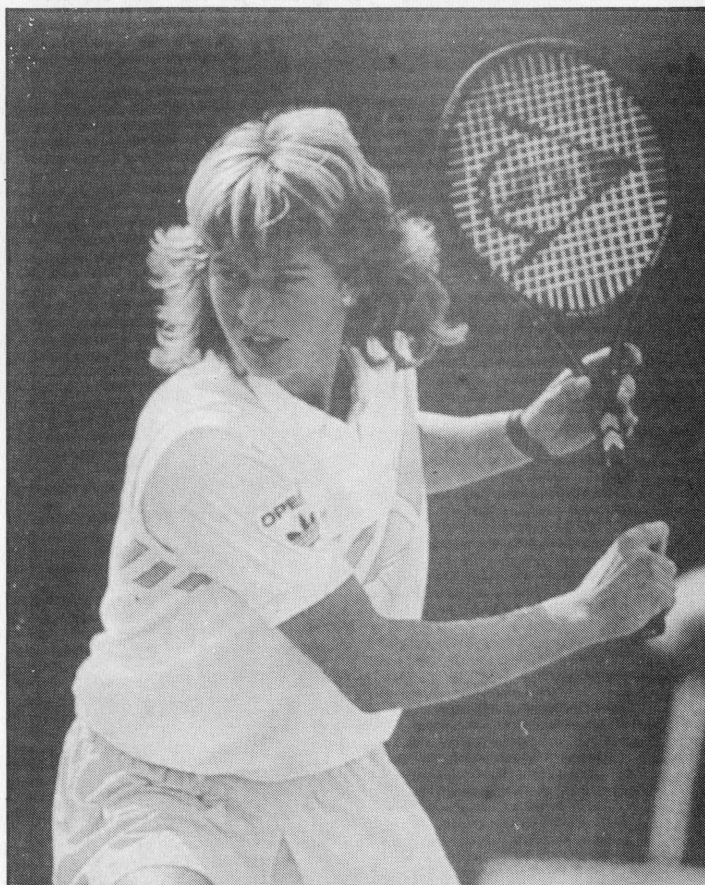
Sport

There's still a great deal happening in London over the Summer. The tennis championships at Wimbledon go on for the next two weeks. If you turn up early and queue you can get some really cheap seats but don't forget the strawberries and cream! The favourite for the Men's title is Ivan Lendl at 11-4. Last year's winner Pat Cash (who incidentally beat Lendl in the final) is 7-2 and Boris Becker, the 1986 winner, is 10-3.

Wimbledon will be well televised by the BBC, as will the Olympics from Korea. IC man Geoff Parsons should be there as Britain's best high jumper, giving you the opportunity to point at the television and proclaim loudly 'I go to college with that man!'

It doesn't look as if British football teams will be let back into Europe following the violence in West Germany last week. It's a great pity, especially for Wimbledon FC who won the FA Cup this year and would have gone to Europe for the first time in their history.

The Wimbledon All-England Tennis Championships run through until 3rd July this year.



Carnival Theatre

If the police give the go-ahead, the Notting Hill Carnival will take place over the Bank Holiday period right at the end of August. If you don't mind crowds, heat, muggings and knife attacks then the Carnival is a really groovy place to go. The excitement takes place from 11am till late on both the Sunday and Monday. The floats start off at Ladbroke Grove and are pursued through the streets of North Central London to the sounds of the Caribbean and the smell of rice and peas.



There is plenty of good theatre on at the moment. If you fancy watching some good Shakespeare, then you can't do better than go to the Barbican and watch the RSC perform Julius Caesar. You can pick up a ticket for just £6 if you've got your Union card at hand.

The West End theatres aren't very adventurous at the moment. You can still catch Les Miserables or The Phantom of the Opera, if you don't mind vying with all those American tourists. Alternatively, you can seek out the Fringe London theatres such as the Almeida in Islington, The Man in the Moon on the Kings Road or the Lyric in Hammersmith, currently showing Facades starring Frances De La Tour.



Edinburgh Fringe

Summer is obviously a time to watch and partake in sport but there are many other past-times which are ideally suited for this time of year.

If you have a few weeks to spare during August, why not pop up to Edinburgh for the Festival? Imperial College Union's Dramatic Society, under the name Theatre West End, is running a Fringe venue on Princes

Street for the whole period. The actual Fringe Festival has become so commercialised over the last few years that there have been calls for a 'Fringe-Fringe' Festival.

Theatre West End usually has some really good (as well as some really naff) plays and revues on over the three weeks of the Fringe. DramSoc will be performing three plays this

year. If you can only spare a long weekend, the best time is between Weeks Two and Three so you can take in all the IC shows.

Edinburgh gets incredibly crowded for these three weeks, so don't bother going on the spur of the moment because you'll never find any accommodation once you get up there.

If you are chained to Imperial during August, you will probably get the opportunity to see at least one of the three Edinburgh plays performed sometime at the beginning of the Autumn Term.

Cabaret

Cabaret can be found throughout London. The best place is the Comedy Store on the Leicester Square where they're currently featuring some act called Felix! Local venues include the Duke Of Clarence at 203 Holland Park Avenue and the Kensington Tavern at 54 Russell Square Gardens. Quality cabaret acts can be found most nights.

Proms

August and September are Proms months. You are best advised to get an official programme from any good newagent and carefully plan your Summer around your favourite concerts. The tickets are dirt cheap if you're prepared to squat in the arena of the Royal Albert Hall and queue for a few hours beforehand.

If you go to several concerts in the season you can qualify for a ticket to the Last Night. It's all good fun if you like that jingoistic stuff.

Music

Music venues are enjoying something of a renaissance at the moment. Bands don't usually play during August and September but this year there is some real talent doing the circuit.

The Men They Couldn't Hang are playing the Mean Fiddler on July 5th. I've been told that they're an excellent live band, but if you're going you must wear steel-toecapped shoes!

Also at the Mean Fiddler but from 13th-15th July, *Mary Coughlan* is showcasing her latest album. You can find out more details about both these gigs from the venue on 01-961 5490.

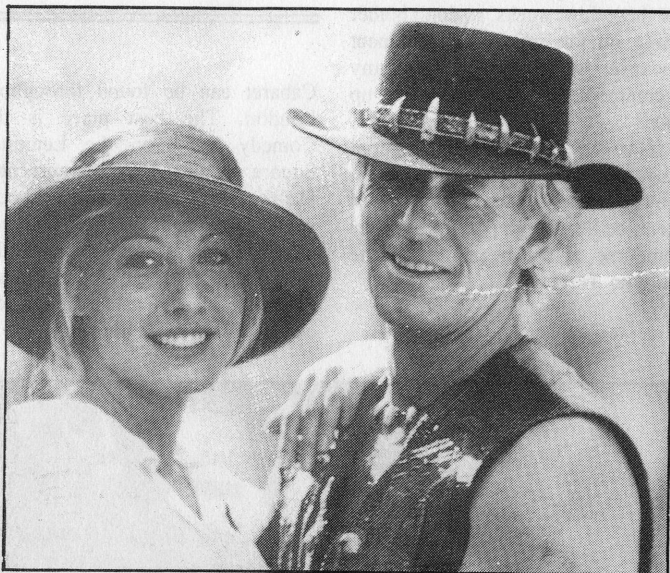
10,000 Maniacs are visiting the Town and Country Club on August 1st. They're charging £6.50 per ticket, whereas *Ozzy Osbourne*, also at the T&C Club on July 13th-14th, is asking £8.50.



COMING SOON

Films to be released over summer—
release dates are in brackets.

Reviews by Sumit Guha.



Crocodile Dundee II

Paul Hogan returns as the loveable Aussie in what seems to be, from all accounts, a rather lacklustre follow-up to the innocently charming, but vastly overrated original. The film has opened to mammoth queues outside cinema halls in the States. What amuses me is that the Americans consistently ignore the fact that they are being patronised. Linda Kozlowski returns ad Dundee's love interest.

(22nd June)

Throw Momma from the Train

At long last they've decided to release the film which was originally planned for release in February. Danny DeVito (*Romancing the Stone*, *Tin Men*) directs and stars in this parody of all those Hitchcock classics of the 40s. He is helped out here by Billy Crystal (*Running Scared*)

(24th June)

September

September is the sixteenth film written and directed by Woody Allen and shows a marked change in style. It is a deep, dark and quite often depressing study of the relationship between a mother (Elaine Stritch) and her daughter (Mia Farrow). An impressive cast, including Denholm Elliott and Sam Waterston, turn in good performances, but one thing is missing from this film and that is humour, and a Woody Allen film without humour is just vacuous.

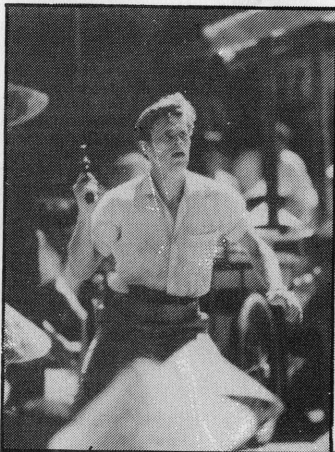
(1st July)

Saigon

The setting is the Saigon of 1968. You may think this is another Vietnam film, but war-torn Vietnam is just used as an intriguing backdrop for an exciting detective thriller made in the great tradition of *Bullitt* and *The French Connection*. Daniel Dafoe (*Platoon*) and Gregory Hines (*Running Scared*) star as two American military cops investigating a series of murders involving young Vietnamese prostitutes.

The action comes thick and fast, and it all makes for a great thriller.

(8th July)



Sign 'O' the Times

The spectacular Prince concert comes to the screen. A must for all Prince fans and for those who want to see an excellent concert performance. Prince may be a pratt, but he also has his moments of genius.

(1st July)

Police Academy V

Well, I'm sure most of us lost interest in this series by part II, but they're still churning them out, to cater for the abundant American teenage mentality, which I hope does not exist here. The regulars are on assignment in Miami, so expect tanned bods and drugs, but little substance

(8th July)

The Couch Trip

Dan Aykroyd (*Ghostbusters*) stars as an escaped mental patient who assumes the identity of his psychiatrist and wreaks havoc on the mad world outside the asylum. Walter Matthau co-stars in this over-the-top farce. Watch out for a cameo by Chevy Chase as the condom father!

(22nd June)

School Daze

Spike Lee's debut film *She's Gotta Have It* won him great critical praise two years ago. So much so that he was hailed as the 'black Woody Allen'. His follow-up is *School Daze*, a contemporary comedy musical that explores the intricacies of black college life in Atlanta. Lee taps into his own experiences to give us a story that balances the issues of race and class using music and dance.

(29th July)

Light of Day

This feature marks Michael J Fox's second outing into serious acting, after *Bright Lights*, *Big City*. He has proved that he can act, but now must find a good script to highlight his talent. This is a rather mediocre affair, with Fox playing a member of a small time rock band facing family problems. Co-starring is the rock singer Joan Jett.

(22nd July)

The Monster Squad

Dracula, Frankenstein, Wolfman and friends return to present day Earth to release the forces of evil and destroy mankind. Our only hope it seems is a group of kids.

Mindless, but entertaining fun for those not wishing to expend much brain-power watching the film. Curiously it carries a 15 certificate when its target audience must surely be kids.

(15th July)



Vice Versa

A yuppie and his precocious son change bodies in this comedy starring Judge Reinhold (*Beverly Hills Cop I and II*) and written by Dick Clement and Ian Le Franks, who gave us *Porridge*, *The Likely Lady* and *Auf Weidershen, Pet*.

(12th August)



Coming to America

It looks like Eddie Murphy will have another huge hit with this comedy which he wrote himself. In it he plays the prince of a mythical African kingdom who travels to New York in search of a bride. The film re-unites Eddie Murphy with director John Landis, after *Trading Places*, and co-stars James Earl Jones. Later in the year Murphy makes his dramatic debut in *Fences*.

(29th July)

Switching Channels

The plot sounds familiar—a love triangle develops between three players in the game of Network TV news. We've seen it before in *Broadcast News*, which was excellent, and so this film is at an immediate disadvantage in that it lacks originality of subject matter and has a lot to live up to. I'm sure that this film will be nowhere near as good as *Broadcast News*, but it does boast Kathleen Turner, Burt Reynolds and Christopher Reeve.

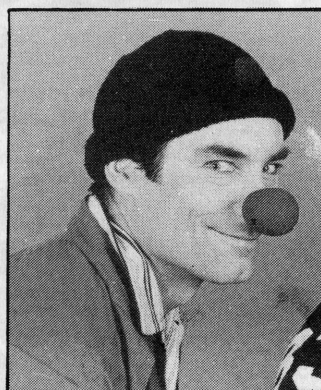
(26th August)



Hawks

Timothy Dalton takes a break from his Bond duties to exercise his comedic and acting skills in this British film about two terminally ill patients—Dalton and Anthony Edwards (*Top Gun*)—who decide that if they have to die, they might as well die with smiles on their faces, and so they steal an ambulance and head for the brothels of Amsterdam. Their ensuing adventures are marked with a serious message concerning the terminally ill.

(5th August)



Beetlejuice

American comedian Michael Keaton was badly in need of a hit film, and found it in this screwball comedy which did very well in the states.

(19th August)

Good Morning Vietnam

Not another Vietnam film, you may be saying, but this one is different. It's a well made comedy based on a true story and stars Robin Williams who was nominated for an oscar for his performance as a DJ on the local Armed Forces Radio Network in Vietnam. The film was an enormous hit in the States, and should do well here. At last we have a film that makes full use of Robin Williams's considerable talent.

(30th September)

Frantic

Harrison Ford doesn't make many films these days, but what he does is always really good. So it is worth looking forward to this thriller set in Paris and directed by Roman Polanski.

(5th September)

Stars and Bars

This is a tale of two cultures with Daniel Day Lewis (*Unbearable Lightness of Being*) as a young English art expert who is sent to Georgia to convince the owner of a long-lost Renoir to sell it to him. The humorous encounter pits upper-class British culture with the wiles of the deep South.

(16th September)

No Man's Land

In America, a car is stolen every 29 seconds, mostly by professional car thieves. In *No Man's Land* Charlie Sheen plays the villainous head of a large auto theft ring, with D B Sweeney as an undercover cop seeking to convict Sheen, but eventually being seduced by the easy money, exotic nightlife and seductive danger of the criminal world.

(23rd September)



Rambo III

Rambo III begins with Rambo living in a Buddhist monastery in Thailand, where he has gone to find inner peace. One wonders whether this is supposed to be a comedy. But then it's life back to normal with Sylvester Stallone (still fighting his personal battle with the Ruskies) going into Afghanistan to save his captive colonel friend (Richard Crenna) from those evil commies. I wonder how many thousands of Russian soldiers he'll blow away in the attempt.

(26th August)

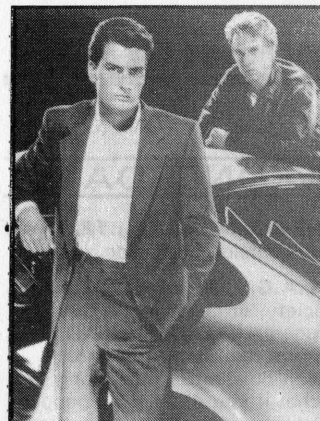
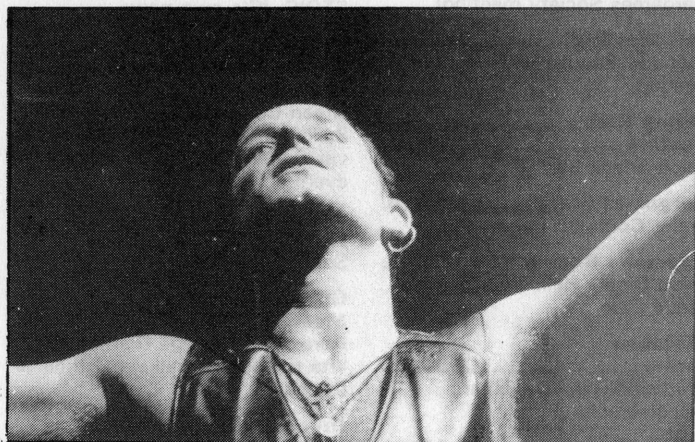
The Running Man

Arnold Schwarzenegger is back to delight us with his acting skills in this action-packed futuristic thriller, based on a Stephen King Story. He plays a game-show contestant, but the object of the game is to stay alive. It may be silly but it should be great

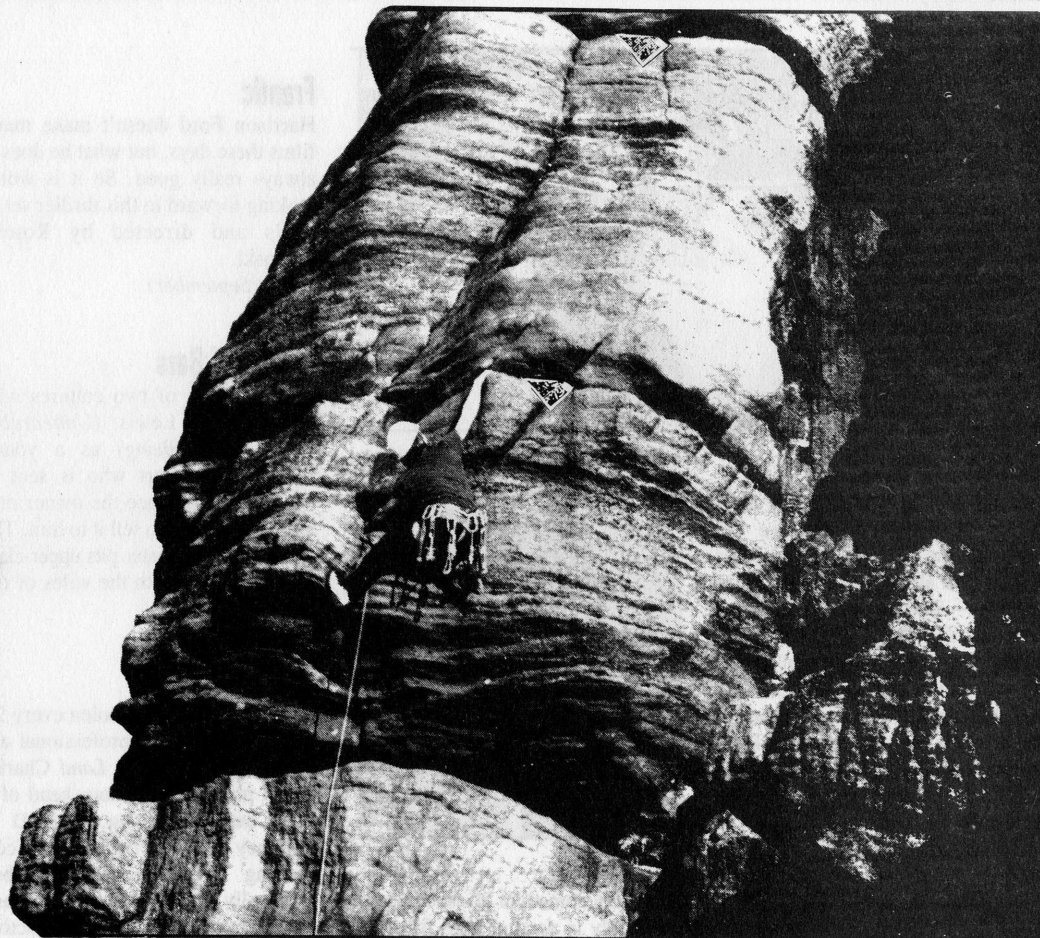
(30th September)

Rattle and Hum

No release date has been set yet for this long-awaited U2 concert film. The probable time of release is September or, appropriately, October. A live double album will follow.



Previews



What's On

WEDNESDAY

- Sailing.....12.30pm.**
Meet outside Southside.
- S.L.A.G.S. Meeting...12.30pm.**
Society for Lesbian and Gay Students meets in the Green Committee Room (top floor Union Building). Come along for a chat if you don't mind people thinking you're going to a Wargames Society meeting!
- Golf Meeting.....1.00pm.**
Sudbury. Regular weekly meeting.
- Caving Club Meeting.....1.00pm.**
Union Snack Bar.
- Wargames Meeting1.00pm.**
Senior Common Room.
- Beginners Rock n Roll..2.15pm.**
Union Dining Hall. 80p. See Dance Club.
- Shotokan Karate.....3.00pm.**
Southside Gym. Beginners welcome. £1.
- Offbeat Practice.....3.15pm.**
Union Dining Hall. 80p. See Dance Club.

- ULU Meditation Group.....7.00pm.**
Room 3A, University of London Union, Malet Street. Traditional breathing meditation. Everyone welcome. No charge.
- Viewpoint.....7.00pm.**
IC Radio (999kHz).

THURSDAY

- ICYHA Meeting.....12.30pm.**
Southside Upper Lounge.
- Socialist Society Meeting.....12.45pm.**
Brown Committee Room. All welcome. Contact Adrian Grainger (Maths 3).
- Newsbreak.....1.00pm.**
STOIC. IC's own news programme.
- SFSOC Library Meeting.....1.00pm.**
Green Committee Room, Union Building. Borrow books from our vast library, help plan future events. Members only.
- Arabic Classes.....1.30pm.**
Prayer Room. See Islamic Society.
- Gliding Club Meeting.....5.30pm.**
Aero 254. Arrange trial flights, lifts to Lasham, talks and then to the bar.
- Orienteering Training.....5.30pm.**
Union Gym. Social meeting held from 6.30pm onwards.

- Newsbreak.....6.00pm.**
STOIC.
- Judo.....6.30pm.**
Union Gym. Sorry—no more beginners.
- Street Life.....6.00pm.**
IC Radio (999kHz).
- ULU Lesbian Gay Group.....7.30pm.**
ULU Building, Malet Street (Russell Sq. tube). For speakers and booze and if you're feeling adventurous a trip out to nightclub or pub afterwards.
- ICCAG Soup Run.....9.15pm.**
Meet 16-18 Prince's Gardens.



FRIDAY

- Conservative Soc Meeting.....12.30pm.**
ME 569.
- Circuit Training.....12.30pm.**
Union Gym with Cross Country and Athletics Club. Everyone welcome. Free.
- Orienteering.....12.30pm.**
Brown/Green Committee Room (top floor of Union Building). Arrangements for following Sunday's event.
- Rag Meeting.....12.35pm.**
Every second Friday. Union Lounge. All Welcome.
- Islamic Prayer.....1.00pm.**
The Union Building. See Islamic Society.
- Into the Night.....7.00pm.**
STOIC. Films, videos, chat, 'Countdown'. On all the televisions in the Halls of Residence.
- Friday Feature.....7.00pm.**
IC Radio (999kHz).
- IC Radio Disco.....9.00pm.**
Southside Bar. FREE.

SATURDAY

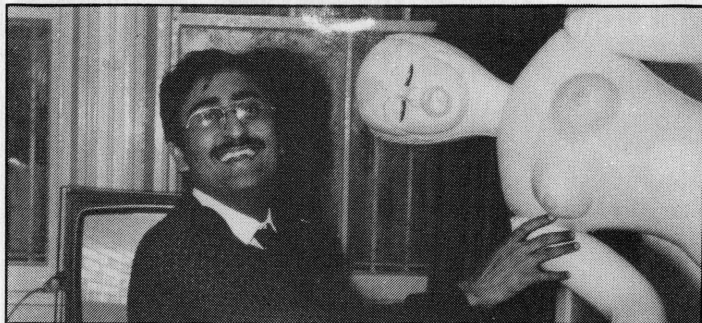
- Shotokan Karate.....10.00am.**
Southside Gym. Beginners welcome. £1.

SUNDAY

- Sunday Service.....10.00am.**
Sherfield Building. The penultimate West London Chaplaincy Service of the year.
- Wargames Meeting.....1.00pm.**
Senior Common Room.
- Viewpoint.....7.00pm.**
IC Radio (999kHz).



Cookery Club



by Yishu Nanda

Foodie India

Food and the enjoyment of eating food, be it in the home or outside, is the cornerstone of daily existence in India. The preparation of meals and snacks always gets a lot of attention. A typical meal in many parts of India will include a 'dal', two to three different vegetable dishes, a meat dish (if the household are non-vegetarians), plain yogurt or 'raita', rice (plain boiled rice or an elaborate pilau), pickles, salad and 'roti' (bread). The display of such a spread emphasises the daily importance of food to the Indian heart.

Whilst you may or may not get the chance of being dined in our homes I hope this article inspires you to make the most of your gastronomic enjoyment of a visit to this magnificent subcontinent.

New Delhi & Old Delhi

Many people fly in to Delhi because it is a convenient launching pad for mandatory visits to Jaipur and Agra.

The eating places that I am going to recommend span the cost spectrum.

Open air eating joint opposite Kamal cinema (near the Ring road in the PK Puram area of the city)

I will only recommend this place to people who have acclimatised to Indian conditions. This place will give you a damn good flavour of eating out in Delhi on the cheap. You will be able to choose from 'boti' kebab, 'seekh' kebab and some specials of the day. Have 'romali roti' with whatever you eat. This eatery is shut down periodically by the city authorities because it is an illegal

establishment, but always resurrects itself.

Roshan's of Karolbagh (This is not a restaurant)

Once you are in Karalbagh ask anyone to direct you to 'Roshan ki kulfi ki dukan' (Rosan's kulfi store). Kulfi is Indian icecream. At one time Roshan's was a highly regarded place to enjoy kulfi, although its name has diminished recently. You should ask the other patrons eating there what they recommend that should be tried apart from the kulfi.

The famous 'Jalaybees' of Chandni Chowk

Chandni Chowk is an area in the old part of the city. The streets are narrow and thronged with merchants, traders and full of the hussle-bussle of the city.

In the middle of one of the choked streets is a small shop that has made colossal money making jalaybees, considered a delicacy in many parts of India. Ask to be directed to the man who makes the Chowk's famous pure ghee jalaybees.

A jalaybee is a hollow coil of batter that is deep fried in 'ghee' (clarified butter) until it is very crisp and light brown. It is then steeped in warm syrup until the passageways in the coil become filled.

The combination of the buttery taste with the crisp texture of the jalaybee and the hearty warmth and richness of the syrup makes me doubt that manna is the food of the gods.

Karrim's restaurant in Nizamuddin You should be able to get the exact address in the phone directory.

The chefs in this establishment are directly descended from the chefs to the Mughal Emperors. One of their gastronomic creations must be amongst the culinary wonders of the world.

The house speciality is the marinated leg (raan) of goat that is cooked in a tandoor (clay oven). It is made according to their secret

methods which most probably involves the use of green paw-paw to tenderise the goat meat. The enzymes within this fruit give the cooked meat a melt-in-the-mouth tenderness. The chefs take about an hour to get this masterpiece to the table.

Well you cannot get a culinary wonder without a royal price. It will cost you about 500Rps, which is between one to two week's salary of a starting engineer in India, although in sterling it might not look that outrageous.

One consolation is that there is enough meat on the leg to last three hungry men without any side dishes.

The Deep South

Tamil Nadu will be a haven for the vegetarian traveller. 'Idilli' and 'dosas' feature strongly. Idilli is a steamed ground rice cake which is eaten accompanied by 'sambar'. 'Sambar' has a distinct spicy taste which is produced by patiently grinding coconut, chillis and other ingredients into a paste before it is fried together with some vegetables and water to produce its earthy south Indian taste.

The landmarks in the cuisine of the South are:

1) Plain dosa (made from rice and chickpea flour) eaten with sambar.

2) Masala dosa. This is akin to a plain dosa, but is rolled and stuffed with spicy potato filling. It is served with samabar and a coconut chutney, but its taste is best brought out if it is enjoyed with the chutney alone.

3) 'Rava dosa', a lacey plain dosa which has onions added to it. It can be eaten accompanied with samabar and some coconut chutney.

4) 'Idilli' or 'rava idilli', eaten with sambar.

5) 'Uttapam' (made from rice and chickpea flour). It is eaten with spiced chickpeas.

Non-vegetarians are recommended to try the chicken dishes, especially the chicken korma.

The Shri Ram Krishna lunch home (Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras), has been tipped.

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

One cannot visit the bastions of Muslim India and not try a goat biryani. This city was legendary for its excellent biryani and in my books it still is.

A genuine biryani is difficult to make. The rice must be cooked together with the spiced meat pieces long enough so that each grain oozes out the aroma of saffron and the

cooked meat. The aroma of a first class biryani should be so overwhelming that you should be able to smell it as soon as it leaves the kitchen.

I suggest that you ask the city locals to recommend a place where a good biryani could be sampled. I was fortunate to be treated to a lunch at the Ritz Hotel in Hyderabad where the chef had mastered this dish.

Gujrat State

In many parts of India most food establishments offer a 'thali' which is a set meal which included portions of the specials of the day served with rice, some 'roti' or 'purres' and pickles. The thali is an economical way of eating good food in India.

Gujrati food is famous for its snacks. Get someone to recommend you a place where you can enjoy 'bhajieas' (deep fried vegetables coated in a chickpea flour batter) and 'dhokra' (a grainy cake made from ground chickpeas and rice and spices).

Special Points

No visit to this subcontinent is complete without trying a 'paan'.

I will recommend that first timers try a 'meeta (sweet) paan'. A paan is made by coating a paan leaf with lime extract and packing it with beetle nuts, fennel seeds, peppermint extract and other aromatic substances. The rolled leaf is meant to be slowly chewed and only the aromatic juices produced are swallowed. After a while you might like to spit out any fibrous material that is left. Hardened 'paan' addicts eat dozens of these things a day.

No fruit has inspired the Indian mind more than mangoes. Its taste has stirred many people to write poetry about it. There are dozens of different types of mangoes—chosa, langras, alfonso. Each type has a different colour, texture, taste and aroma. Enjoy the mangoes if you are there in the mango season. Get someone to tell you about the different types of mangoes and try them all.

Bon Voyage & Bon Appetit

Take it easy on the stomach for the first five days of arriving in India. Wash your fruit before eating it and generally take care otherwise Montesuma's revenge will strike you.

I would like to thank Rashmi, Raghunathan and Hitesh for expert advice. It was not possible to mention everything I would have like to include.

Bye, Yishu.

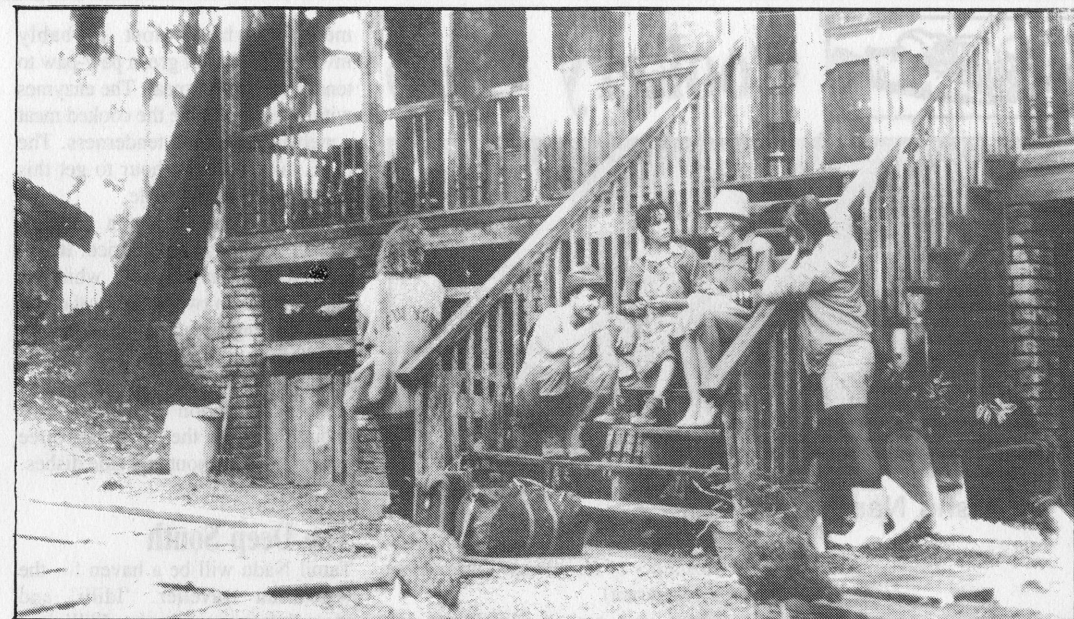
Reviews

CINEMA

Shy People (Cert 15)

A New York journalist, Diana Sullivan (Jill Clayburgh) decides to break away from her hectic lifestyle and heads for a simpler environment, accompanied by her flighty 15 year-old daughter, Grace. She decides to research her family genealogy, which leads her to the swamps of Louisiana, where her uncle, Joe Sullivan used to live. They move in with Ruth Sullivan (Barbara Hershey), Joe's widowed wife and her three sons. These are the 'Shy People' referred to in the title and are so called because they shun civilisation and live in a squalid house in the marshes which is accessible only by boat.

It is clear from the start that these are not the usual simple country folk, and that life in the backwoods isn't as idyllic as one would have thought. The mother is a tough, bitter woman, ruling over her children through fear, a trait she seems to have inherited from the dead husband. She lives in her own world, with her own laws. She deals out her own idea of justice. For example, she suspects a man of poaching and so goes into town and shoots him. Of her three sons, one is prone to violence, one is mentally retarded and the other locked up in a cage so that he can't run off to the outside world.



There are two central themes running through this film. The first is a clashing of cultures; city slicks meet country bumpkins. This theme is dealt with in the scenes featuring the kids. Grace, the 'hip' city kid, attempts to subvert the sons by filling their heads with the teenage ideals of rebellion and individuality, and introduces them to the wonders of the walkman, drugs and sex. Eventually it is she who suffers from their loss of innocence.

The second theme is the effect that Joe Sullivan has on the family. The man was supposed to have died fifteen years before, but his family refuse to acknowledge his death and still live

in fear of him. It is he who seems to control their lives. It is not made clear in the film whether Joe is actually alive or whether his ghost haunts the swamps. From time to time we see a sinister silhouette figure in the mists and for a film like this to take on a supernatural twist seems silly.

The film holds our interest for the most part due to the complexity and character of the family and mysterious lock that the, apparently deceased, Joe has on it. But after a while things just get silly and confusing. Any message that this film has is lost in the melodrama. In the end both parties suffer but also learn from the presence of the other; the journalist is brought

closer to her daughter, and Joe's widow realises that she cannot keep her sons as virtual prisoners any longer.

The acting in this film is good all round, especially Barbara Hershey (*Hannah and Her Sisters*, *The Tin Men*), as the tough Ruth Sullivan. The photography is also commendable. Often the narrative is interrupted with some beautiful shots of the swampland.

Shy People is a curious, if somewhat muddled film, but I can't recommend it as the type of film to freak out to after the exams.

Sumit Guha.

MUSIC

People

Hothouse Flowers

How ironic it is that such remarkable talent as the new Irish band Hothouse Flowers, should have grabbed the attention of the British record-buying public via that atrocious annual display of bad taste, the Eurovision Song Contest. Nevertheless, the sheer quality of their hit single *Don't Go*, has allowed them to easily live that tacky episode down. Their much awaited debut album is no disappointment either.

Through the plaintive vocals of lead singer Liam O'Maonlai, each and every song grabs the attention. The whole country now knows and loves *Don't Go*, but also listen out for the gospel-influenced *I'm Sorry and It will be Easier in the Morning*. Echoes of Springsteen and Van Morrison run

through this album and there is some superb piano playing by O'Maonlai. The list of great songs seems endless—buy this album for yourself and appreciate one of the best albums of the year so far.

Tracy Chapman

Tracy Chapman

With her single *Fast Car* rising steadily up the charts, and a massive global audience witnessing her talents at the recent Mandela concert, Tracy Chapman may prove to be one of the more surprising successes of 1988. Being a black folk singer will draw inevitable comparisons with Joan Armatrading, but her songs pack a stronger punch. Her debut album is an impressive collection of finely-crafted songs, Chapman's haunting

voice and intelligent lyrics being the common factors. Apart from *Fast Car* a moving dream of escape from the tedium of life, *Behind the Wall* a haunting accappella track about wife-beating is the strongest track, and indeed Chapman is at her best in her political songs. Though her love songs are also good, they lack the lyrical bits of the rest of the album. Nevertheless, this is a confident debut album from a talented singer-songwriter.

Lovesexy

Prince

Don't be deceived by the sleeve—despite the bold, provocative and downright silly photograph of 'His Purpleness', this album falls well short of being Prince's most daring

work to date. The exotic kaleidoscope of styles that marked *Parade* and *Sign O' the Times* seems to be non-existent, Prince opting only for the funky grooves of his earlier work.

The contagious, delicious funk of *Alphabet St* promised great things for the album, but unfortunately only *Glam Slam* comes near it. Prince seems to have concentrated more on erotica than the actual music. Prince is normally quite capable of combining sheer sexuality with great music, but somehow it doesn't quite happen on this album.

It has to be said, nevertheless, that Prince is still well ahead of his rivals. But it is when you consider that Prince has been one of the greatest innovators and entertainers in popular music, that you realise what a disappointment this album is.

Sumit Guha



Maybe Baby (Cert 15)

Two high school kids are in love. Soon, after a few years apart, one at CalTech, the other at the University of Wisconsin, they plan to get married and live happily ever after with none of the pitfalls which life scatters before lesser couples. 'Perhaps it won't work out' says she. 'No, we're different' says he. Of course, that's rubbish. Nobody is different.

The girl is Darcy Elliot, played well and with conviction by Molly Ringwald (*The Breakfast Club*, *Pretty in Pink*). Her boyfriend is Stan Bobrucz, newcomer Randall Batinkoff. Together they look good. Mr and Mrs Happy Couple.

It takes just six attempts, despite the pill's statistics, for Darcy to become pregnant. Not the most ideal state of affairs for a student to be in. What can they do? Darcy's mother calls for abortion, but she's a divorcee and hates to see her daughter follow the path of wedded bliss. Stan's father shouts adoption, clouded judgement this time comes from his wish to push his son through CalTech. Darcy and Stan want to keep the child though.

With just over nine hundred dollars they elope and begin their independence and expected joy of each other. Everything is against them, parents, finances and quite

simply the odds, but Darcy and Stan have something special—the kind of true love most people can't even imagine. All the same, they don't have a hope.

As soon as the baby arrives the tables are turned. Parents, now grandparents, love it, but the happy couple can't cope with the stresses and strains of adulthood proper. Everything collapses and they separate, with a little help from Darcy's bitchy rival.

Director John Avildsen employs his personal tactic of character sympathisation perfectly. Identifying with an adolescent is a simple task for

anyone, so he needed to make little effort. The film could have been based on a true story. Twenty thousand teenage girls become pregnant in America every week, we are told. Most of them probably tackle the problems of maturing quickly at least as poorly as Darcy and Stan. Whether true love can conquer all is the real uncertainty.

Maybe Baby is a strange film in that it spends an hour or so showing the (potentially adolescent) audience how difficult successful parenthood can be without suggesting it is unattainable. Suddenly there is a change of tack and with a quick slap across the face the director, writer, producer, etc point out the problem with teenagers. Adolescents *are* adolescent. 'You're still a kid, you just forgot for a while.'

In making this statement the approach of the film becomes an insult. I could almost imagine the director sniggering at his audience from behind the camera, saying 'Ha! You thought I was treating you all as adults, didn't you?'. Insults hurt most when they contain an element of truth and that perhaps is the real point of the film.

Maybe Baby is not the most entertaining film around, but given the reasoning behind the movie it's one of the most artistically successful. Molly Ringwald is particularly good and holds the whole story together. If you're fond of tear jerkers then you'll love it, but otherwise give it a miss. It opened last Friday at Canons Haymarket, Oxford Street and Chelsea.

Andrew Clarke.

VIDEO

Innerspace

Another of Spielberg's amazingly successful and phenomenally entertaining movies hits the small screen. *Innerspace* is a tongue in cheek remake of *Fantastic Voyage*, with more than just an excuse for shrinking people.

Dennis Quaid is brilliant as the hapless pilot, struggling to survive inside Martin Short's body. He doesn't just have to contend with defence systems and bodily fluids either. There is another battle in the outside world between Quaid's team and a rival collection of nasties, which would ultimately determine his fate.

The final race against time is both exciting and hilarious, and makes this movie one of the best releases of the year.

Andrew Clarke.

Radio Days

Woody Allen has a talent for moving people at the most basic level with the simplest of storylines. In *Radio Days* he does it again with an unashamedly nostalgic trip down memory lane. He chronicles the lives of a Jewish family in Brooklyn at the start of the war and shows how their lives were influenced and shaped by the radio stars and shows of the day.

The joy of the film is in the humour, derived from affection rather than ridicule of such fictional classics as *Breakfast with Irene* and *George and The Masked Avenger*. A host of Allen regulars all seem perfectly at ease with the period and style while Allen links the various sketches effortlessly into a coherent whole. A splendid time is guaranteed for all.

Steve Roberts.



IT HAD TO HAPPEN!

Finbarr SAUNDERS GOES TO IMPERIAL COLLEGE

IN THE QUELL
FOR GRANT
CHEQUES...

FNARR!
FNARR!
FNARR!

I HOPE I GET A
NICE BIG ONE THIS
YEAR

IT'S NOT HOW BIG IT IS...
IT'S WHAT YOU DO WITH IT
THAT COUNTS!

IN THE UNION
BAR...

HOW WAS THE EXAM?

AWFUL. IT WAS A
REALLY LONG
HARD ONE.

KYAKYAK!

AT THE U.G.M...

AS UNION PRESIDENT I
HAVE SAT ON VARIOUS
STUDENT BODIES...

OOO-ERR! GESS,
WHO?

THE ADORING
MASSES

NOWHERE IS SAFE!

TYPING THIS REPORTS GONNA
BE A VERY
BIG JOB
MONEY

GAG

KILL
RUSSELL
GRANT

THIS LOOKS
LIKE A GOOD
PLACE FOR
SOME
INUENDO
MAYHEM,
EH READERS?

AT THE LECTURE...

BLAM, BLAM IMPRESSIVE THRUSTS
BLAM BLAM CLEAVAGE BLAM, HIC!
ETC.

HELD
UPRIGHT
WITH
SELLO-TAPE

MOBY DICK
WAS
INNOCENT

WOO!
WOO!
WOO!

NOTICEBOARD

NOT
WORTH
READING

ORNITHOLOGISTS
SOC. MEETING
TONITE!

MORE
BOLLOCKS

NOW THAT LOOKS LIKE FUN!

OH NO!

LATER, AT THE MEETING...

HI GANG, SEEN
ANY NICE BIRDS
RECENTLY?

OH NO!, LOOK
WHO'S JUST
WALKED
IN!

DON'T WORRY,
I'LL SOON FIX
HIM!

YOU CAN SEE SOME
LOVELY TITS
THROUGH
THESE
FINBARR!

OOH!

SPLAT!

RETRACTABLE
SPRING-LOADED
STEEL SPIKES

I BET HE FELT
A REALLY BIG
PRICK
JUST
THEN!

YES, WE'LL HAVE TO
GET AN UNDERTAKER
IN TO
MEASURE
UP HIS
STIFFY!

SPURT!

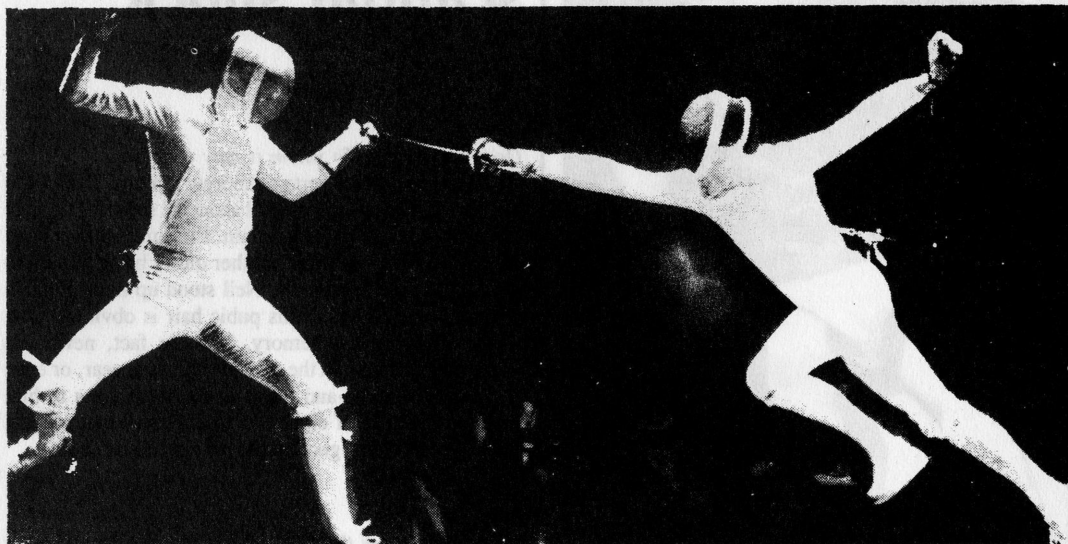
A Sports Review of the Year

by Dominic Strowbridge, FELIX Sports Editor 1988

Sport at Imperial has continued to benefit from the College's affiliation to the University Athletic Union (UAU) this year.

Teams from Football, Rugby, Badminton, Fencing, Hockey and Squash have all reached the knock-out stages with the last 16 teams of their UAU competitions. Football's 5th XI went on to win their cup while the 2nd XI began an impressive season with a 17-0 win over QMC. The Rugby 1st XV dominated their competition in the Autumn term with 7 consecutive wins. Badminton won the London College knock-out cup convincingly and the Fencing teams did well despite the drink problems of certain members of their team! The Hockey 1st XI ended their unlucky season when they were knocked out of their competition by Bristol. Their fortunes were revived by a win in the University of London sixes tournament. The year finished for the five Squash teams with two moving up divisions, one dropping and the other two finishing well up.

Karate Club has shown consistent success, doing especially well at the British Students Karate Championships at Crystal Palace, where the team finished runners-up. Judo have also had a good year: hosting the University of London Intercollegiate Championships, they were rewarded with a win for the



ladies. Members of this team have since gone on to win medals for the University of London in regional competitions.

The Sailing teams remain (almost) unbeaten with convincing wins over Bristol, Kent, Sheffield, Cambridge and Southampton, and hold the title of best University of London club.

Boat Club, once again, have dominated rowing at University level in the country. A win for the coxless four at Henley Royal Regatta in the Challenge Cup lead to several members of the top squad being selected for Great Britain crews. The

first two eights won their UAU competitions and have since also had notable successes at Ghent International Regatta and Nottingham over national crews. The novices and senior C crews have also done well at their respective levels, with the novices winning the 'Head of the River' in March. A full range of crews will be entering this year's Henley Regatta in the next couple of weeks, ensuring the continuation of the Club's success.

The Cross Country Club has had an active year especially with the Hyde Park Relays, Europe's largest club running event, in the Autumn term. Interest in Orienteering has also grown considerably with a great increase in the involvement and enjoyment of this sport. Despite the unfortunate clashes of their seasons with exams the Tennis and Cricket Clubs have both done well to reach the knock-out stages of their competitions.

The Sports Editors would like to thank team members for regularly sending reports to FELIX. Without these contributions, the rest of College would probably still think that everyone disappears home to do yet more problem sheets on a Wednesday afternoon, and teams would be cut off from a valuable source of support. We hope that next year's team captains continue to write reports and encourage more people to get involved in their sports, at any level.

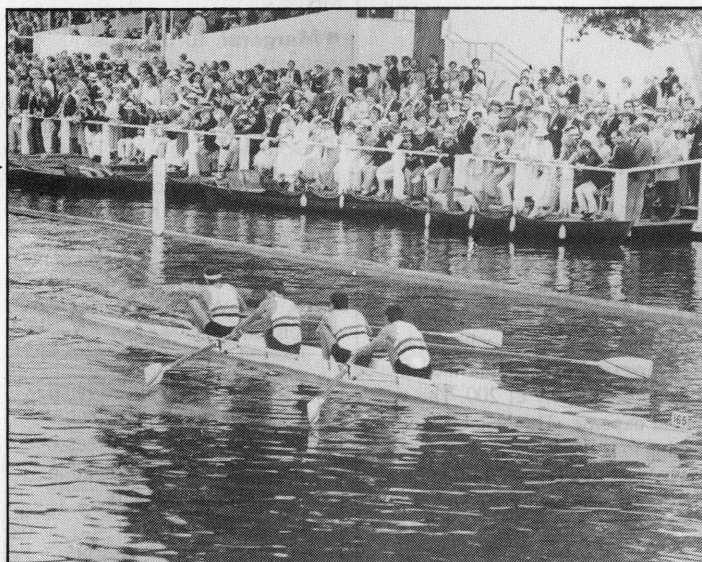
TABLE TENNIS

Calling all Ping Pong Players

The Table Tennis Club is currently looking for people to play in the Central London League next year. This is open to anyone who will be at College next year (including staff and St Mary's students), although we would particularly like to hear from people who have had experience of playing in a league.

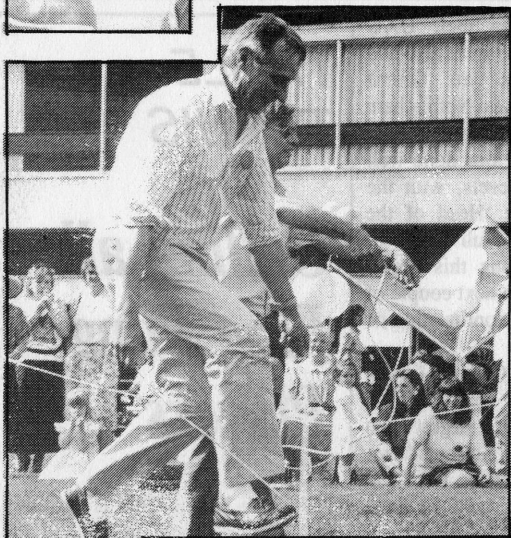
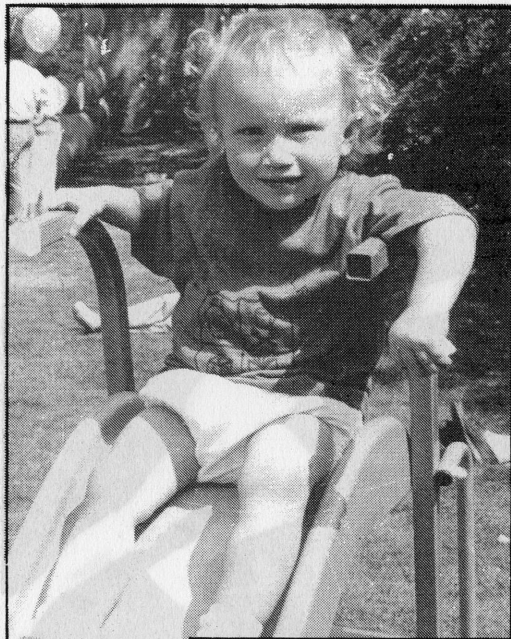
As we have to decide how many teams to enter by the end of term, we would like to hear from interested players as soon as possible. Please contact one of the following if you would like to find out more or arrange a trial:

Liz Hoskin (Chem Eng pigeonholes)
Peter Montgomery (Falmouth
Keogh Hall, int 9411)
Peter Stott (Mech Eng PG,
int 6236)



Letters

SUMMER FAIR



Minister's son in sordid school scandal shock

Dear Sir/Madam/To whom it may concern,

I understand that a certain Andrew Bernard Thompson has been spreading vicious libel about the secondary school antics of a certain Neil Motteram. I'm sure that as a good Baptist Minister, Andrew's father didn't bring him up to tell fibs, and so saying that Neil stood up in an English class and shaved off all his pubic hair is obviously just a slip of Andrew's memory. Neil, in fact, never did anything so exciting in the second year, first year, or even at primary school—and I was in the same class to him between the ages of eight and twelve, so I can purport to be a reasonably good authority on the subject.

Kirstie Holliday.

Ed's note: I think that it's come to the time when I must formally apologise on behalf of Delator for the things written about Neil Motteram in the Blackmail column this year. Mr Thompson tells me that the story we ran was 'based on truth'. However, Mr Motteram has revealed that he removed his underpants in a lesson at school using Mr Thompson's scissors because they were 'painful'. Once again, sorry for all the embarrassment that was caused, but at least we're friends again!

Misguided charity

To the Editor,

With regard to the Summer Fair this year, how wrong to donate any of the proceeds to the College Day Nursery. If they run their own stalls and they are clearly marked as to where the profits are going, then that would be acceptable. But to donate any other part of the proceeds, however small, is ludicrous. Especially as, with the help of last year's fair, the Nursery purchased an industrial washing machine costing approximately £1,200. This was an unnecessary exorbitant expense. The Nursery do not have the volume of washing to necessitate such a purchase. What a pity deserving charities like Great Ormond Street did not get the opportunity to make a far more worthwhile use of the money.

A Nursery Parent.

Small Ads

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● **Good homes** wanted for 3 abandoned kittens, 2 all black, 1 black and white. Ring Sue Clarke (int 3050).

PERSONAL

● **Sloane** of the year—Andy Lucbarr.

● **We're back**, classic small ads from Fast Trousers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● **The Lyon Playfair** and **Haldane Libraries** will be closed during the mornings from Monday, 1st August until Friday, 12th August. During this period the Library staff will be doing essential jobs, including stock moving. The Libraries will be open, as usual, from 2pm until 5.30pm.

ACCOMMODATION

● **Double room** in mixed, spacious flat in Fulham. £37 p/w each plus £2-3 p/w bills. Nothing to pay until October! Close to tube and buses, 30 minutes walk from College. Ring 385 1797 (evenings). Non-smokers only!

PERSONAL

● **To everyone** whom I have befriended in the last four years, thanks for making my time in London such a blast. The very best good fortune to you all. Kindest regards, Cam Harris x.

● **Margaret**: I'll follow you to the ends of the Earth.

● **Auntie Margaret**, when do I graduate from the teddy bear? MB.

● **Margaret**, to the most wonderful fiancée in the world. See you soon. MP.

● **Auntie Margaret**, I can't wait 'til October...CD.

● **Margaret**, 3 months without you will be hell. TK.

● **Mags**, you'll be in my thoughts always...PW.

● **It's 1-0**. Wait for the comeback. AH.

A URÖP research studentship is available in the PFSU which will involve computer analyses of blood flow data obtained in human subjects.
Details from:
Prof C G Caro, ext 4082.

Editor
FELIX

COLLEGE, London, SW7 2AZ

Letters

- **To Trevor K**, will you marry me?—Graham M.
- **Q.** What's green, yellow and horrible and growing on a neck?
- **A.** Neil's head.
- **Tune** in on Monday at 8am and Wednesday 1pm to IC Radio to listen to the Fast Trousers Show.
- **Remember** Mike's handy tips including this little gem: If you are worried about burglars when you go on holiday, why don't you smash up your house, including the breaking of all windows. That way burglars will think the house has already been done.
- **The trouble** with trouble is that it gets you into trouble!
- **The Philippa Rowe Show** will be next week, Thursday lunchtime (or around then).
- **Finishing off** with Spenser Lane: 'He's my cuppa tea'—The Brooke Bond Monkees.
- **Finishing off** with Neil Press: 'He's finished'—Madam Cyn.
- **Apology:** FELIX would like to apologise to Shearson Leahman Hutton for the content of Zev-Green Jacket's small ad in the last issue. We would like to point out that all small ads including in the paper do not necessarily reflect the view of IC Union or the FELIX Editor.
- **RF**, your place or mine? Please say yes. SK.
- **SL** who do you think I am? SK.
- **Mags**, there's no one quite like you, all my love—GB.
- **Normal** people just pick people up. Hollywood superstars marry them.
- **Gareth** of Silwood—All the first years love you—BD and EG.
- **All 3rd year chemists** and joint honours. Bye, glad to have known you. All the best for the future, Love and high yields, Roy.
- **Penthouse Club Summer Tour.** See us in Cardiff, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Reading, Abingdon, most of Cyprus, Jarrow, Birmingham, London, North Wales, Paris, Riviera, Rome, Florence, Venice, Vienna, Nuremburg, Wurzburg, the Rhine Valley, Basle, Lucerne, Geneva and Manchester.
- **The Penthouse Club are:** Andrew Daglish, Paul Kendall, Dai Williams, Mike Evans, Madan Virdee and Mark Walker. See you next year! (Except Dai Williams).

Malcolm apologises and explains tactics

Dear Judith,

Andrew Haisley suggested I might reply to his letter, published last week.

An apology is merited and I make it wholeheartedly. An explanation is a bit harder to come by, since the catalogue of errors he sets out is indefensible. What is worse is that he was not the only person to suffer in this manner.

I have apologised promptly and (I hope) sensitively to everyone affected, sending copies also to the Registrar, Senior Tutor, Warden etc, lest any stain should unjustly remain on their characters.

I do not think I should take up valuable space in your final issue with a blow-by-blow account of how the errors occurred. In any case, I doubt I could make it half as amusing as Andrew Haisley's letter. Suffice it to say that all practical steps that can be taken to avoid this sort of thing recurring are being taken.

It may, however, be useful to add a few words about the reasons for letters of the sort I (wrongly) sent to Mr Haisley.

Unpaid bills are a major problem for the Students' Residence Account. Debt collecting is always a thankless task, and it is particularly unpleasant when the debts have to be collected from students whom one knows full well have difficulties in managing on their grant support. It nevertheless has to be done, if the rents for College rooms are not to be pushed even higher by the need to cover bad debts.

Some of this year's problems have arisen from human error, some from the administration's well-known computer problems which are currently being remedied. But I can understand how some of the problems with unpaid bills arise simply from the increasing financial difficulties under which many students labour. Some of them simply cannot afford to pay.

The Rector and other senior officers take every opportunity to press this point with the Government, but as yet their pleas have fallen on deaf ears. The College itself can do very little to help, both because it is circumscribed by financial regulations imposed by the Government, and because it has severe problems balancing its own budget.

But whether a student can't pay or won't pay, we nevertheless owe it to other students who do to use every conceivable means to recover debts which are due. Experience has shown that, if they are to be effective, debt-chasing letters have to be firm and to the point. Of course, this makes it all-the-more unfortunate when they are wrong.

My letters dated 18 May have in fact resulted in some £20,000 being received by the Students Residence Accounts, some of which would undoubtedly never have been collected otherwise.

Mr Haisley is right to remark that it is a serious matter to threaten to stop someone's degree. It is precisely for this reason that the sanction is so effective. (Incidentally, invoking College Regulation No 2 does not mean that a student is deprived of his degree in perpetuity. It simply

means that the result is not announced, and the award withheld, until the debt is cleared.)

It is arguable that we should have carried out further checks before threatening to invoke the Regulation. One thing we shall certainly do in future is to send at least one earlier reminder letter to the student's parental or home address, just in case the student is no longer living where we think. (This appears to have been the root cause of the problems in Mr Haisley's case.) And we shall continue to try to anticipate other loopholes in our system, difficult though that can be.

I do not offer administrative error or convenience by way of defence or mitigation for the error in sending Andrew Haisley such a threatening letter. It was plainly indefensible. But I hope this letter may help others to appreciate why we appear sometimes to adopt such aggressive debt collecting tactics.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm Aldridge, Assistant Finance Officer.

Mangled story?

Dear Judith,

Mangled Story

I have great admiration for students who give their time and talents to productions such as 'Phoenix', especially when busy with important projects such as third-year projects. Tight deadlines may limit the time for thorough proof-reading, but there is little point in producing such publications at all if insufficient care makes them incomprehensible to their readers.

When I sent my story, 'Premium Blonde and the second coming', to 'Phoenix', I offered to proof-read it if used; the offer was not taken up. My pleasure at seeing it published, in the issue contained in FELIX of 3rd June, quickly vanished when I saw the dreadful errors wrecking the sense of continuity of the story. It would take a very determined reader to work out that the tale jumps from printed column 3, line 46, to column 4, line 15, to column 6, line 1. Surely even one casual read-through by typist or Editor, should have spotted such major disruptions in the middle of other sentences? It is not even a case of printing the pages out of order: the mix-up is far more thorough!

Typing errors changing the meanings include: not/no, now/not ('Now if you like' changed to 'not if you like'), if/it, her/he, her/his, hum/him, of/or, then/the, it/I, it's/is, loaves/leaves. The handwriting in the manuscript is clear at each of these points (*what?*—TS). Such stories can take a long time to write, to set in type, and even to read: a modicum of care by the producers can render all these efforts worthwhile; lack of checking can render them useless, making writer and editor appear incompetent.

It would also be useful to have the date and year on this 'Phoenix', as on past issues. I hope that this literary magazine, now beyond its centenary, gets the required Editor for next year.

With best wishes for its future,

Yours sincerely,

Dr Bernard Lamb.

As Liz Holford, the Phoenix Editor, has left IC, I was unable to get a reply from her. We did read the original copy and the whole office is of the opinion that the version we printed was a great deal better.

Social Colours 1987/88

RCC

Caving
Richard Colcott
Dance
Gill Knowles
Ruth Steedman
Hugh Hamilton
Steve Mercer
Nicki Stanmore
Gliding
Mike Carling
Steve Brooker
Balloon
Jan Vonka
Hang Gliding
Andrew Hill
John Hutchinson
Mountaineering
Mark Shea
Parachute
Max Hunt Von Herbing
Wendy McInemy
Photosoc
Sophie Jackson
Matt Johnson
Riding
Laura Boubert
Verity Sabin
S&G
Tim Waggett
Justin Petty
Underwater
Steve Kilmurray
Elspeth Coldie
Wine Tasting
Nikki Deards
Babs Saxty
Simon Hopkins
YHA
Owen Vaughan
Brian Domcott
Julie Harris
John Walker

SCAB

Orchestra
Alan Downie
Rachel Fowler
Nicola Cardwell
Jeremy Brown
Mike Copperwhite
Karen Turner
Dramatic Society
Mike Foulds
Adrian Hicks
Roger Davies
Sarah Owen
Helen Roberts
Dave Isherwood
Aidan Kershaw
Mig Berry
Folk Club
Penny Gamble
Jazz & Rock Club
Andrew Haisley
Film Society
Matt Jackson
Ian Kershaw
Martin Gans
Robindrah Roy
Paul Wheeler
Paul Dewan
Debating Society
Lynda Matthews
Choir
Ann Rutterford
Bearry Cott
Exec

Nigel Stokes

Dinah Woodhurst
Operatic Society
Gillian Sturke
Andrew Woodger
Chamber Music Society
James Howard
Robert Manasse

ACC

Boat
R Evans (ex-Offico)
Orienteering
T Foster
Tennis
M Morcos (ex-Offico)
Cricket
R Kelly (ex-Offico)
I Morgan
C Hassett
S Thallange
ACC Exec
S M Harris
M Rayfield
S Madden

Football

J Turner
J Edmunds
R Dark
K Graves
N Collier
R Kelly
M Bradley
Badminton
Miss S Wain
S Turtle
T C Chear
Miss J Goodeve
Basketball
V Kanellopoulos
Cross Country
Miss A Turner
J Porter
R Dilmaghani
Golf
D Jakubovic
Hockey
J Stonham
M Lewis
C Wright
Miss D Tucker
Miss A Jackson
Judo
H Young
Karate
M Patel
O Abbosh
O Kwafi
Rifle and Pistol
P Deaks
P Winkill
Rugby
J Jenkins
R Hargrave
S Rowell
A Watson
Sailing
D Lucas-Clements
Ski
J Biddle
R Fausset
T Townhill
Squash
A Lewis
Swimming & Water Polo
M Wikes
Table Tennis
Miss L Hoskin

Ten Pin Bowling

P Gaines
S Russel
S Wayne
Volleyball
A Young
Wing Chun
A Simmons
P Chapman
FULL ATHLETIC COLOURS
Orienteering
R Kinnon
B Ainsworth
Tennis
P Skipworth
A Hill
Karate
Miss M Englestad
Miss K Taylor
Rifle and Pistol
I Draper
J Nichols
Rugby
M Anderson
Sailing
R Jarman
Miss J Burton
Miss S Page
Ski
J Biddle
Squash
M Tan
M Croucher
Water Polo
J Street
N Ireland
Table Tennis
P Scott
Badminton
S Mutshaw
S Hughes
Ms J Goodeve
Hockey
J Brooking
J Garside
Judo
P Swettenham
J Jean
H Young
Y Foong Tan
Ten Pin Bowling
G Wong
Volleyball
W Sextro
S Pickett
G Grassano
V Leseault
Athletics & Cross Country
S Nchinda
Boat
C Behrens
J Waller
G Pooley
J Walker
I Scutts
C Long
H Michels
N Reynolds
K Steinlechner
S Pearson
R Gee
V Roper
N Burfitt
HALF ATHLETIC COLOURS
Boat
J Towndrow
R Wivell
D Hudra

A McChesney

Orienteering

A Horrocks
J Patterson
H Bramwell
Tennis
R San Matin
Cricket
P Rowland
P Cox
Karate
O Abbosh
O Kwafi
Rifle and Pistol
M Lacey
A Lang
R Winskill
Rugby
J Quirk
Sailing
B Chard
R Kimberly
P Robbins
Ski
Miss A Reeve
V Misaura
P Welche
Squash
P Williams
Water Polo
G Davis
P Edmonds
Football
B Wood
P Ewart
Badminton
T Kermic
B Papat
R Etheridge
Miss U Bottze
Miss J Cohen
Cross Country
S Ledin
H Axel-Shultz
A Gaskill
Hockey
P Skipworth
J Stonham
G Wood
A Jackson
P Ottway
L Nunney
Judo
S Shorley
Miss B Moses
Miss J Beasley
Volleyball
P Protapapas
N Bruce
Wing Chun
D Bennett
A Hamilton
D Angelidis

Rifle and Pistol

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R Winskill
Rugby
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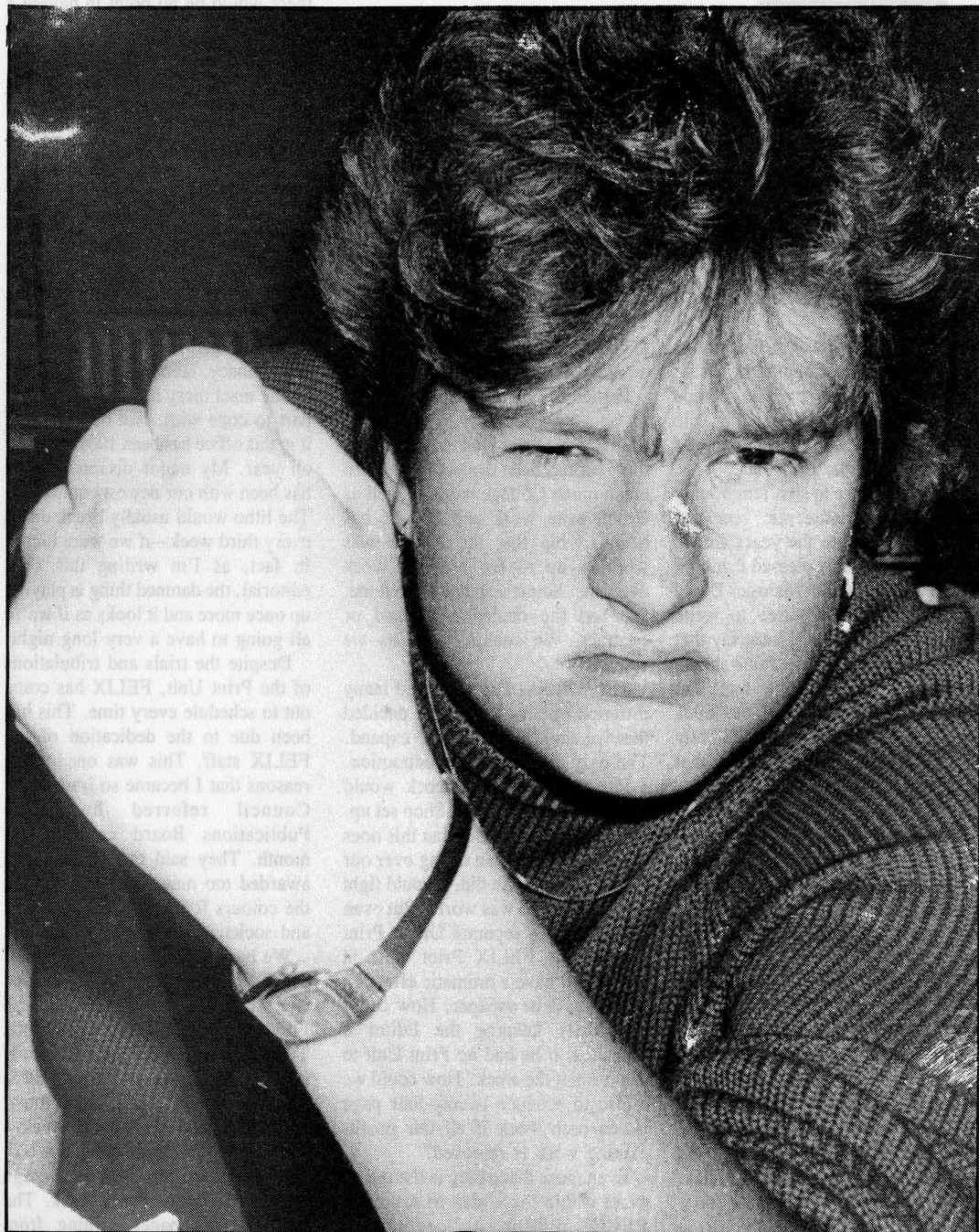
by the staff

Judith Hackney will go down in history as one of the best rounded FELIX Editors there has been. However, she has had a traumatic year. First her printer disappeared ('Emigrated to Australia. Bye!') then the entire Union turned against her. The poor woman was reduced to plying people in the FELIX Office with garish t-shirts and coffee, in a desperate attempt to find someone who would talk to her.

But we exaggerate. Being the first female FELIX Editor has been no mean feat. The first sign of the new regime was a shocking reorganisation of the FELIX Office to make a cosy coffee area, as well as a disturbing tidiness as far as the eye could see. However, even one as macho as Judith couldn't withstand the untidying efforts of seasoned hacks for long and by the second term she was as messy as everyone else.

'Big J' has built up a reputation as a leader with an iron fist, terrorising those who dared to cross her. It wasn't always this way. Initially she was fairly restrained, only growling at prospective photocopier users. But by the start of the second term, Hackney's dictatorial tendencies were beginning to emerge. Staff found her standing on tables and chairs to shout orders. She was soon brought back down to Earth when Business Manager Chris Martin launched a reel of masking tape at her sylph-like frame. The staff really noticed the change in Judith around March when the FELIX racing correspondent started making frequent trips to the Office to ring raceline. Hackney was soon betting left, right and centre.

By Easter, the alcohol had taken



Judith 'ruling the Office with an iron fist.'

effect. Over the holiday, because Hackney had no paper to bring out, she started hitting the Southern Comfort in unheard of quantities, not to mention the Dairy Milk chocolate. This later proved to be her downfall. The booze had obviously clouded her brain and she hatched some jolly wacky ideas. One was to continually produce copies of FELIX larger than anything attempted before. To collate a forty-page special was bad enough, but three weeks before the end of the Summer Term, the poor dear finally flipped, 'Hey gang, let's produce an eighty-four-page last issue' she said. This was a nightmare. Staff stayed

overnight in the Office in order to meet deadlines and then spent about a week collating the wretched thing, as Jude's great deal with an outside firm of collators fell through. Tempers frayed, arguments arose—Hackney was slagged off day and night.

She also had the idea of producing a summer t-shirt, the design of which was to coincide with the front cover of the last issue. A design, incidentally which carried the faces of all her toyboys. This proved to be a monumental cock-up—the end result looking like a five-year old's random experiment with an airbrush.

In general, Judith has been an awkward Editor to work for: contrary, moody, sometimes miserable and especially bad-tempered when there are sprogs about. This year has not been uneventful.

Joking aside, the past year has been tremendously good fun. Old Hackney has been the hardest working sabbatical and one of the friendliest people the staff have had the pleasure of meeting. She has also been pretty balanced for a FELIX Editor. We wish her every success when she returns to being a random student next year, and also in the future.



editorial

So you've nearly got to the end of this edition of FELIX. Congratulations! If I'm allowed to use a cliché, I hope that you've enjoyed reading the newspaper as much as I've enjoyed editing it over the past year.

Now is the time to start reminiscing about the past academic year and looking forward to the years ahead.

I was particularly pleased that both the Rector and Union Manager David Peacock could find time to write articles for this issue. I must say that I find it sad that Professor Ash has resigned himself to the fact that Imperial College will be 60% privatised by the year 1993. Slightly more heartening was the fact that David managed to devoted a large part of his article to the Union's welfare rôle along with the services he would like to see introduced.

There are other articles which I could highlight from this issue but as you should have read it all already, it's a bit pointless isn't it?

Why did I decide to go for an eighty-four page issue? Well, it's always been a sort of thing with FELIX editors and their last issue. Since I've been at College, each editor has always tried to beat the record number of pages for an individual issue. The record up to last year was forty pages. It would have been quite enough to go up to forty-four this year. But as my ego is probably greater than even Ian Howgate's, I decided that I would try to get out an issue that could not be beaten by any of my successors. Perhaps in several years time people will read this year's bound edition and chuckle at this attempt, having witnessed hundred page Fresher FELIX or the like. But I would still like to think that this one will take a lot of beating.

I couldn't have done it without my staff of course, who took up my ambitious idea and rallied round to produce what I like to think as one of the best student newspapers in this country. But I'm biased.

FELIX has come a long way in the last fourteen years since the Editor became a sabbatical and the Union took on its own print unit. I think we

have reached something of a turning point in its life.

Earlier this year Publications Board set up a working party to look at the future of the Print Unit. The problem this year has been that we have taken on so much College work as well as Union print work and FELIX has been so big that the Printer was working up to ten hours a week overtime. Something had to be done. We had the choice to expand or contract. We couldn't stay as we were.

The Working Party debated many different options but finally decided that we could not afford to expand. The only direction was contraction.

However, David Peacock would like to see a Union Print Shop set up. He is keen to point out that this does not necessarily mean taking over our Print Unit. For if it did, I would fight it for all my job was worth. But even if there was a separate Union Print Unit to the FELIX Print Unit, it would still have a dramatic effect on FELIX as a newspaper. How could we justify keeping the Editor a sabbatical if he had no Print Unit to run for half the week? How could we afford to produce twenty-four page issues each week if all our profit-making work is removed?

Even more disturbing is the recent trend within the Union to make the FELIX Editor a 'secondary' sabbatical. Certain union officers would like to see a Union committee edit our newspaper and the fourth sabbatical would just produce the thing plus all the other random Union publicity that they required.

As I write this editorial early on Tuesday morning, I have heard rumours that they're 'out to get FELIX' at today's Extraordinary General Meeting. By the meeting, this last issue will have been sent off to be stapled and trimmed. My job as FELIX Editor is nearly over. I hope that they are only rumours and that the Union doesn't try to gain more influence in the content of FELIX. I wouldn't like to have to say in x years time that I was the last editor to be editorially free.

If FELIX lost its editorial freedom,

there would be no point in having a newspaper. But I will have to leave the Cat in the capable hands of Bill Goodwin, next year's FELIX Editor, who will have far more trouble trying to defend his freedom when the Publications Board Chairman doesn't believe in it.

FELIX this year

I've been generally very happy with FELIX this year. We have managed to get out what I think have been the best possible issues we could have produced given the constraints of time, money, labour, and machinery.

The machinery has been the worst part to cope with. Not one piece of it in this office has been 100% reliable all year. My major disappointment has been with our newest equipment. The litho would usually break down every third week—if we were lucky! In fact, as I'm writing this final editorial, the damned thing is playing up once more and it looks as if we're all going to have a very long night.

Despite the trials and tribulations of the Print Unit, FELIX has come out to schedule every time. This has been due to the dedication of the FELIX staff. This was one of the reasons that I became so irate when Council referred back the Publications Board colours last month. They said that FELIX had awarded too many and so devalued the colours for the rest of the clubs and societies. This is utter rot!

We have a duty to get an issue of FELIX out each Friday. To do this we are given the equipment, the Editor, the permanent Printer and the Typesetter Operator by the Union. If it was left up to just these three people, you would pick up, at most, an eight page FELIX every week—and that would be pushing it a bit!

This year we managed an average of about 24 pages every week. The other sixteen pages, coming from volunteer student labour. Student staff have been writing the features and the news stories, pasting up, collating and distributing. And at the end of the year, all that I can give them is lousy social colours and a credit in FELIX.

The difference between FELIX and Hockey Club, say, is that if the team all come down with 'flu, then the match is postponed. If the FELIX team all come down with 'flu, we still have to carry on and get the newspaper out.

This is getting to sound incredibly sycophantic. It is something that has to be said because I appreciate the help that I have been given by so many people at this College. I would like to take this opportunity to single out a few of the people that have helped FELIX and the Print Unit this

year:

Chris Martin—has been invaluable this year. His major rôle has been as FELIX Business Manager, but his involvement hasn't stopped there. He has been my expert folder, photocopier man and chief distributor. He has helped me in every way he could this year and if the FELIX Editor could award the equivalent of the President's Union General Award, I would not hesitate in giving one to Chris. I wish him every success with his writing up.

Pippa Salmon—has been an invaluable Deputy throughout the year. If I had one regret about relying on her so much, it would be that as a result she has decided to leave her course temporarily. Pippa is the office angel. She has a knack of knowing exactly when to offer you that much needed cup of tea. She's also a dab hand at pasting up, collating and sub editing copy. I hope that she enjoys her new job next year.

Kamala Sen—has been my expert proof-reader and folder. She is another one of those dedicated souls that has spent a bit too much time in the FELIX Office and has also decided to retake her final year next session. I received a letter a few weeks ago congratulating FELIX on its improved spelling and this has been almost entirely down to Kamala. I also wish her every success for next year.

Other people who deserve special mentions are Al Birch for his significant collating work; Steve Black for an excellent science page each week; William Lumb for keeping us up-to-date with what's been happening at St Mary's; Paul Shanley for being a constant source of amazement; Dominic Strowbridge and Henry Sullivan for being excellent Sports Editors; Andrew Waller for being a star; Andrew Clarke, Sumit Guha, Ashley Niblock and Charles Robin for maintaining such a quality reviews section; and Adrian Bourne for all the hard work he put in over the year.

A special mention must go to the two members of permanent staff: Dean and Rose. Dean has been so flexible and worked so many extra hours under such intolerable work conditions that I'm continually amazed as to how he survives! Rose has been quietly efficient and it's also her birthday today, so I'd like to take this opportunity to wish her many happy returns and have a happy one!

This week's FELIX

This week's FELIX would not have been possible if not for:

News Editor: Bill Goodwin

Deputy Editor: Pippa Salmon

News Team: Dave Smedley, Sunny Ghaie, Chris Martin

Collation: Tom Yates, Lloyd Ruddock, Neil Motteram, Liz Warren, Chris Martin, Pippa Salmon, Kamala Sen, Dave Jones, Colin Palmer, Al Birch, Paul Shanley, Sunny Ghaie, Andrew Thompson, David Peacock, Simon Bradshaw.

Folding: Chris Martin, Pippa Salmon, Kamala Sen, Lloyd Ruddock.

Printing: Dean Vaughan, David Jones, Sunny Ghaie, Headley Brothers.

Typesetting: Rose Atkins, Chris Martin, Paul Shanley, Pippa Salmon, Kamala Sen, Bill Goodwin, and countless others.

Pasting Up: Pippa Salmon, Kamala Sen, Andrew Clarke and Sumit Guha.

Features: Paul Shanley, Roy, David Peacock, Professor Eric Ash, Andrew Waller, Neil Motteram, Nigel Whitfield, Kamala Sen, Pippa Salmon, Chris Martin, Bill Goodwin and Steve Black.

Photography: Colin Palmer and Pippa Salmon.

Cartoons: Noel Curry and Dave Griffiths

Conclusions

I've said about all I really want to say, so it only remains for me to hand over to next year's Editor, Bill Goodwin, who wants to tell you all about FELIX next year.

Cheers! See you around College next year and have a great Summer. Lots of love,

It's been a strange year. The student Union has had more than its fair share of disasters—the loss of £35,000 from the Snack Bar, the departure of the Deputy President, and Sydney Harbour Bridge's trendy haircut have provoked frequent cries of "Oh shit" from the Union big-wigs. It seemed to have so much potential at the start of the year.

What will next year bring? With the reorganisation of the Union and the appointment of two new permanent staff members, and with next year's sabbaticals on speaking terms, it could be very exciting indeed. But of course, it could be an unmitigated disaster.

At about this time every year the incumbent FELIX Editor is asked to produce a spiel telling the world how

her (or his) publication will be the best thing since (insert your own cliché here). It has always seemed to me to be very self indulgent. Nevertheless, here's a summary of what you might expect to find in FELIX next year and some gentle encouragement/blatent recruitment for anyone who might be interested in helping out next year.



Here's to next year

I am optimistic that we can extend the news coverage to three pages per week. There will be much more coverage of the dealings within the College and the Departments which will inevitably have a knock-on effect on students. Similarly our reporters will be probing into the decisions made by the Union and bringing them out into the open. There will also be coverage of major clubs events, ULU, and, I hope a greater input from postgraduates.

Next year's News Editor is very enthusiastic, but he needs your help. If you know of anything happening within College, your hall of residence, etc, or if you are planning an expedition to a remote part of the world, come and tell us about it. There is always room for reporters in FELIX, and, if you fancy trying your hand, then drop in for a chat and a coffee. Reporting is one of the most challenging and rewarding aspects of work on FELIX. All you need is enthusiasm—we can teach you how to write in 'News Style'.

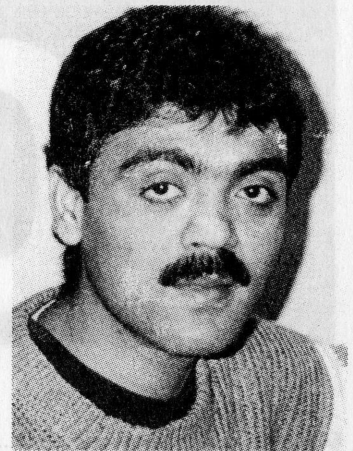
'Take them out and shoot them.' Grip-Pipe Fin 1954.

Our Photographic Editor will be working very closely with the News Team to ensure that up to date

photographs of events appear as they happen. FELIX has its own darkroom and processing facilities. If you are interested in becoming involved in the photographic side, we can teach you how to take and develop pictures.

Are You a Postgraduate?

Something that I am very anxious to achieve is a greater input from postgraduates. FELIX has generally



articles, possible news stories, et cetera from postgrads and any undergrads around over the Summer. In addition to the serious side of FELIX next year's publication will contain a proportion of lighter articles. There will be a regular humour page and cartoons courtesy of Noel Curry, his flatmate (whose name I've forgotten—sorry) and Dave Griffiths. There will also be a regular music spot, sports reports, and a what's on for those at a loss for something to do. I would like to see some opinion articles from the political societies and any students with strong views. There will also be some in depth reports of club activities.

At a loose End?

We are looking for a Music Editor, a Science Editor and a Sports Editor. The posts involve hassling people to contribute articles, some writing and editing and some layout design (pasting up). If anyone is interested in any of these they should get in touch. In addition we need the usual quota of reporters, photographers and feature writers. These posts next year will be fairly flexible and there will be ample scope for trying your hand at the other activities in the paper.

Membership Cards and Club Publicity.

I would be grateful if any clubs and societies etc requiring membership cards or other printing work over the Summer would get in touch as soon as possible. I will not be able to guarantee that printing will be completed by freshers week, if clubs do not make contact soon.

Subscriptions

Anyone wishing to subscribe to FELIX next year can do so for the sum of £10. This covers the postage for a year's subscription. Call in the FELIX Office for details. Have a good Summer.

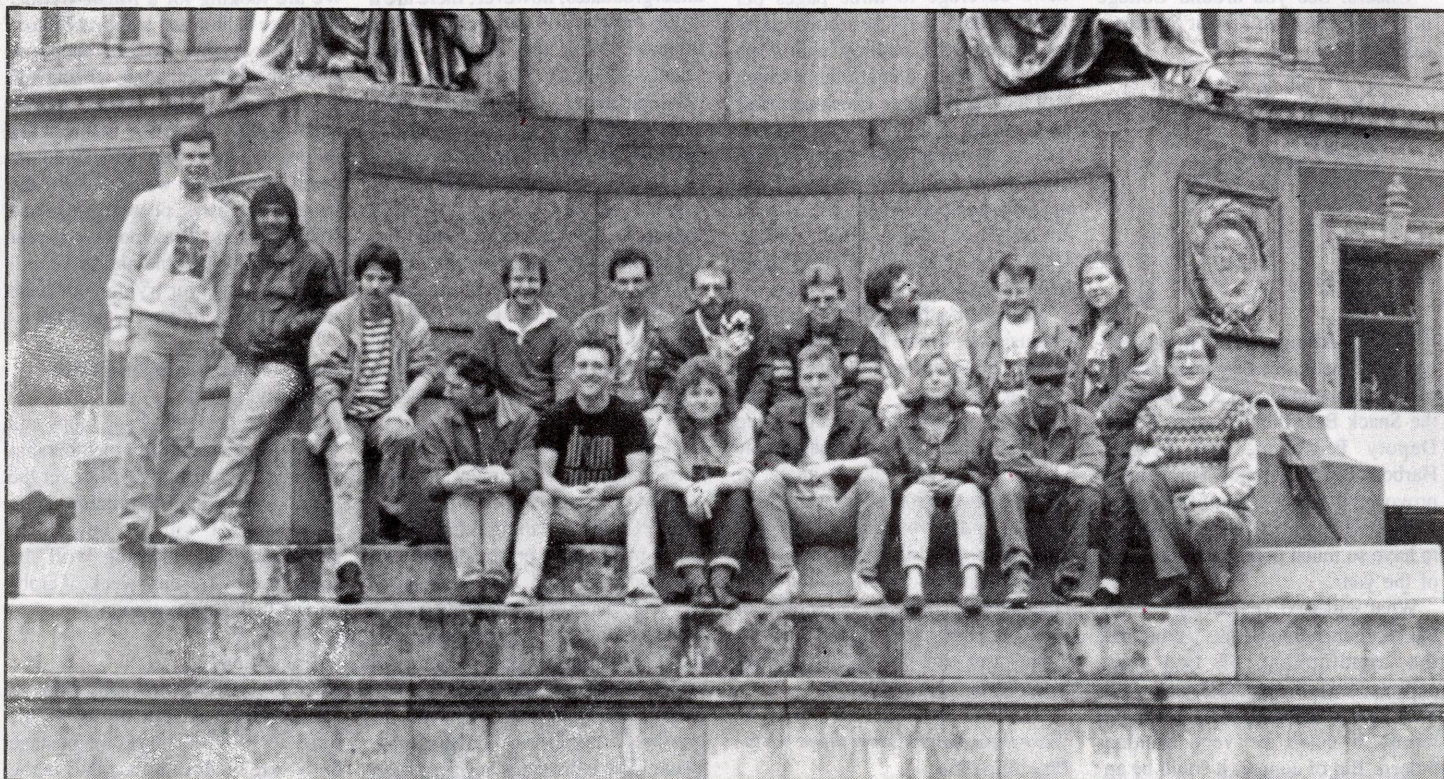
Bill Goodwin



redits

Editor-in-Chief	Judith Hackney
Deputy Editor	Pippa Salmon
Business Manager	Chris Martin
Advertising Managers	Chris Stapleton and Martyn Peck
Typesetting	Rose Atkins et al
Printing	Dean Vaughan, Shane Latchman, David Jones, Judith Hackney, Kamala Sen, Lloyd Ruddock, Andrew Bannister
Reviews	Ashley Niblock, Charles Robin, Andrew Clarke, Sumit Guha, John Blank, Francis Barr & McRitchie
News	Chris Martin, Kamala Sen, Pippa Salmon, Sunny Bains, Rupert Clayton, Bill Goodwin, Martin Cole, Martyn Peck, Judith Hackney
Science	Steve Black
Clubs	Kamala Sen and Andrew Waller
Sports	Dominic Strowbridge and Henry Sullivan
Racing	Paul Shanley and Martyn Peck
Libel	Chris Jones and Delator
Cartoons	Noel Curry, Selwyn and Tony Jones

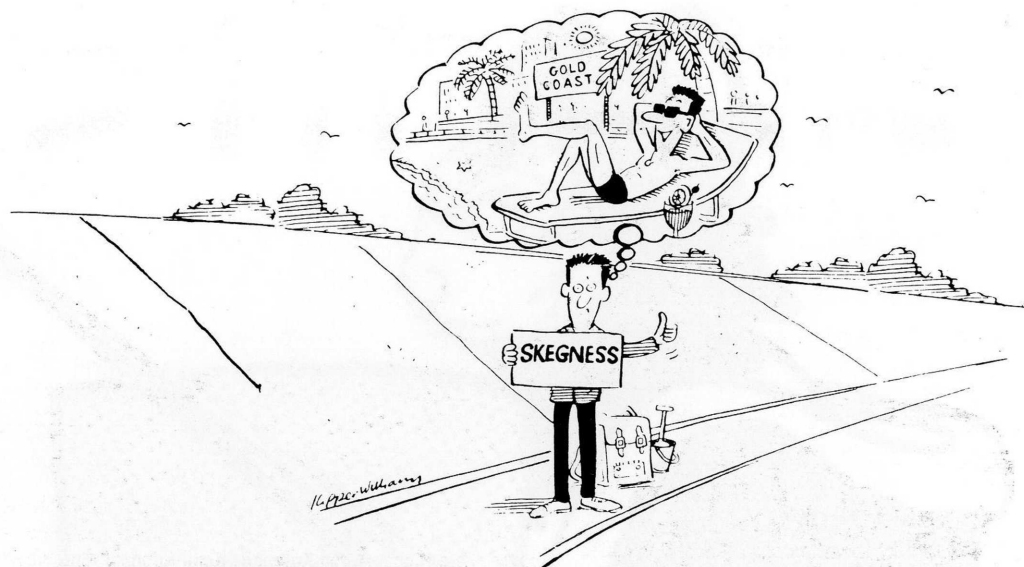
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From left to right:

(Top row) Andrew Waller, Sumeet Ghaie, Bill Goodwin, Steve Kilmurray, Andrew Daglish, Steve Black, Adrian Bourne, Paul Kendall, Chris Martin and Pippa Salmon.
(Bottom row) Dean Vaughan, Paul Shanley, Chris Jones, Judith Hackney, Andrew Clarke, Rose Atkins, Roy and Al Birch

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