

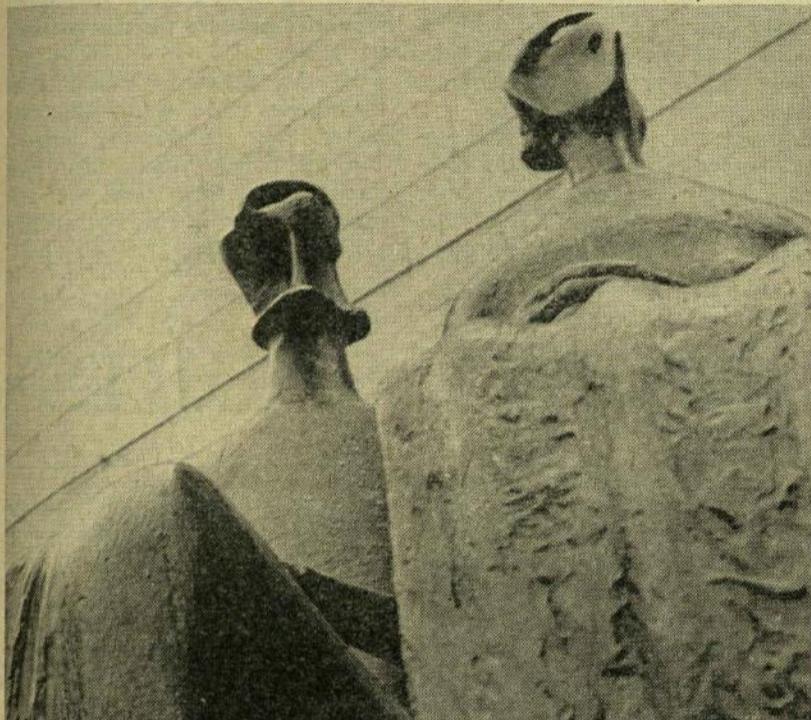
Trinity News

Dublin University Student Newspaper

Thursday, 30th January, 1969

Price 6d.

—Ray McAleese



MOORE'S KING AND QUEEN TO GO TO JAPAN

Mr. Henry Moore's sculpture, 'The King and Queen', at present on the Library forecourt, is to go to Japan for an exhibition of his work there towards the end of this year. The Board has accepted Mr. Moore's generous offer to lend the College another piece of sculpture in its place.

With his letter thanking Mr. Moore for this new offer, the Registrar, Mr. Howie, also sent him a photograph of the front of the Library to assist in the choice of another work. A selection of photographs of the sculptures available for loan will be sent to Trinity by Henry Moore, and the Registrar in consultation with his colleagues will make the choice.

Professor Dawson is making arrangements for shipment of "The King and Queen." Mr. Moore has asked the British Council, which is organising the Japanese exhibit, to leave the collection of the sculpture from Trinity to the latest possible date.

Clement Freud's Cook In

On Monday night, in the New Library, Clement Freud lectured and demonstrated "economy cooking" to a large audience. He stated that it was important to obtain the maximum flavour from a minimum amount of ingredients in this form of cooking.

Unfortunately, the basic materials needed for the demonstrations—eggs, milk and potatoes—had been forgotten, and were finally obtained from various sources of the audience, which included a girl's breakfast.

He demonstrated how easy

soups and mayonnaise could be quickly prepared, dissected a chicken, cooked it and handed out samples to the audience.

Besides cooking a variety of omelettes which, he said, differed from scrambled eggs only in tidiness, he showed the audience how to prepare a savoury corn fritter with pancake batter and some Indian corn.

He concluded the evening by handing out a few chops and chickens to a few members of the audience to try out what they had learned at home.

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Mc Keown calls for Taxation

USI INCREASES PRESSURE FOR STUDENT GRANTS

The agitation for a fully comprehensive grants scheme for Irish students continues. The USI can now expect support from both opposition parties despite the present Government's lack of sympathy. The streets of Dublin may be used less as a medium between student and public over this issue; the President-elect of the USI, Ciaran McKeown, feels that immediate militancy means playing the last card first and can only please the 'band-wagonners' or march-lovers.'

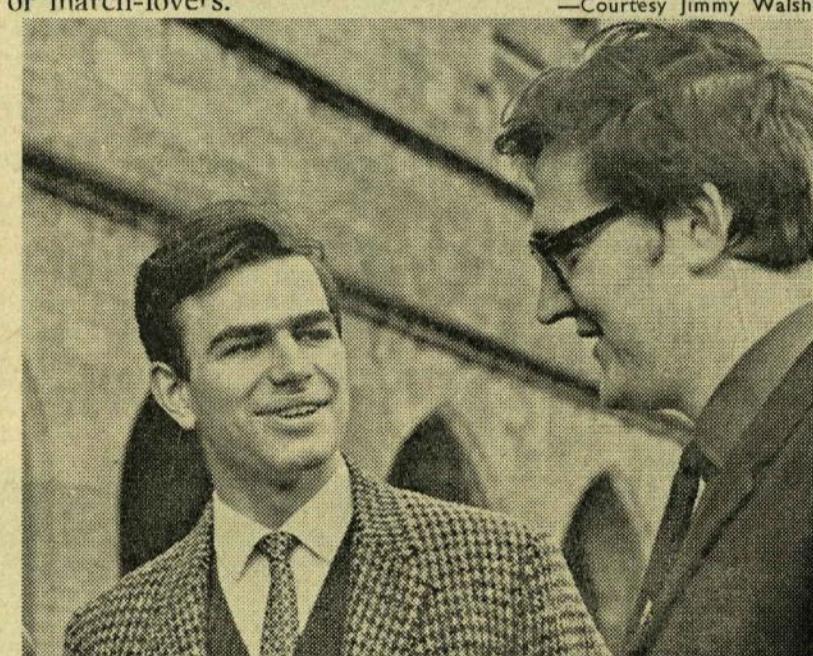
The agitation began on November 1st, 1968, when the Minister for Education, Mr. Lenihan, refused to review the Irish students' grants scheme.

The Minister announced that it would cost £1 million per annum, but this sum will only be reached when the scheme is fully operational. Students already at college were to receive no benefits. A march through the streets of Dublin on November 19th ended in a peaceful sit-down outside the gates of the Dáil. The Government has not altered its attitude since then.

PUBLIC CAMPAIGN

The U.S.I. intends to continue a public campaign concentrating on parents and schools, explaining the obvious necessity for a fully comprehensive grants scheme. This essentially means that any person at secondary education level who has the necessary qualifications, and who wishes to do so, must be able to attend a college of higher education (from university to seminary). He/she should have a grant to cover books, fees, food and accommodation, as well as having a little extra so that the student need not overwork during the summer.

Ciaran McKeown during his term as President intends to make it known that the means test makes nonsense of any grants scheme and must be abolished;



Alan Mathews and Eddie O'Connor, S.R.C. Pres. of U.C.D., in Galway.

it is the parent and not the student who must be taxed if this is necessary.

VOLUNTARY TAXATION

At the Galway teach-in on Friday, the 27th, McKeown announced his decision to set up a system of voluntary taxation that could also ease the housing problem recently brought to the forefront of public attention by last week's demonstrations.

He called for an army of volunteers to collect "taxes" from

door to door, supporting the policy that if the Government will not act, U.S.I. will.

Alan Mathews, a speaker at the teach-in, considers Ciaran McKeown's voluntary tax system a failure. "One cannot ignore," said, "the Establishment state which has ultimate control and will not be bypassed, unless one has already overthrown the financial system."

Arts Freak Out

Finalising Tina's light show last Sunday night, Hayden Murphy, borne on the shoulders of Tim Booth and Steve Bullock, floated through the audience chanting mysterious cantatas and swinging a blazing thurible.

As the tempo of the Alex Clarke Quartet built up, synchronising with the flashing lights, the poet led the crowd out of the hall on to the lawn outside. There greeted by an almost naked Olley Aldridge, his only protection being an empty beer-can and the business-end of a mop, an impromptu poetry reading began. The happening then fizzled out to the cheers of the crowd, with Murphy rocking on the ground amidst a smoke screen with a fish's head.

SRC Bookpool

The Bookpool is now open, Monday to Friday, from 12.30 to 2 o'clock in 4.12B.

At the moment they have about 2,000 books for sale, belonging to the World University Service. The books are mainly textbooks, covering nearly all the College faculties, with a large quantity of science books.

Students who have books for sale can bring them along to the S.R.C. and fill in a form stating the price they want for them. The books then go on to the shelves and when the book is sold the seller is notified and paid.

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SPORTS NEWS

HOCKEY

Disappointing Performance

TRINITY, 1
CORINTHIANS, 1

In the first league match played on the newly-built all-weather pitch at Santry, Trinity were clearly ill at ease, and only managed to draw against a Corinthians side which was seldom a real danger.

The hard pitch, which calls for a different type of hockey, will certainly take some getting used to; Corinthians, experienced in these conditions, settled down quickly and handled the ball more constructively in the opening minutes. Trinity slowly began to improve and were soon gaining the upper hand through some attacking and thoughtful play by Barber and Brown. The forwards were unlucky not to see their efforts rewarded, and even a series of short corners failed to produce a goal. So it came as a shock when Corinthians took a 1-0 lead just before the interval through one of their rare raids. In the second half the side improved considerably, and were unlucky not to score several times. Time was now running short, and it was not until the very last minute that Trinity equalised when Barber capped an impressive performance by scoring.

Trinity will have a lot of work to do if they are to win the Mauritius Cup, for the Irish Universities Championships, for the second successive year. The competition is being played in Belfast, again on hard pitches, where Queen's will be very much at ease. It would be a fitting tribute to John Douglas, this year's captain, if the Mauritius was to stay in Trinity.

B. de W.

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RUGGER

GOOD WIN WITH ONLY 13 MEN

TRINITY, 16; CIVIL SERVICE, 11

In a match packed with incident, Trinity fully deserved their victory by 16-11 in Saturday's game against Civil Service from Belfast. It was even more commendable in that they finished with only 13 men; Docherty was forced to go off early in the game with strained shoulder ligaments, and Smith was rather unfortunate to be sent off with little of the game remaining.

Civil Service kicked off and the game was only a few minutes old when Trinity lost the ever reliable Docherty with an injured shoulder. However, far from being a deterrent, this served only to spur Trinity on. First Hawkesworth scored, then Donovan had two tries, one of which was superbly carried out. The Service side managed to grab a penalty but McCombe replied soon after with another to leave Trinity 13 points ahead at the interval.

The strain of having a man short began to tell on Trinity in the second half, and only a really spirited defence kept Civil Service at bay. As it was they managed to score a further 8 points but

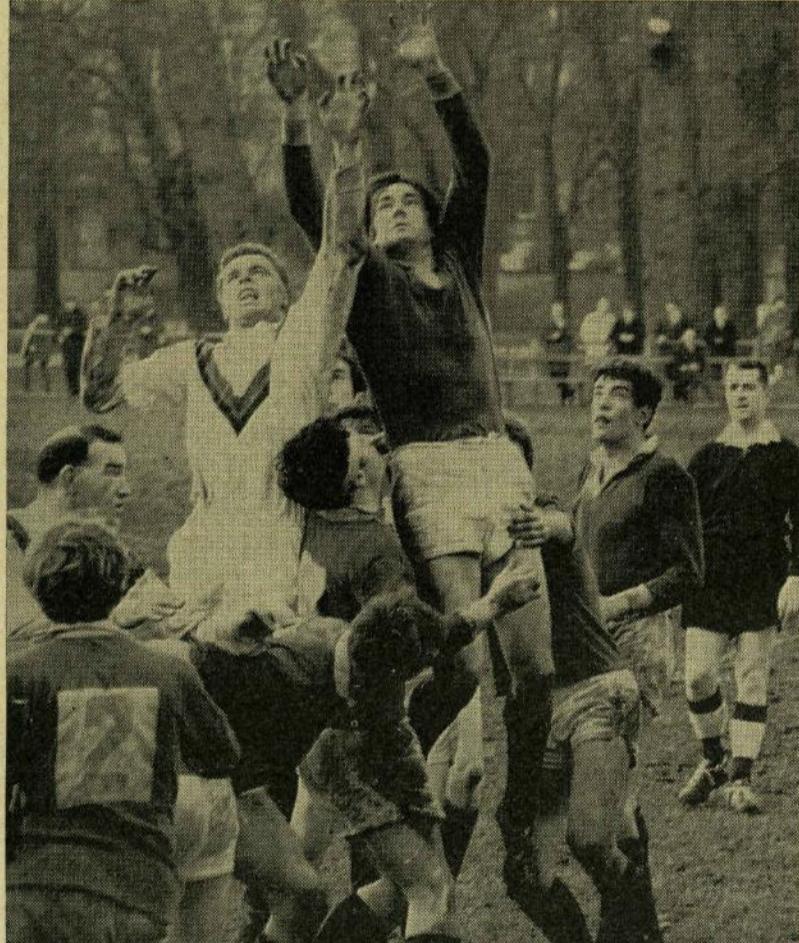
Trinity rightly held on to win by 16-11 points.

In general, Trinity's win was in every respect a team performance. While no one individual shone out, mention should be made of Donovan, sound in defence and attack; McCombe for his constructive kicking; and Hawkesworth and Cullen in the pack.

All in all it was an excellent result from Trinity's view-point: the team, considering their handicaps, played with commendable spirit and elan throughout. The sending-off of Smith should not detract from a good, hard-fought game, with all credit to both teams.

M. S.

—PAT MORIARTY



A fine example of Trinity's binding in the line out.

GOLF

TRINITY TOO GOOD FOR UCC

U.C.C., 2½

TRINITY, 9½

The match between Trinity and University College Cork, played at Portmarnock on Friday, turned out to be a one-sided affair, with Trinity winning nine matches to two with one halved.

An outstanding performance came from Ian Elliott in the singles, when he went around the course in a two under par 70. In most of the matches Trinity players won fairly comfortably; their two defeats came in the foursomes, where the first pair lost, and when captain Caldwell was beaten in the singles; however,

these were against players playing at the top of their form, and not through bad golf. This performance should boost the team's morale for the Colours match at the end of February; they have a number of games before that which should improve their match play temperament, so vital if they are to beat U.C.D.

SOCER

1st XI Unlucky to Lose

TRINITY, 0; LONGFORD TOWN, 3

Although at first glance this seems yet another disappointing result for Trinity, they were a shade unlucky not to come away with at least a draw.

They were soon on the attack and after 7 minutes McCombe saw a fine header saved at the foot of the post. Fitzsimmons was then put through on his own but hit his shot too close to the keeper. There was a distinct slackness about the Trinity defence and due to this and a general misunderstanding, Longford Town went ahead after 23 minutes with a rather soft goal; 15 minutes later they were further ahead, again after slack defensive play.

In the second half Trinity began to play more fluidly, choosing their passes well and good efforts from Sharpe and Wherry kept the Longford defence under pressure.

T. J. S.

What should have been the culmination of the continuous pressure came when Fitzsimmons beat the goalkeeper and steered his shot towards an empty net, only to see the full back slide across the goal and steer the ball away for a corner. Longford now began to get back into the game and a cross from the left saw an unmarked forward head into the net to clinch the game.

If the forwards would avail themselves more of the shooting power they undoubtedly possess, and the defence mark their men more tightly, they could still surprise everyone in the forthcoming Collingwood Cup.

SPORTS SHORTS

BASKETBALL: The Irish Inter-varsity Basketball Championships begin tomorrow in the gym at 6.30 p.m. Trinity, hosts this year, have great hopes of a double success; the ladies team are defending champions, while the men's team have been runners-up for the last three years. Spectators are assured of a week-end of very entertaining basketball.

FENCING: The Dublin Epee Competition, organised by Trinity, is taking place in the Dixon Hall this Saturday. Last year competitors came from many parts of Ireland including Cork and Belfast. Trinity's Olympic fencer, Colm O'Brien, won last year and will be taking part in the competition again this weekend.

SQUASH: Last Saturday Trinity played Queen's in the gym; with ten players on each side, it was practically a trial to see who will be playing for the Irish Universities team. Trinity won 9-1, easily outclassing the opposition; with a score like that, it seems probable that 5 out of the 6 players in the Universities side could come from Trinity.

ATHLETICS: The annual cross country match against Queen's was scheduled for last Saturday in Dublin; but for no apparent reason the Belfast team failed to turn up, and so no racing was possible. It is hoped to stage

the match sometime next month, and until then Trinity is continuing with a tough training programme.

SAILING: For most of the winter the club has been scrubbing and preparing boats; The Fireflies have recently been rigged and launched, and last Sunday there were trials for the team. There is a full fixture list against local clubs arranged for February, including a race against Nottingham University. In March a tour to England is planned, which will take in the British Universities Championships, which were won last year by Trinity.

RACING: Trinity News man in the racing world, Even Break, had an unfortunate weekend — his predictions for last Saturday were not realised, and anyone who followed them would be badly out of pocket. However, his forecasts will be appearing again shortly, and he is convinced that his crystal ball has lost its blurred appearance.

BOXING: The annual colours match against U.C.D., postponed from last term, will take place on Saturday; Trinity has six of last year's Colours remaining, out of a team of eight. Although some boxers are having difficulty in making the weight limits, prospects look fairly good, especially in the heavier divisions.



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PAGE THREE

... Denton Farquor ...

There no longer being a T.C.D. night at the Countdown Club, Denton Farquor last week disappeared into the depths of D'Olier Street to inspect Sloopy's on its usual Trinity Wednesday night. It turned out to be a pleasant compromise between Le Disque and Countdown, and well worth another visit later in the term. Jimmy Saville-Ballard decayed with an eloquently silky voice, while Bouncer Anderson flexed his muscles at the door. Joanna Gant looked adoringly at the D.J., who was unmoved, even when relieved by Kirby.

Spittles and Nelson put on a private performance in the Hunk's before venturing out unsuccessfully into the fray. Douglas Wan-Hippy found Christine to be a Pushover, while de Mille, with MacOnachie behind him, moved on to Jane Roberts' pasture. Peter Wherry celebrated something propped up against a wall and had to content himself with watching FitzSimons' technique on MacBeth Fenton.

Good news for the Trinity male population was the magnificent array of wallflowers. Pat Bushe was unfortunately not among them. Drawers (please call me Shaw) was only on the market a few

seconds before a glowing Tinsell, straight from squash, monopolised her. Finally Yvonne never had a chance with David Wells-Hot around.

The following night the Boat Club was taken over by a large consortium from the Six Counties. The thirsty masses arrived on the dot of 10 and had polished off all the drink by 11.45. Host Marty Bleakley was perhaps trying to get rid of the drink quickly so that he could get on with Faith Davison. Other hosts included John Kelly, Mary Green and Liz McWilliam, but they were nowhere to be seen, while Nibmar Spence paraded himself conspicuously for his guests. Heather Russell managed to draw Ron Wilson away from Bill Valk, but Mike Hutchinson's friend wasn't disclosing her name. Caroline Bradley and Dudley Smith asked specifically to be included and denied a kinky relationship. Chief Groover Bill Tomkins was the only one to carry off two partners, in the form of Linda Wakelin and Anne Batterton, but his success was only temporary. Jon Mitchell made public his intentions on Janeen, but he was well beaten to the draw by David Agnew. Khrasrow Fazel made a brief appearance with his wife; it was all a bit much for

them. Mary Smyth and Peter Ross exchanged brands of 'flu in one corner, while Sue Oxterby and Chris Dove exchanged something else. Colin Banks had something tucked under his garments which fascinated Sheila Aiken; neither let on just what it was.

Hairstyle of the Evening Award went to Oliver's Teddybear curls: they were a remarkable contrast to Claire's, which he spent the evening chasing. Lifebuoy Leonard won the Tramps' Clothing section with his jeans, shirt and gown. Most Valuable Immigrant was Neline Shah from the Indian-sub-Continent. Best Behaved Northerner was Andy McCann who didn't pick one fight; maybe he was thinking about the Reverend Ian's visit to London. Most Beautiful wallflower was Rhoda Swan, who won despite the attention of Ronnie Nelson. Nepotism makes me include James Little who was runner-up in every event, after which I had had enough and it was off to Northbrook Road.

Once there I found Elizabeth (on loan from Hammer movies) and Carmel saying hello to everyone in their best city accent. Tone didn't do his fading image any good by putting in an appearance in this bogland ghetto in which Nuala Stomack and Simple Beanpole starred. Times are bad when I have to endure Michael the Scribe making up to Medusa Adamson, and so I leave with the parting thought of when is Paddy going to have a party of his own?



This week's photograph is an interesting study of a Belfast girl by Paul O'Kane; for the sake of non-photographers, Paul shaded out all of the picture except the face to get this effect. It seems that the annual exhibition is in some danger. It is usually held in conjunction with the Arts Society, whose membership was considerably thinned down at the end of last year, and George Wynne-Wilson is worried about being able to get enough entries to fill out the New Library Hall. So please, Trinity artists come forward with your masterpieces!

JOHN KINNEY

There is a housing crisis in Dublin. The situation has been critical for the last ten years or more but it required the present series of marches and mass democracy meetings to bring home to Dubliners the fact that there is something seriously wrong with the whole set-up, and not just with the shortage of houses.

Most Rev. Dr. Birch, Bishop of Ossory, recently spoke out about the class-ridden nature of Irish society. Dublin and the large towns are the most serious offenders in this respect. Workers live in working class areas and the professional classes have their own preserves in the suburbs. Recently, with the increase in Dublin's population, the Corporation has been building new housing estates and blocks of flats, mainly on the north side but the demand is greater than the supply and as a result families are homeless, divided and often evicted from their old tenements.

Those who are hardest hit by the present situation are the young couples who have just married or are about to. The old answer for these people, for whom the waiting list is too long, is no longer there. The days of the cheap tenement in the old Georgian dwellings are numbered. Many have already been demolished or condemned, and the few available ones left are occupied.

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ACTION ON HOUSING

By Mike Black

It seems that everybody, except perhaps the Internationalists, suspects that the Dublin Housing Action Committee is the organ of a left wing and revolutionary minority. There are whispers of cynical exploitation and political opportunism in the activities of the committee and of the political groups that support it. But the position as regards housing in Dublin is serious and complicated enough without such 'obscurantist' manoeuvres as publishing the fact that Dennis Dennehy is a communist, as was recently done in a certain evening newspaper. The political issues of the case must not be allowed to obscure what is an immediate and pressing problem among a growing number of Dublin's citizens.

Out of a population of over half a million there are about 10,000 homeless people in Dublin, and the number, far from decreasing, is steadily growing because of migration, eviction, the deterioration of often already uninhabitable dwellings (notably the Dennehy's caravan), and the spiralling birth rate. The D.H.A.C. lists several categories of homeless, including split families where husband, wife and children are unable to live together, the severely over-crowded (a dwelling in Corporation officialese is approximately two rooms), and families paying a rent excessive in relation to income. Also included are "most" caravan dwelling families, and especially families who have been forced to squat in either Corporation or private property.

For these people there are two possible courses of action: One is apathy, the price apparently demanded by the Corporation for a place on the housing list. The other is action in conjunction with the D.H.A.C. Bernard Brown, its Chairman, suspects that he has been struck off the housing list because he has been squatting at No. 23 Mountjoy Square for four months.

What is significant is that Mary Dennehy received a letter from the Corporation last week, before her husband's release, stating that they did not intend to offer her alternative accommodation, but whether this has any bearing on the fact that the Dennehys are squatting at No. 20 Mountjoy Square cannot be established beyond a suspicion, fortunately for the Corporation. Bernard Brown states firmly that the Deputy Lord Mayor, Dermot O'Rourke, agreed with him in private that there were "at least fifty" families squatting, but reduced this figure on the radio to twenty at the most.

This is the general attitude of those in authority. The Committee proper of the D.H.A.C. is composed of six homeless people democratically elected by the members of the organisation, all of whom are also homeless. The two best known are Bernard Brown and Dennis Dennehy, the Treasurer. The D.H.A.C., Brown emphasises, is not a political organisation. Appeal to all parties for support have brought delegates from the Young Socialists, the Connolly Youth Movement, the Irish Workers' Party, the Sinn Fein, the Irish Communist Organisation and the students for Democratic

The Dublin Housing Action Committee is the only organisation in Dublin which actively seeks to protect the rights of the family as guaranteed by Church and State.

—Bernard Brown, Chairman



Fr. Michael Sweetman addressing a D.H.A.C. meeting.

Action. (The two major political parties, predictably enough, have not seen fit to so much as reply to the invitations, issued before each meeting of the D.H.A.C., to send a speaker. Labour Party members have spoken, but the Party has not sent a delegate.) To those must be added Father Sweetman of the Society of Jesus, who has spoken from the D.H.A.C. platform. It is understood that his superiors in the Society have refrained from giving him any encouragement, although he has made it plain that he speaks as an individual and not as a cleric.

The D.H.A.C.'s position can perhaps be seen in a statement issued to the press by Dennis Dennehy last week-end. It states that "we in the D.H.A.C. realise that the battle for the rights of the homeless is only the beginning and our campaign will not end until the existing housing crisis is resolved." Dennehy has been given nine days to rehouse his family, dating from the day of his release. He says in the same statement that "if I fail to do this, I face the option of moving out on the street or going back to jail." The publicity given to the Dennehys' case has given many the impression that it is an unusual and extreme one. But what of the other squatters? Bernard Brown, to name one, is under court injunction to vacate the premises at No. 23 Mountjoy Square by the 5th January. He has been unable to find anywhere for his wife and child to live at a rent he could afford on his wages as a postman. It is only a matter of time before his case, and that of other squatters, becomes a repeat of the Dennehy's plight.

The Corporation, for its part, is at present building enough accommodation to house 2,000 people a year. This figure will have to reach 23,000 a year by 1980 for a

permanent solution to the problem. The homeless families remain however, and the D.H.A.C. proposes a series of immediate short-term measures, the most important of which is the declaration of a housing emergency in Dublin. This would entail requisition of all habitable vacant accommodation by the Corporation and its immediate allocation of the homeless. Other measures demanded are the prohibition of demolition and conversion to other uses of sound living accommodation, and the repair of dwellings by the Corporation where landlords refuse to do so. Some landlords find that allowing a building to deteriorate until it is uninhabitable is a much cheaper and quieter way of evicting unwanted tenants than taking them to court. A short walk round the north side of Dublin will give anyone a good idea of how effective this method is.

The only effective means of action in D.H.A.C.'s hands is the public meeting. But this, as many have found to their cost, is a double-edged weapon. There has been an avalanche of political slander and misrepresentation, many photographs of police in sometimes violent action against the demonstrators. Of answers from the Government, of signs of a solution by those who have the power to provide one, there are none. It is presumed that the Corporation are aware of the dangers of the present housing situation. There has already been some violence, both publicised and secret, in the confrontations between the authorities and the D.H.A.C. supporters. There will doubtless be more as the homeless become more militant and the Corporation more obdurate.

Less obvious and far more dangerous are the social consequences of such a situation. Any student of social science will know

what far-reaching effects bad or non-existent housing has on the portion of society which is forced to live in such conditions. Alcoholism, disease and a rising crime rate are the more immediate results. Unless something is done immediately—and the declaration of a housing emergency will be effective only if followed up as quickly as possible by permanent council houses in sufficient numbers—there are going to be social and economic repercussions in Dublin long after the present situation has been forgotten about.



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STUDENTS AND SOCIETY

Students, jolted out of their apathetic vacuum by the French student riots of last May, by the occupation of Columbia in the spring, and by the reaction of Czech students to the invasion of their country, now find the gap between themselves and the rest of society widening. This is a new development; for up to the Second World War, universities (in the case of the British Isles) were the bastion of the status quo. The university was considered as the place where one could acquire a "passport" into a "good" job and the secure, privileged life in the existing class structure that went with it. The British Government helped to perpetuate this state by absorbing all those who received good degrees into the Civil Service. This state existed because of a system of class education which made higher education available only to the children of upper middle/upper class families. Thus it was in the material interest of the students to preserve the status quo.

However, since the war (in the British context—and in Russia since 1917) undergraduates have not all come from the same privileged background. This is mainly due to the grants scheme, now in operation in England and to a lesser extent in Ireland, and the emergency of the "Affluent Society," which gives more people a better chance of going to university. These people are not prepared to accept a status quo which militates against them. Thus they are now asking two fundamental questions:

Firstly, they are questioning the university as an institution, and particularly its structure. This has been done before to a lesser extent, but it is only recently that students have been to take a positive stand. For example, it would be hard to imagine them asking the Junior Dean to "explain his actions" ten years ago.

Secondly, they are questioning the structure of the society to which a university belongs. Students have questioned society before, any they have, as mentioned, questioned university struc-

ture. But it is a new development that they now question the two in relation to each other.

Even the "advanced" Social Democrat students in St. Petersburg University, when they called for a student strike, called for it only on academic issues. Lenin thought that this was radically wrong and ascribed it to the fact that: "The students who have entered the universities in the last two years (1906-08) have lived a life almost completely detached from politics, and have been educated in a spirit of narrow academic autonomism, educated not only by the professors of the Establishment and the Government press, but also by the professors of the Cadet Party." It was Lenin's view that the students of the Russian universities should be made "consciously political" and not cling to "mere academic aims." Thus in even in our own Students' Union, Howard Kinley, the outgoing President, stated emphatically that "U.S.I. is quite definitely a political organisation."

It seems that this political involvement has occurred because

the students are not necessarily committed to the Establishment and its views. Those who are dependent on Society for their means of existence are bound to conform to the conventional mores of Society.

in a position to display his discontent with the existing system, as it is not usually going to do him any harm—this is proved by the many student demonstrations, even in Dublin.



Czech students demonstrating against Russian invasion.

But the student's life in College is not a function of his political views and he does have the freedom to develop politically in any direction.

People who have taken a job within Society have implicitly admitted that the Society is right and most of these people, if questioned, will defend the system, because they themselves have accepted it by working in it. The university student, however, has not made a conscious acknowledgement of the "rightness" of the status quo, and because he is not committed, he can look at Society in a less biased manner than most committed members. He is also

There is another view, however, that of people like Andre Cluckmann. He concedes that "students have been a critical mass, whose explosion can unleash a revolution." He also goes on to say (speaking in the French context) that the riots in France were generated by the youth in general. He says of youth: "The young man wanders in society; without dwelling there, he is exploited by the state, but not integrated by it." As one gets physically older, however, one tends to rely more on the values of society without questioning them; one ceases to think except in the context of the society. (Bertrand Russell is an example of a man who never got old and this is why young people admire him—he never sacrificed his own values to those of the society.)

The state is suspicious of students because they do not accept the social and political system automatically, or because they hold radical views. Witness Mr. Dillon's hysterical outburst last May, when he declared that Trinity College was a "nest of Reds" and politically intimated that these elements should be done away with. However, this radicalisation of the under-25 generation is, according to Andre Gorz, a phenomena through the whole capitalist world. It is denounced, particularly in Germany and Great Britain, as adventurous and irresponsible. The general view is that students are revolting merely against the loss of class status; they are all studying for self-advancement, that it, a privileged position, but since there are not so many students, there is not room for so many privileged people; so feeling alienated, they revolt.

Paul Tansey.

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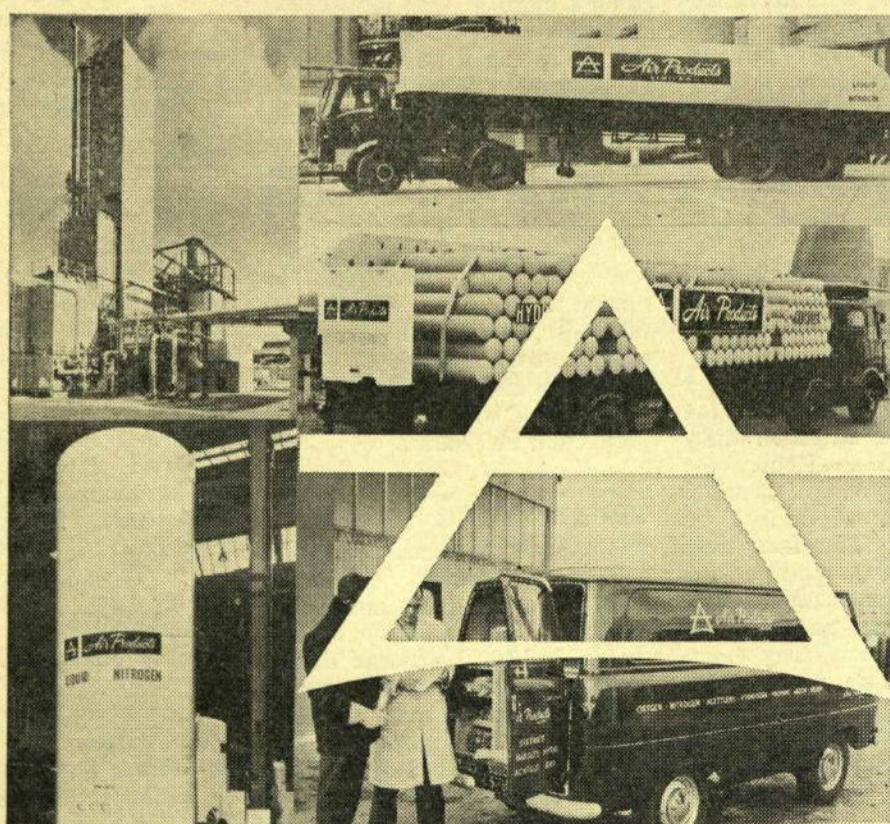
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ARTS PAGE

REVIEWS

"DECLINE AND FALL OF A BIRDWATCHER"

—or how to ruin a good novel. Frequently novels adopted by the screen transpose badly. I think this probably happens when the director or writer of the screen-play tried to keep too much to the original story without keeping the essence of the author's meaning and yet does not give his own product any feeling at all. Strick's version of "Ulysses," I am told, was good. I believe that the Russian version of "War and Peace," now showing in a two-part programme in London lasting six and a half hours, has an incomprehensible plot to those unfamiliar with Tolstoy's work, and will be unsatisfactory to devotees of Tolstoyana.

"Decline and Fall of a Birdwatcher" (why, for heaven's sake, "—of a Birdwatcher") will not appeal to those who know Evelyn Waugh's novel. The writer of the screen-play, Ivan Foxwell, has tried to keep the spirit of the book, yet by updating it he loses the late twenties' atmosphere which is necessary for the satire to have any meaning. The rowdy upper-class student debaggers in Oxford, the decrepit educational agency, the school and the long prison sequence all belong to earlier years.

The amount of money lavished

on the extravagances of the incredible Margot Beste-Chetwynde do not impress—gadgets are old-hat since "Flint." Margot's sunken bath, porcelain flower encrusted telephone and so forth are the now familiar natural birthright of Hollywood.

Genevieve Page (Margot), the top actress at the Comédie Française, seems to have been unfortunate in her English productions — Y.T.V.'s "Camille '68" — another modernisation of a novel — Dumas' "La Dame aux Camélias," and is probably in danger of being type-cast as a middle-aged seductress of pretty young men.

The film fails to capture Waugh's atmosphere, but it does have some good cameo pieces — Roland Curram's mad German architect and Rodney Bewes (one of the "Likely Lads") as Potts, the detective. The cretinous warders in the desperate prison amused me, but in general the film missed — the frivolity became boring. How the censor managed to find 8½ minutes of this cert. "A" film which he could cut is a wonder, but then his foibles are becoming increasingly more incomprehensible.

J. R.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

Goldsmith invites us to "dub" him a quack if "She Stoops to Conquer or The Mistakes of a Night" does not please us, but there was no need. The Abbey's production was a lively fulfillment of an acknowledged masterpiece. Donal McCann as Tony Lumpkin plays the ne'er-do-well, drinking-with-the-lads, squire's son who has his dear Mama where he wants.

She, apart from being an affected mercenary bitch, has the fashionable 18th century ennui and longs for the Dublin delights of Ringsend and Ranelagh. Aideen Kelly performs superbly as Miss Hardcastle who stoops to conquer Marlow, a "modest" man, a jittering, gauche, pigeon-toed, stuffed shirt with "ladies" but an accomplished bottom-pincher with them that's below him. And for the men in the audience, there is the added thrill of those 18th century décolletés revealing brandy balloon bosoms. The audience sees the mistakes of the night a move or two ahead, but the delight is wait-

ing for the effects to actually take place on stage. The play has the verve of a Fielding bedroom farce, a no-nonsense and caricature quality that brings Molière to mind. This production ought to be seen for its colourful entertainment value.

anj.

"CHAMPION JACK"

He relives the hot-tar panache of Fats Waller; he lives in Halifax; he smuggles porny photos from Copenhagen under his jacket; he is managed by his wife, is reliable and the perfect gentleman. Tramping out twelve bar blues twenty years behind Leadbelly, he tackles incredible syncopation independently in the descant, in thirds to thirteenths. He doesn't mind if the piano's out of tune, out of the spotlight, and nobody's



Genevieve Page in the film "Decline and Fall" from the novel by Evelyn Waugh.

"THE INVESTIGATION" BY PETER WEISS.

At Players, Sunday, Feb. 2nd.

"The Investigation" is based on the Frankfurt War Crime trials, yet it is not meant to reconstruct the actual courtroom scene. In this it is different from Players' previous "Theatre of Fact" presentations "In the matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer," and from Bill Bowder's "Moors Murders." The latter used conventionally dramatic effects as well as relying on the lurid factual details. "The Investigation" lets the witnesses' appalling memories of Auschwitz stand for themselves. "These statements are the real material of drama which could not be rivalled by any imagination. But Weiss' supreme achievement is the objectivity of his approach, which allows us to witness the painful and painstaking search for truth and ultimately justice." (From the editor's blurb.)

Patrick Boyd Maunsell believes that by calling it an "Oratoria in 11 Cantos" Weiss means it to be treated as an opera libretto with the director supplying the necessary theatrical devices (light, sound, music and mime), but feels that projections such as used in "U.S." would be out of place. His aim will be to use Players' intimacy to the full and to involve the audience as much as possible with the spoken word.

Peter Weiss also wrote Marat/Sade which was Players' U.D.A. production in 1966.

INDEX

music

Concert by R.T.E. Symphony Orchestra, Wed., 5th Feb., Exam. Hall, 8 p.m. Tickets free from 26.3.1.

art

National Gallery

Turner watercolours from the Vaughan Bequest. Exhibition every January when the light is weakest. Otherwise can only be seen by special request.

lecture

David Bowers (painter) on "The Sources of Modern Art." Feb. 3rd, 8 p.m., at the Art Society.

poetry

Seamus Deane at the Art Society. Sunday, Feb. 2nd, 8 p.m.

Material by Stephanie Green, John Rawlings, Elgy Gillespie and Angela Clinch.

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At Sunday of late he appeared on the regular Blues Appreciation Society Sunday afternoon programme, with Blues House (the only true blue group in Dublin) and Red (from Tipperary) on country guitar. The fans were ten deep and the applause was munificent. As for Champion Jack we expected to be nauseated by this display of reactionary black minstrelling, but we weren't. He operates the same principle as "Knees up Mother Brown." Let it all out, chillen. Corny, but therapeutic.

E. G.

The Art Society is thinking about opening a macrobiotic restaurant. The nicest thing about the one in 176 Westbourne Terrace is that the walls aren't covered with ceramics, candles, photos of Provence and decaying chianti bottles. The ant-Habitat decor is purely for sitting and eating in; there is, how-

SPECIAL POWERS

The North of Ireland has been the scene of ugly violence in recent weeks, with Civil Rights marches and counter demonstrations by Protestant extremists. There has been much discussion as to whether the Authorities have used their powers excessively or indeed whether the powers that they have are themselves excessive. This article continues that discussion, comparing the situation in the South.

Much of the law affecting Public Order in the North is controlled by the Public Order Act of 1951. Apart from the necessity to give 24 hours' notice of all public meetings to the police, the most striking provision of the Act is the right of the Minister to prohibit all public meetings for up to three months. We saw an example of this recently when the former Minister, Mr. Craig, banned all meetings in Derry. There is no such provision in the South, and not even the infamous Criminal Justice Bill intends to introduce it. It should rarely be necessary for a government to take a step to remove the right of individuals to protest in public except in a grave national emergency. The situation that existed in Derry when Mr. Craig took such a harsh step did not amount to a direct threat to the Constitution, whatever the Paisleyites may have thought.

In addition to the Public Order Act there exists a piece of legislation in the North that can be called into force during an emergency. This is the Special Powers Act. It gives to the police powers that

are so wide that few rights are left untouched. For example, the authorities can arrest a person without warrant, and without charging him with an offence and can imprison him and deny his right of access to the Courts. This means that a person can be locked up for any length of time and neither he nor anyone else can do anything about it—in fact the Act specifically states that relatives and legal advisers can be prevented from visiting a person imprisoned without trial. The Act not only deprives individuals of their rights and liberty but also allows them to be subject to acts of gross violence from the authorities. For example flogging may be allowed as a punishment, and the police may "compel" suspects to answer questions when they are detained.

The Act was passed in a stormy political climate, one in which the threatened and one can see when threatened and one can see when reading the Act that it was the intention of the legislators to protect their new Constitution and to uphold the position of the Six Counties which had taken a hard struggle to establish. But to-day,



The R.U.C. in action during the Derry Civil Rights march.

despite the Civil Rights movement and various undiplomatic statements of Ministers of the Republic, it cannot be said that Ulster's Constitution and existence is seriously in danger. Why then must this repressive measure remains on the statute books? Why can the Government not repeal it and, if the need arises, pass a new emergency Act more in keeping with the situation that exists at the present time?

Ulster is not, however, the only jurisdiction that has an unrepealed body of emergency law. In the Republic the section of the Offences Against the State Act dealing with "powers of internment" can be called into force when the Government (not the Oireachtas, it will be noticed) declares that such a move is

necessary to secure the preservation of public peace and order. By this section the Minister in question can order the detention of any individual for as long as he thinks necessary. This section is not in force at the moment, but in the past when it had been used (as late as March 1962) many people were interned without opportunity of redress. The Act is not as brutal in tone as the Northern Ireland Special Powers Act, but as with the Northern Act its presence is unnecessary. If the Government feels that it needs extra powers during an emergency it should vote itself these as in the ordinary course of events and not call into force regulations that were meant to deal chiefly with vigorous campaigns of illegal organisations.

The rights of an individual to express his opinion, whether in private or in public, cannot be questioned, and few governments would deny this. But in the North a public procession can only take place if 24 hours' notice has been given and if the police have not banned the procession, and even then there appears to be no guarantee of protection for that procession. Then in both the North and the South there are unrepealed Emergency Acts which do nothing except act as a threat to an individual's right to liberty. These powers go far beyond what is necessary to avoid a breakdown of public order and the respective governments should take steps to repeal them immediately.

Peter Mayne.

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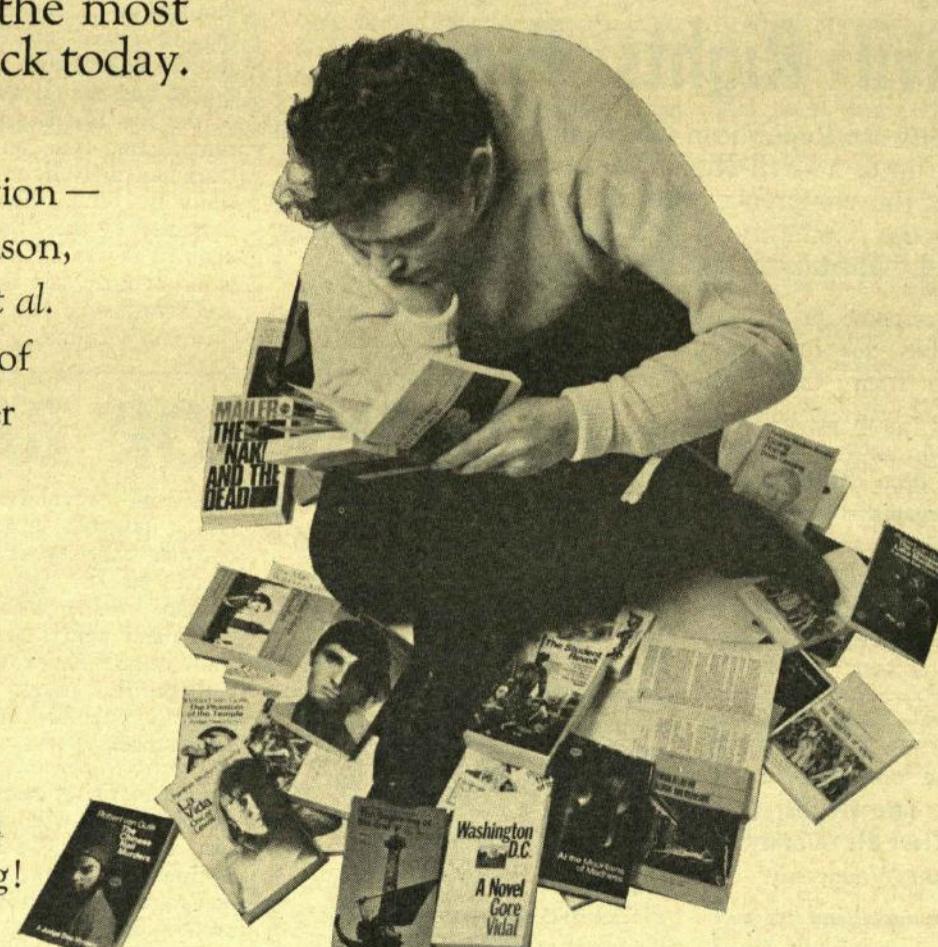
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★ News Feature

BOURKE SLAMS DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Adrian Bourke, President of the SRC, has expressed his disapproval of the present system of allocating money to the various societies in the College. Of the £12 Capitation Fee each student pays, £9 is for distribution to societies. Bourke feels that although DUCAC is a very fair minded body, generally speaking, funds are distributed in a somewhat haphazard fashion.

For this reason he is negotiating with representatives from the G.M.B., the Eliz and D.U.C.A.C. to set up one body, which would be called the Societies' Committee, to deal with the distribution of grants to societies.

The two major societies, the Phil and the Hist, have so far objected to this idea on the grounds that they need far more money than any minor society to finance their undertakings, and at the same time they must pay for the upkeep of the G.M.B. While agreeing with them on this matter, he also points out that a great deal of unnecessary expenses are incurred. For example, Bourke says: "The Hist spent £12 on ballot sheets for twice yearly elections, while Baxter, Treasurer of the S.R.C., has said he can provide them for 16/-."

Further, Bourke objects to the fact that a fee of £5 is charged for renting the Phil reception room. This is a large sum to be paid when one considers the comparative poverty of the Gramophone Society.

Expenses and losses of the

major societies can be astonishing. One's suspicion is aroused by the fact that the Hist, as an all-male society, last year spent £9 13s. on flowers, and loose money on the operation of a telephone service to the amount of £35.

Also income from the two billiard rooms in the G.M.B. amounts to approximately £855 and yet a grant is still necessary for the upkeep of the building.

Bourke feels sure that he can eliminate many unnecessary expenses if he can get the co-operation from all quarters in the formation of this Societies' Committee. Baxter has said he can work wonders if he can open a shop in the G.M.B. and, he says, "The opening of a bar in the building would hardly be resisted."

He intends to put the proposal to the Board in the near future and show them how it can work. He believes it is not likely to object to putting an end to unnecessary expenditure of student funds and the introduction of a more fair system.



New Sociology Lectureship

Miss Kathy Cullen has been newly-appointed to a lectureship in Sociology. A graduate of University College, Dublin, she did her thesis on sociology in education.

She commented on "the distinction between sociology, the theoretical understanding of society and social work which involves the application of theory to everyday problems."

In March, Gill and MacMillan will publish her book entitled "School and Family," which explores the factors adversely affecting educational achievement.

OILGEYSER SEEN ERUPTING NEAR FRONT SQUARE

On Monday morning last a student, who was ill in No. 10, heard a peculiar noise from the area between the Chief Steward's house and the Chapel. On investigation he found that one of the oil tanks, which supply the Butterly boilers with fuel, had overflowed and the oil was gushing out of the top like a geyser. It continued for four minutes before workmen arrived on the scene to shut it off. The men were mystified by the whole affair. One claimed it was a "student prank," while another saw the lighter side and commented that black was not this year's colour.

Republicans Conduct Civil Rights Probe

Recently the Republican Club held a meeting to discuss the setting up of a Civil Rights Movement in Dublin. Represented at the conference were delegates from the Young Socialists, the Connolly Youth Movement, the College Fianna Fail Cumann, the Internationalists, and others.

Although response to the idea was favourable, due to constant interruptions from the Internationalists, no concrete objectives were decided upon. A further meeting has been called for, and though the organisers consider that there are strong similarities between the problems which face both North and South, they have decided that their principal aim is

to strive for the reform of social injustice within the Republic itself.

CHANGES FOR BALL

This year's Trinity Week Ball Committee, under the organisation of Kerry MacDermott, has decided on several major innovations.

The most revolutionary of which is the possible introduction of a two-tier ticket system. The alternative of last year's "ball and dinner" ticket will be the new "ball and light snack" ticket. A short questionnaire will be held in College this week in order to gauge a popular consensus of its acceptance.

Due to rising costs, the original double ticket will cost £6, while the new one will sell at £4. Implementation of the whole scheme, however, is dependent upon the permission of the licensing authorities.

It is also hoped that a well-known English pop group may be imported for the Ball.

The only time I'm free Fred is after the Library on Wednesday.

—Well, Doris, how about a few drinks and then down to Sloopy's?

SLOOPY'S DISCOTHEQUE
SECRET ENTRANCE : 23 D'OLIER STREET

Trinity News

Dublin

Thursday, 30th January, 1969

USI'S ROLE

The most significant point to emerge from the USI Teach-in at U.C.G. last weekend was the proposal to set up a system of voluntary taxation to deal with the housing problem in Dublin and elsewhere. Ciaran McKeown, the newly-elected president, told students that if the Government had not got the nerve to pay for the removal of injustices, then the Union of Students would do so in order to 'buy, build or rent' houses for the homeless.

After Howard Kinley's statement at the Congress that USI was 'quite definitely a political organisation,' it seems that it is now also keen to assume the role of a Public Charity; for that is what the scheme amounts to.

The housing problem in Ireland is of course, as everybody should by now know, serious, and immediate action is required; but the long-term answer can, in fact, only be found by the Government. Certainly, until decisive action is forthcoming, schemes on the basis of fund-raising like the 'Shelter' group in Britain, are necessary. But is it the role of USI to launch schemes of this nature?

USI is an organisation for students, and as such its primary concern should be for students. It seems a little ridiculous that it should at this stage be involving itself in what is essentially the concern of the State.

Students in general, and USI in particular, should concentrate on the reform of the University rather than on the reform of society. It is the students of today who will be the Government of tomorrow, and the possible reformers. At present the universities churn out stereotyped graduates who are tailored to the needs of existing society. In order to achieve a sound basis for future generations of students, the present university structure, which only serves to perpetuate the existing order, must be destroyed and a valid and meaningful one be substituted in its place.

It is with university reform that USI should now be concerning itself.

Editor: Frank Ahern; **Assistant Editor:** Dick Waterbury; **News:** Susan Tarrant; **Features:** Neil Holman; **Arts:** Stephanie Green; **Sport:** Rupert Pennant-Rea; **Photos:** Ray McAleese; **Secretary:** Caroline Atkinson; **Business Managers:** Colin Butler, Mick O'Gorman; **Treasurer:** Iain Donnelly; **Advertising:** Garry Collier, Garry Young; **Circulation:** Kenneth Donnelly; **Staff:** David Naisby-Smith, Stuart Henderson, John Rawlings, Kevin Pritchard, Bruce Stewart, Dan Shine, Roger Class, Calla Graves-Johnston, Paul Tansey, Eamonn McCann, John McClancey, John McLaughlin.

TONIGHT AT THE PHIL

"CENSORSHIP IS NO PROTECTION FOR THE INNOCENT"

FOR : DR. M. ADAMS (author—"Censorships, the Irish Experience.")

JUDGE MAGUIRE, HENRY KELLY, RICHARD PINE

AGAINST : DR. MACKEN, DECLAN BUDD.

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