

Trinity News

Dublin University Student Newspaper

Thursday, 14th November, 1968.

Price 4d.

—RAY McALEESE



UNSA demonstrators mob Dr. Barnard on leaving Trinity.

UNSA PROTEST AT BARNARD'S IRISH VISIT

Placard waving demonstrators greeted Dr. Christian Barnard when he visited Trinity's Physiology Department. As his car neared the Lincoln Place Gate it passed through two lines of students, but there were no incidents.

When Dr. Barnard left he was met by a storm of jeering and booing which completely drowned the clapping of a few supporters on the fringe of the crowd. Smiling broadly, he waited for a moment before getting into his car with Dr. O'Connell.

As the car pulled away students formed a chanting barrier in front of it. Some college workers tried to push the crowd aside as the car inched forward but a couple of girls flung themselves across the bonnet slowing it up again. Eventually the driver managed to get through.

A spokesman for the UNSA said they were protesting against South Africa's policy of apartheid. "We do not deny the value of Dr. Barnard's contribution to medical science, but he is not coming merely in his capacity as an individual, but as the ambassa-

dor of a country which treats the large majority of its population as sub-human."

—RAY McALEESE

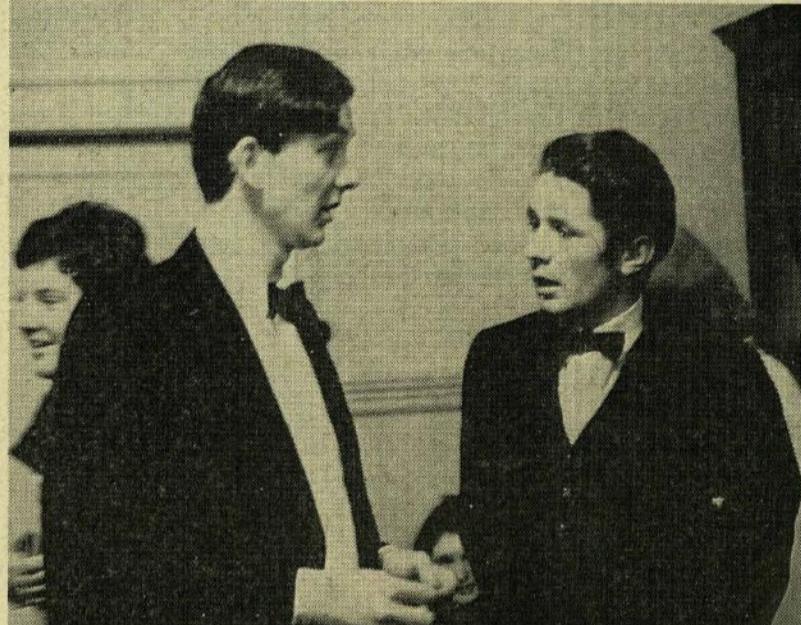


Dr. Christian Barnard

Revington is Vice-President

BOURKE ELECTED PRESIDENT BY EIGHT VOTES

—ARNY GRIFFIN



Joe Revington, SRC Vice-President, with new President, Adrian Bourke.

Adrian Bourke, Auditor of the Law Society, is the new SRC President. He defeated Alan Matthews by a narrow margin of 8 votes at a meeting of the outgoing and incoming Councils on Monday in the Exam Hall. Joe Revington will succeed John Grindle as Vice-President.

Alan Matthews, defeated in a straight fight for the Presidency said he would remain as a Councillor as long as his constituents wanted him, with the intention of encouraging the SRC to take up more progressive stands. In his Presidential report he said the University serves the interests of the ruling class by supplying the people necessary to run the economic system. He disliked the emergence of conflicting views in Council since this prevented the development of a common line. Policy should be directed not to appeasing the authorities but to representing the student's interests.

During the debate on the Presidential Report, Ros Mitchell, member of the Executive Committee, withdrew her election manifesto promise to stand for re-election to the Executive because the SRC had not taken up student demands. The AFC's view of the problems in the College and the methods it proposed to overcome them are the best attempts so far

at critical analysis. She gave her support to the AFC and suggests others do the same.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Alan Baxter's efforts to increase the variety and value of goods in the Shop has increased turnover to £600 this term. The magazine "Question" is £44-13-1 in debt after 3 issues, although £25 of advertising revenue has to be collected. During the 6 monthly period ending the 30th September the SRC spent £346, received £171 from sales, and had a closing balance of £647.

Matthews moves Left

Alan Matthews, outgoing President of the SRC, said, in essence, he "advocated the abolition of the Students Representative Council." The defeat of Matthews's bid for re-election has been attributed to the reaction of Council members to his report.

Admitting that the content of his speech probably came as a surprise to many members of the Council, Matthews said that he himself had "only just come to recognise" the vital importance of "restructuring the aim of the university."

Matthews does not "believe the SRC to be of great relevance to students in its present form" as it merely "reflects the status quo amongst the student body" and that "at vital times it will be unable to take stands which are seen as necessary by progressive student opinion."

Though defeated, he commented that he was "pleased that as many as 23 Councillors supported him," but said that he could envisage two alternatives for the newly-elected SRC: (1) that "it would relapse into a state where it doesn't bother with student grievances"; or (2) it would "take up small reforms,

claiming to advance student interests" while ignoring the need to wholly restructure the principle of the SRC and the aim of the university itself.

Adrian Bourke, newly elected President of the Council, whom some view as the hasty product of a "Stop Matthews" movement, called Matthews's report "incredibly honest" but declined to comment further.

Militant USI calls for march

Howard Kinlay, USI President, called on Trinity students to take part in a "peaceful and law-abiding march" next Tuesday on the grant scheme issue. After all the 'normal channels' to pressure the Minister, USI has now no choice but to take militant action. The Minister has until tomorrow to agree to USI's minimal demands. It is rumoured that he is prepared to compromise but not to go as far as USI wants. The march will start from UCD, Trinity and the Bolton College of Technology.

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SPORTS NEWS

IMPRESSIVE BASKETBALL WIN

UCD Defeated in First League Match

Trinity 45; U.C.D. 38.

In their first League match of the season Trinity defeated UCD in a tough, low-scoring game, which nevertheless had plenty of excitement. Trinity, having finished third in the League last season, and with three All-Ireland Cup Medal winners in the side, were perhaps favourites, and their supporters were not disappointed. For so early in the year they turned in a polished performance. Polish Youth International, Ozman, was in particularly fine form, scoring 20 of the side's 45 points.

However, the game was spoilt to a certain extent by the large number of unpopular refereeing decisions which frustrated both sides; this was reflected in the frequency of fouling. In the closing stages Andrews, Trinity's guard, was fouled off while at the end two of the UCD team were on the maximum number of fouls allowed.

Linneman played his usual steady, if unspectacular, game while Mosher also put in a fine performance. He handles the ball well and intelligently and has the ability to beat his man. Yik is a very fast and useful player despite his lack of inches, but unfortunately on this particular night his shooting was below its usual standard.

Thus, despite the loss of last year's excellent captain, Dubuque, the team is again one of considerable quality and should have another good year. Matches are played every Friday evening in the gym, and the high standard of basketball makes it well worth watching.

LADIES

TCD 28; UCD 34 pts.

The Ladies' Team seemed to have their UCD opponents well beaten with only three minutes of

ordinary time to go, for at that stage they were leading 28-22. Three quick UCD scores then tied the match and sent it into extra time. The now dispirited Trinity side conceded a further six points to lose a match which they should have won.

A fine performance was turned in by Anne McCarthy who was top scorer with 12 points. The side was well captained by the enthusiastic Moira McPhillips, while Hazel Graham was second best scorer with 8 points. She would have added to her total had she used more care and less hope in her shooting. The side were perhaps a little over-confident, having won the Guinness Cup in last year's intervarsity competition. However, they played a bad zone and too often let their opponents score from easy set shots, which was all the more unfortunate since it seemed that that was the only way they were able to score.

The team showed that it can still play up to last season's standard when they had a 40-12 victory in their second league match on the following day. If they can overcome their problems of temperament on the big occasion they should be able to establish themselves as the best University side in Ireland yet again.

RUGGER

Runaway win for TCD as McCombe collects 15 pts.

Collegians 3; Trinity 27 pts.

Trinity's visit up North on Saturday was rewarded with a comprehensive victory over a rather limited Collegians XV. With McCombe back in action at out-half, and the forwards completely dominating the opposing pack, Trinity were on top throughout and ran riot in the second half when playing with the wind; a penalty and a drop goal from McCombe gave the team a 6-3 interval lead which was emphatically translated into a final scoreline of 27-3. Tries were scored by Keane, Blake-Knox (2) and Murphy, McCombe contributing two penalties, a drop goal and three conversions.

The satisfaction of this very sure and efficient performance was

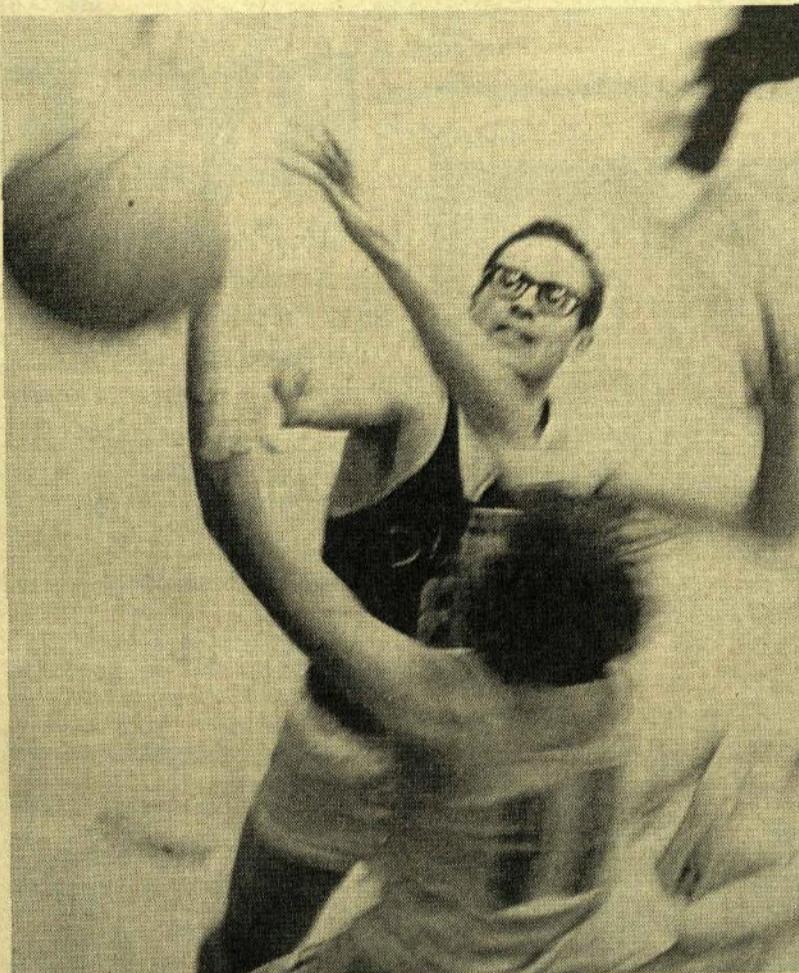
Mike Segal.

added to by the fact that UCD received their first setback of the season at the hands of St. Mary's College. UCD had previously looked quite impressive, but many of their victories were against weak teams and on Saturday they were well beaten, never managing to cope with a powerful St. Mary's pack.

Next Saturday Trinity face N.I.F.C.—with Mike Gibson—in College Park, and a good performance in this game should establish them as favourites for the Colours Match. The team deserves far more support than has so far been forthcoming, and a larger crowd is hoped for at this important match.

Mike Segal.

DICK WATERBURY



B. Mosher in action for Trinity against UCD.

SOCER

ABYSMAL PERFORMANCE BY TRINITY

Trinity 2; J. M. & O'B. 5.

Trinity sustained their fourth successive defeat in the League on Saturday when they were well beaten by Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien. To add to the side's troubles its usually reliable defence was well below form. This meant that the attack, never noted for endeavour, had no trouble in maintaining its prior form.

Yet despite this unsatisfactory situation Trinity might well have been ahead at half-time. Shots by Ballard and Sharpe hit the bar before Bleakley was finally able to equalise with a 40-yard drive that spun out of the goalkeeper's hands. It was not until after the interval that Trinity's tale of woe began. The opposition scored almost immediately and then, within the space of two minutes, first Sheehy and then Ballard, put through their own goal.

Trinity were now completely demoralised and their opponents could have scored at least two other goals before eventually going nap. Sharpe headed home in a goalmouth scramble to make the scoreline somewhat more respectable. But Trinity cannot look with any degree of satisfaction on this result.

If Trinity are to have any chance against St. Brendan's in the Cup next Sunday, they will have to improve in every department of the game. Weak clearances by the defence left Hamilton much too exposed. He was nevertheless able to put on another fine performance. The lack of team spirit, especially notable in the attack, must be remedied. The result adequately reflected Trinity's poor performance.

Michael Scrivener.

HOCKEY

Nottingham Beaten

Trinity 2; Nott. U. 0.

The Trinity XI put on another display of attractive hockey when they faced Nottingham University at Santry on Sunday. Playing in their first competitive match on the all-weather pitch, they went ahead through T. BREEN within a minute of the start, and were two goals up 20 minutes later. At this stage they threatened to run up another 6-0 victory as they did in this fixture last year.

However, Nottingham were able to tighten up their defence and the

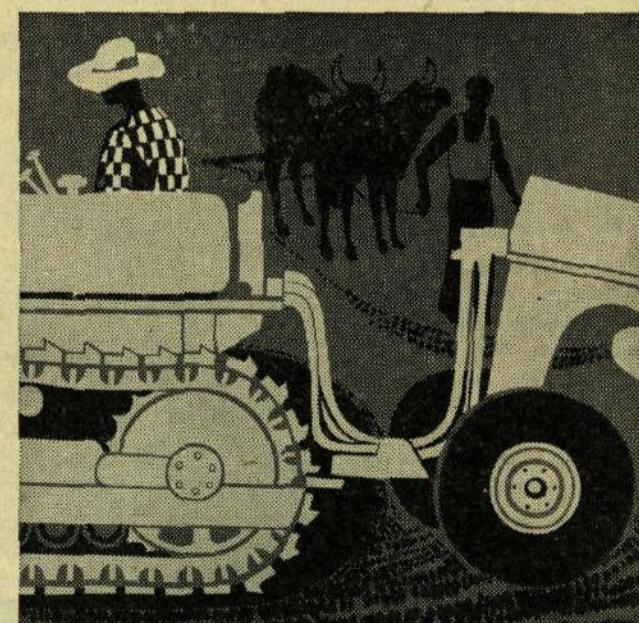
Trinity attack was unable to make any further impression on it. As the Trinity defence was never in trouble the scoresheet was not added to during the rest of the match.

Mitchell replaced the injured Henry in the Trinity goal for this game and, after a shaky start, settled into the side well. Furlong at centre-half was perhaps the best of the defenders, while at the same time he was the scorer of Trinity's second goal.

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TRINITY DIARY

In search of LSD

The question of student grants has recently figured prominently in the national newspapers and the new structure suggested for Irish students has come in for a great deal of criticism at all levels and notably from USI. One of the most controversial aspects of the proposed new scheme is the limitation of earnings by those who are to receive the grants. This is broadly directed at vacation employment but presumably applies equally to term-time work, which many students do to augment their allowances. The nature of the work varies considerably and so does the remuneration.

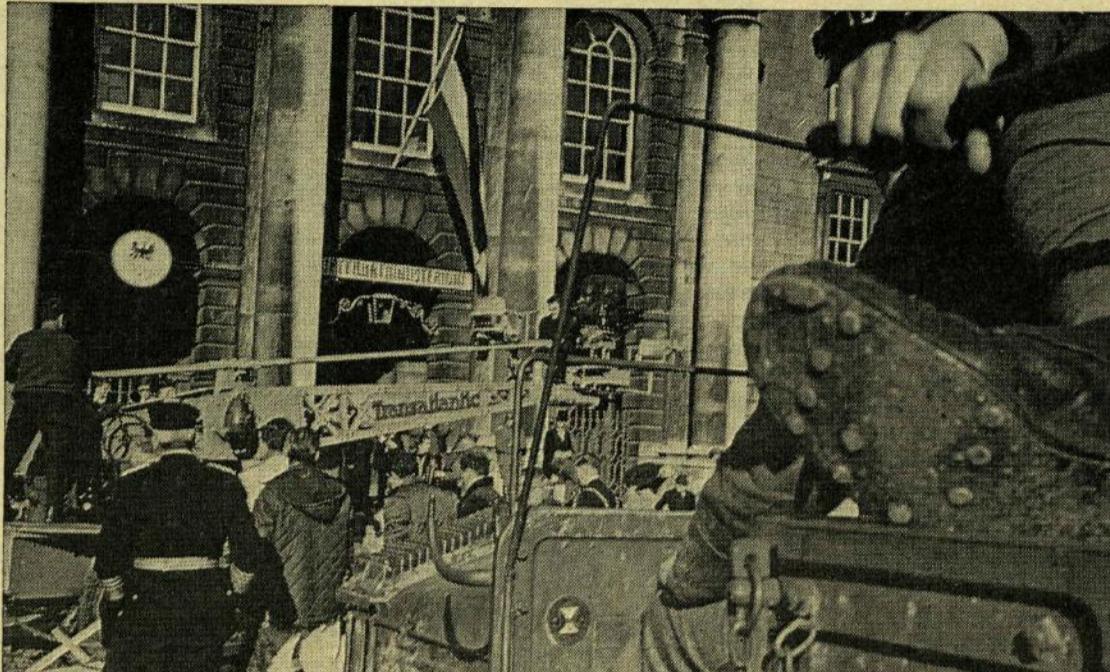
Modelling (male and female) is probably the most common form of work of this type and many undergraduates are on the books of the various agencies in Dublin, more particularly Impact, Miriam Woodbyrne's and the newly opened Calibre.

The advent of a film in Ardmore is usually the signal for an exodus of students to the location where it is possible to earn £8 a day as an extra, the only prerequisite being membership of Equity, the actors' union. The work is gruelling and most of the time highly boring, but for the money most students are prepared

to forego their creature comforts. A handful of students manage to supplement their incomes by writing for both the English and Irish newspapers, but these are a rare breed and people who will probably end up in a career of journalism.

The student pop groups command a fee of £25 a night and other groups of undergraduates earn money in such unlikely pursuits as proof-reading in the Irish Times and assisting at the cattle market.

Any takers?



Shooting the "Blue Max" in College brought extra-work to the doorstep.

Sub-Merger

Mr. Lenihan may tend to waver about the finer points of the marriage between TCD and UCD, but the drinking fraternities of both universities waver seldom and if they do, then it is not without due cause. This term sees the revival of the Baggot Street Gallop, which is the alcoholics' answer to the Colours match. With it go the same fierce loyalties, vicious under-

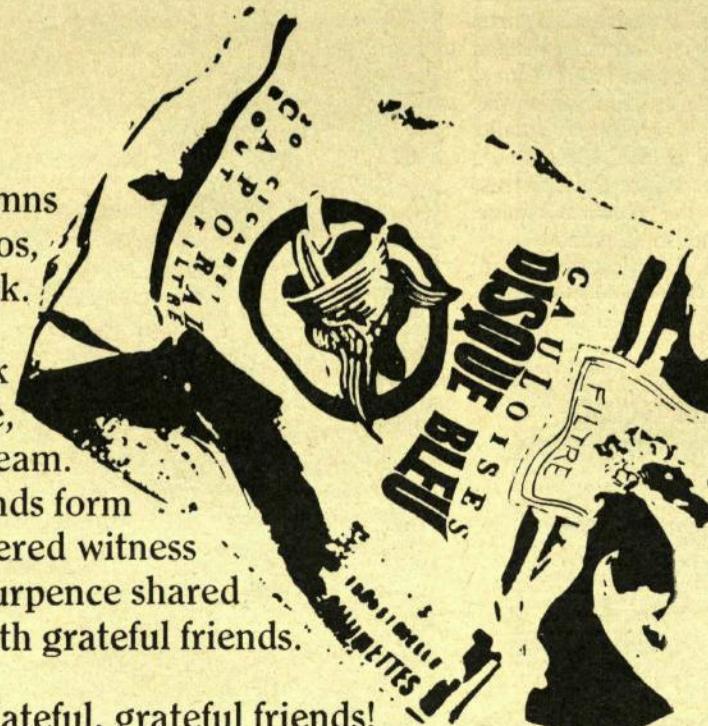
hand sabotage, and even, on occasions, the use of St. John's admirable and understanding Ambulance Brigade. The route varies from year to year and often even among the contestants, but is, in effect, from Baggot Street West to Baggot Street East. The only rule is that participants may not in any way regurgitate the fluid which they have drunk.

Farewell my 20 Gauloises

Farewell those twenty white-clad columns
of Gallic tobaccos,
so pungent, rich and dark.

The crumpled white and blue pack
now drifts destitute,
mere flotsam on alien stream.
Only small twisted butt-ends form
here and there scattered witness
to five and fourpence shared
with grateful friends.

Hateful, grateful friends!



Fledgeling Party System

One of the more interesting by-products of last week's SRC elections is the emergence of a definite party organisation—the Moderate Reform Party. The concept is not entirely new in Trinity elections; last year saw the New Constitution Party in operation but this proved to be more of an amorphous collection of candidates loosely knit together in one manifesto in order to cut down the expense and bother of individual campaigning.

Whether the MRP goes the same way as its predecessor remains to

be seen, but the party starts out with the advantage of having a definite policy to follow and sees itself as a restraining influence on the demands made by the advocates of student power.

Politically the new party takes up its stance centre right and is a confederation of conservative elements in College and the growing New Right movement. After a whirlwind campaign the party won ten seats on the SRC which by any definition is a sizeable proportion of the Council vote.

The first opportunity for the MRP to flex its muscles came on Monday night when the new executive of the SRC was elected. Together with sympathisers on the outgoing Council the MRP was instrumental in the election of Adrian Bourke as President and in the election of the other members of the executive, none of whom can be said to be politically left. It would appear, therefore, that the MRP has successfully negotiated the first hurdle.

Loan extended

The statue of a seated man and woman outside the New Library has been on loan to the College since its erection from the sculptor Henry Moore. Mr. Moore has now extended the loan indefinitely until such time as he may need it for exhibition, and expressed his great pleasure that it had proved to be of interest to the students.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Having lived in South Africa for the major part of my life, and therefore presuming to know more about the realities of the existing situation than most, I was amazed to witness a demonstration outside the Zoology department last Monday against the visit of Dr. Barnard. This man is an eminent doctor, not a politician, and that a handful of students, among whom only three were South Africans, should presume to regard him as a South African Ambassador, can only be regarded as shameful. Dr. Barnard was a guest of the Irish Republic and as such should have been afforded the benefit of a demonstration of good manners by other guests of the Irish Republic who numbered among the rabble.

Personally, I support the policy of apartheid, but this had no bearing whatever on Dr. Barnard's visit, and nor should it have had any effect upon those who choose to oppose it.

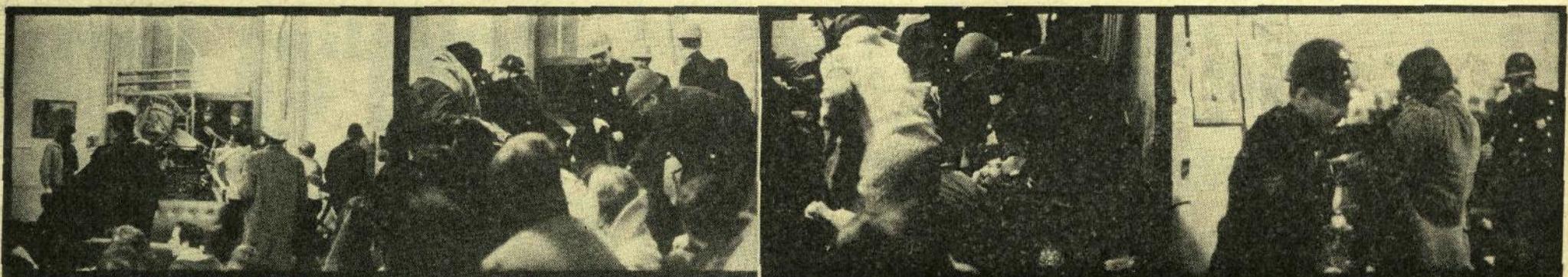
Monday evidenced a blatant demonstration of bad manners, and once again Trinity will be presented to the public as an enclave of dirty, loud-mouthed pseudo-students.

Those who protect the right of student protest in Trinity must, on this occasion at least, remain dumb, for the very fact that force had to be used to remove demonstrators from the path of Dr. Barnard's car shows that the bounds of decency had been overstepped.

Yours etc.,
Benjamin Morgan,
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Police forcing entry into Fayerweather Hall is shown in this series of photographs. Many students used vaseline and wet scarves against gas; however none was used.

On April 23 two dozen students of Columbia University broke into the offices of its president, Grayson Kirk. While fellow students turned the major buildings of Columbia into student-staff communes and got their heads split open by the cops, some of these twenty-four began to go through President Kirk's files,

A week later the violence was all over. Police called by President Kirk had cleared his university, bloodied the students and sympathetic lecturers, put an end to the informal tutorials held on the Columbia campus, and smashed the place up to make students look worse in the press. The action was over for this round, but the contents of Kirk's files had exposed the largest racket in New York and laid bare the mechanics of the American "liberal" university.

The students of Columbia were not born troublemakers. There was a time, several years ago, when most of them would have agreed with what sounds like the eminent good sense of the New York Times' editorial on student activism:

But in the U.S., Britain, and other democratic countries, there is no justification. Here the right of peaceful demonstration is guaranteed and real; here there are abundant opportunities for voicing dissident views and for bringing pressures to bear on public and private lawmakers.

President Kirk, apparently, did not read his New York Times, and on Monday, April 22, he suspended six students for bringing a petition to his office. The petition asked that the right to freely demonstrate be restored after Kirk's revocation of this right a week before.

Mark Rudd led an open demonstration, following the suspensions, and entered Hamilton Hall. "Is this a demonstration?" he asked his 900 followers. "YES" they roared back, and the next day the cops arrived.

The issues became broader as the siege wore on. Originally the

bulk of the students asked only for the right to hold demonstrations and demanded that a proposed gymnasium, which would deprive Harlem of one of its parks, not be built. As the stream of information poured in from Dr. Kirk's office, however, it became clear to more and more students that what they were up against was the structure of American universities and the functioning of the American Establishment. And while these lessons were being learned students had a chance to witness the tactics of the liberal Establishment protecting itself. Administrators entered Hamilton (re-named

BY DANIEL SHINE

Malcom X) Hall, held by black students, and tried to persuade them that the whites were only "using" them; they promised light sentences for the blacks if they would give it up. The actions of the administrators were in general a good supplement to the material from the files. What then was in these files?

Kirk inherited from his predecessor, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and from his predecessor, Murray Butler, a Board of Trustees filled with the most powerful financiers in New York. Columbia itself holds four per cent of the real estate in Manhattan, making it the largest land-owner along with the Catholic Church. The university's portfolio is heavily weighted towards real estate. So it was only to be expected that men like Samuel Uris (head of the largest real estate and construction firm in New York), Samuel Walker (top NY real estate consultant), and Alan Temple (director of the First National City Bank) should end up on the Board. Columbia's alumni do not choose the trustees, as elsewhere, the trustees choose themselves, and so it went.

Every now and again one trustee

would do a favour for another, as in 1956 when Columbia leased to Uris Buildings a whole block in the expensive Wall Street area. Uris in turn leased a building on the block to his friend and fellow Board member, Mr. Temple of the First National City Bank. Kirk himself is a director of Con Edison (the E.S.B. for most of America, privately owned), IBM, Socony Mobil (a part of the Rockefeller empire), Nation-Wide Securities Inc., and Dividend Shares, not to mention his connection with the Institute for Defense Analysis. All these goings on are profitable enough, and if Kirk and his cronies had been content with making large sums for each other, the university might not have blown up. But there were two other factors: Columbia's policy of pushing black people around and

115 Street) and pay the minimal fines charged by the city, or the university can be more cagey about it.

When Columbia wanted "Bryn Mawr," a rooming house, the tenants refused to clear out. A programme of character assassination began, setting out "Bryn Mawr" as a hotbed of drug addiction and depravity. Columbia set up a social work "rehabilitation programme" to help the poor people, and the tenants finally moved out. Recently there have been rumours that Columbia is planning to "rehabilitate" Harlem: to convert cheap housing for institutional purposes. The university has submitted a proposal that it be given "exclusive development rights" by the New York Housing Administration. And the famous gym is a part of this expansionist

organisations, but even so it took some nerve to rate the CIA above the State Department, the Foreign Service, and, much further down the list, the UN. The orientation of Columbia is clear; the same powers that run America in the world define Columbia's place in America. The inter-involvement of university, big business, and secret government bodies occurs on two levels. The first is there for anyone to see who bothers to look.

For example, Andrew Cordier is Dean of Columbia's School of International Affairs. Cordier came to the post from the UN, where he was one of the most important officials in the Congo crisis. Cordier used his UN job (according to Connor Cruise O'Brien) to make possible the CIA-backed coup against Lumumba. Allen Dulles was the CIA chief at that time, when he was not busy running his law firm, which acts for Rockefeller's Standard Oil. President Kirk, let it be remembered, is director of a major Standard Oil subsidiary. Together with Dulles, Secretary of

COLUMBIA: death of liberalism

its involvement with the CIA and war research.

Surely all this manipulation involved some legal hassles? No, not from the New York District Attorney's office, headed by Columbia Trustee Frank Hogan.

This and much more came out of Kirk's files; but a more sinister aspect of the role of Columbia also came to light. That was Columbia's involvement with the Institute for Defense Analysis, and the political slant of the university.

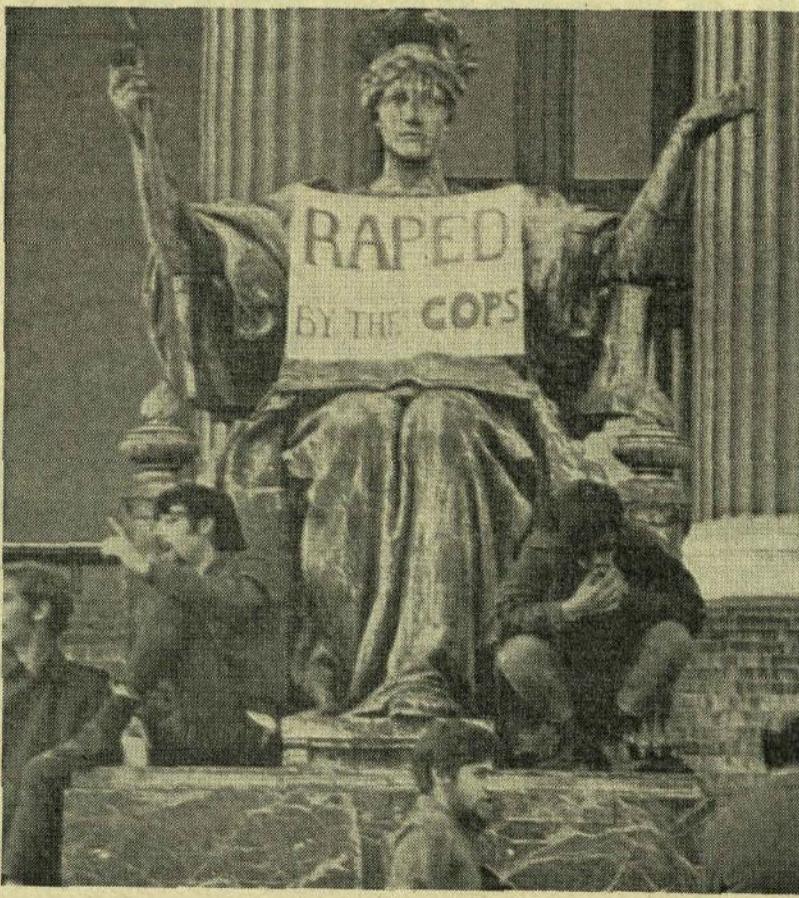
A booklet issued by Columbia's School of International Affairs, suggesting that students seek careers in the government, rated the CIA top. Admittedly this was before the Bay of Pigs and before it became known that the CIA was deeply involved in most student

policy. State, Dean Rusk, managed the Congo affair for America. Rusk came to the State Department from his job as President of the Rockefeller Foundation. And when the coup was over, David Rockefeller led delegation of American businessmen to look over Congolese financial prospects.

Now, Dean Cordier of the International Affairs School established an African Studies Programme shortly after coming to Columbia, as one of a series of schools that, interestingly enough, do research on those parts of the world that seem to trouble the U.S. government. Cordier appointed L. G. Cowan as head of this African Studies Program. He did so probably because Cowan was an acknowledged expert in the field. Cowan had been a key member of the African American Institute, which received 95% of its funding from CIA front organisations and got the rest from the Rockefeller Fund Inc. This African American Institute has been crucial to CIA operations in Africa, since 90% of the students who come from Africa to study in America do so under the Institute's aegis. Two of Columbia's trustees are also trustees of the Institute. And finally, Cordier's School of International Affairs itself has been largely financed by the Noble Foundation, which in turn draws most of its funds from the Charles Price Whitten Trust, a CIA front.

This is the first level of involvement, but it gets worse. Columbia is one of the prime university sponsors of the secretive Institute for Defense Analysis, a government "think tank" programme set up in 1955 in order to channel research into military technology. Columbia is the base for the "Jason" division of the IDA, which interests itself in such ques-

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How just is the New Justice Bill?

The new Criminal Justice Bill has already proved one of the most hotly debated pieces of legislation in recent years. Originally aimed at bringing criminal law up to date it now contains some features which have been widely called fascist. They impose very severe restrictions on civil liberties and give the Gardai 'police state' powers. They will very probably be used on student political activity. In this article RUSS RUSSELL shows its likely effects and points out the dangers.

Introduced in the summer of 1967, shortly after a similarly termed bill had been passed at Westminster, the new Criminal Justice Bill will soon receive its first reading in the Dail. Its aim is to follow in English footsteps in bringing criminal law up to date. However, it contains articles which put some severe restrictions on civil liberties and give to the Gardai a power which they hardly merit and duties which they will find almost impossible to carry out.

Gardai Superintendents would be able to prohibit public meetings or processions, and if permission was granted, could impose conditions at to the time, place and even the banner inscriptions. For example, a political meeting in the Exam Hall would depend on the good humour of the Pearse Street Superintendent. (It is interesting to note that in Northern Ireland, where the Police force has come in for much criticism recently, only the Home Secretary can ban marches.) Again if a march or procession had been organised, the Superintendent would have every right to refuse permission on the grounds that it would interfere with the traffic. If any procession attempted to march without the permission of a Superintendent, then ANY member of the Garda



Minister for Justice

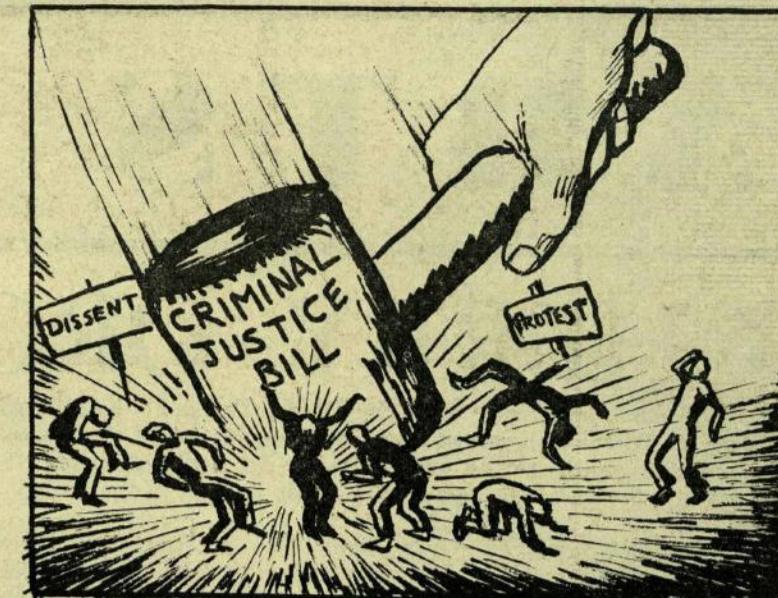
Siochana could "by oral or written direction, to ANY PERSON PRESENT, prohibit the holding of the meeting or procession." Hecklers could be fined or imprisoned, and any person held under arrest would be liable to be fingerprinted. For example, a student held for playing a supposed part in a protest would be subject to this process, which until now applied only to criminals.

These and certain other sections of the Bill have raised strong feeling. In an open letter to the Dail, thirty-seven prominent public figures from all walks of life (including Desmond Guinness, Ulick O'Connor and Rickard Deasy) state: "We are variously of the view that either some or all of these provisions of the Criminal

Justice Bill are against the public interest, and are a serious threat to civil liberties... We contend that there is no need or public demand for them and they should be withdrawn or dropped by the Minister in order not to mar a Bill which contains some excellent provisions."

Mr. Con Lehane, a solicitor and former T.D., is more impassioned about it. He said: "The Bill was begotten in arrogance, conceived in ineptitude and if it survived the period of gestation would be seen to be a monstrosity."

Mr. Asmal of the Law School,



referring to the more controversial sections of the Bill, was worried that "if the latter provisions became law the confronting situations between police and members of the public are likely to lead to situations like Derry." Another lecturer in Law, Mr. Russell, speaking of the Garda's role, said: "It is bad to enact a law which you cannot enforce."

What makes this Bill so disturbing is that the exceedingly harsh measures seem so unnecessary. The Bill may be relevant to South America or to France; but in Ireland, where public and authority

live largely in accord, these measures seem unnecessary at the moment. As Mr. Asmal said, "the 1922 loyalties have long since disappeared." There has been speculation, however, that the Bill is an effort to forestall any threatening demonstrations of the French type.

The Bill does have a few constructive sections—it repeals the Magna Carta and bans the use of flick knives—but there is little on the whole to justify it in its present form. Mr. Russell summed it up by saying: "There is nothing in it that solves a problem."

Research: Charlie Lindsell

Apathy towards the new Committees

Student participation on the School Committees is still in its infancy and perhaps it is too early to evaluate and criticise it in its present state. Nevertheless two important points have already emerged: firstly, the inadequacy of representation in particular schools and secondly the small student interest in them.

The events of the past three weeks, as schools have got round to holding their elections, have shown that the average Trinity student is still largely apathetic. Last June, Front Square mass meetings showed immense support for student participation in College affairs. But since the demands have been met, at least in part, interest has waned.

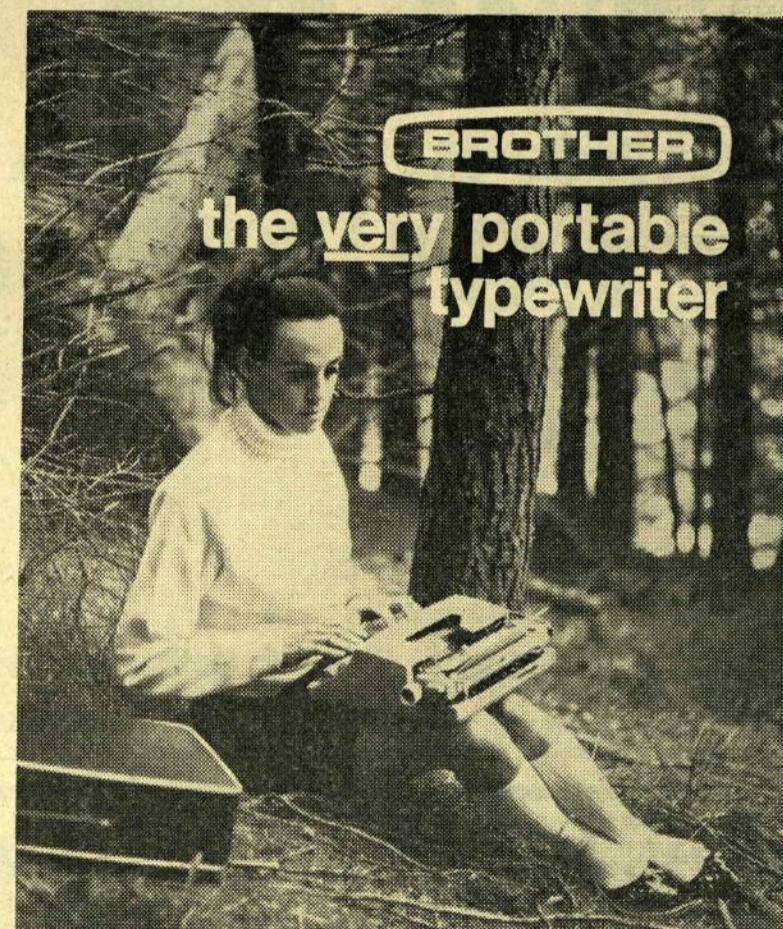
'Revolutionary Alternative' accuses the authorities of keeping things quiet in order to carry out their nefarious designs, but the students as a whole have yet to show response to the scheme. In the Mod. Lang. School for example, where posters were plastered all over the place, most people never turned up to vote. Now, some of the faculty have just realised their candidate is an Internationalist, whom they are not prepared to support.

The Engineering Faculty is another example of how the democratic system can be invalidated by apathy. The candidate was more a professional than a student choice. But since no one was prepared to stand against him, B. Ranalow is hardly at fault for not being really representative. There is nothing intrinsically wrong in having the support of the department staff, and in fact Ranalow may make a very good job of liaison between students and the department, but it is surely contrary to the whole principle behind student representation that a member of the staff can advise on whom is elected.

While the majority of students remain apathetic there is a certain element in College agitating for more power. It is hard to understand why they should at this stage be demanding more power

the departments, and then a School Committee where 110 junior staff and 6 students meet. The Executive Committee meets mainly to deal with exam results and disciplinary action, or so it claims, but nevertheless it is obvious that all the weighty decisions are going to be made by it and merely ratified by the School Committee; and even if any important discussion did sift down to the School Committee the chances of 6 students influencing 110 staff seems small.

The Law School have refused to accept its quota of one student representative and is agitating for more. They are confident that when they have more they will know how to use them. For the rest, unless many more students show interest, student power in Trinity will remain unformed.



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ARTS PAGE

CHERRY ORCHARD

The Abbey production of "The Cherry Orchard" is a flawed masterpiece. The overall conception by Madame Knebel of the Moscow Art Theatre is similar to that of the Moscow Art itself, and indeed the production falls below that high standard only in some of the acting.

A characteristic Russian touch is the treatment of Petya, the "eternal student," as a genuine spokesman for the "new Russia." His immaturity and foolishness are played down. Knebel's blocking is often typically Russian, along with the broad playing of the more absurd characters. In the second Act, played outside in the Orchard, Madame Knebel has chosen the traditional Moscow Art blocking: a long horizontal bench, which works in this production; Knebel has stepped up the traditional slow pacing, just as well because the acting is not up to the slow pace of the Moscow Art. The production was sustained with a kind of intensity which Chekhov too often lacks in the West. It is the work of a first-rate director.

Trouble came in the performance. Cyril Cusack's Gayev was the only perfect performance. Mr. Cusack moved away from the bumbling Gayev to reveal him as a man who is above all kind. The well-delivered speech to the bookcase is given to distract his sister from her lover's telegram. Gayev's entrance with the packages in Act III makes it instantly clear that the "anchovies" were bought in a tender gesture to restore normality after the orchard is sold. Cusack brought out the comic elements of his role as well, however, a feature of the part which has been submerged since Stanislavsky broke with Chekhov on the way in which to play the author's "comedia." Stanislavsky wanted to produce "The Cherry Orchard" with a dominant tragic strain. Chekhov saw his play primarily as a comedy, although his choice of the word "Commedia" for the title page was dictated more by the

limitations of Russian Theatre vocabulary than by any exact indication of the author's intended effect. Stanislavsky's interpretation is the one which has become generally adopted.

Siobhan McKenna gives a fine overall performance as Ranevskaya, although somewhat understated. This understatement allows her to sustain a tearful role, but she suffers in some of the "moments." Her scene with Petya, for example, where he tells her he is "above love" is not so moving as it might have been. "And I suppose I am below love," is thrown away. Niall Buggy as Petya is not up to the complexity of the scene and takes the easy way out by playing the strict moralising only. In the text, however, Petya is to say "through his tears" the line "Forgive my openness for God's sake, but he has robbed you." The tears are not there, and the altercation builds too quickly.

Similarly Geoffrey Golden in the important part of Lopachin, the merchant who buys the estate, sustains a performance but does not give it subtlety. His conception of the peasant's son is not vulgar enough. His most difficult moment, when he announces that he has bought the Cherry Orchard, attains only the exultation and misses the remorse. The moment is unconvincing when he walks up to Ranevskaya and says: "Why didn't you listen to me [and not allow me to buy the estate]?" The same is true of Golden's rendition of the scene with Varya, Ranevskaya's daughter. We feel that there is no reason for his being tongue-tied, because Golden does not make us feel the frightened peasant beneath the veneer of the merchant.

The minor characters were only adequate. Philip O'Flynn was rather too lively for Simeonov-Pishchik, so that his snoring fell out of nowhere. Bernadette McKenna was fresh and innocent as Anya, and that is quite enough to suggest Ranevskaya's childhood in the house and to link up with Petya in the theme of the "new Russia." Firs, played by Harry Brogan, came through beautifully in the final scene, but he should have been getting weaker throughout the play.

There were many good touches throughout the play. The small parcels dangling from a string were perfect for Gayev's third act entrance. The dance of Ranevskaya, Anya, and Petya was lovely where it might have been stagey. Patrick Layde's tramp, who has only a few lines, was superb in that it captured the quality of a tramp's lurching which makes one stand away.

The production as a whole, although Act III was superior to the others, was sustained. This is the most difficult thing to accomplish with Chekhov, and it was accomplished.

Richard Carey.

Films in Dublin

It is always a source of amazement to me that such bad movies have such long runs in Dublin. [Prudence and the Pill (ACADEMY) — eight weeks, Island of Sin — three months]. Probably the world's highest cinema-going population's obsession with anything to do with Sex, especially the forbidden pill, coupled with their ability to be fobbed off with any old rubbish, are the reasons.

Ballet in Dublin

The eight performances of the Royal Ballet's "Ballet For All" group at the Gaiety last week were just what Dublin needed as an introduction to a balanced appreciation of ballet. These take the form of narrative ballets where words, dancing, music and costume are equally relevant and so fuse to illustrate and explain in the most entertaining and general way the development of various aspects of ballet. Each dancer must be extremely versatile, all the artistic facets of the small group being

fully exploited in poetry, music, movement and song to convey the carefully prepared presentations. The studied attention to the smallest and most pungent details has a dramatic and memorable effect and there is a simple but skilful professionalism throughout in decor, lighting and choreography, rather like an appetitewhetting 'hors d'oeuvre' underlying and forecasting better things to come. Perhaps at last Dublin may be on the brink of its belated initiation into ballet.



Noelle Douglas and Julian Brett in Keith Hornby's production of Strindberg's "The Creditor" (Players' entry for the N.U.S. Drama Festival one-acts) which is on at Players' this week. Appearing with it is another Strindberg one-acter, 'The Stronger,' also produced by Keith Hornby. It has two characters, one of whom remains silent throughout. The two actresses, Angela Maddigan and Susan Hughes are alternating the parts, each giving a different interpretation of the speaking part.

"We hope people will come to see both," said Hornby.

Countdown / Blues Assembly

Last Friday night the Countdown Club opened its doors to the student populous. The Countdown offers something new to Dublin—a sort of blown-up discotheque: the central feature is a dance-floor—surprise—facing a kaleidoscopically lighted screen. On one side of it a soft drinks bar soon to graduate to alcoholic status and on

the other side adequate and comfortable seating.

As for the music, there were a lot of good dance records and the Blues Assembly made their first public appearance for six months: nervousness and a lack of practice were apparent in the first set but in the second the earlier difficulties were overcome and with a better choice of numbers, they gave a very creditable performance, earning a long ovation at the end.

Better than Trinity Parties (goes without saying) and a cheaper evening than most Dublin Clubs.

Horror

CARLTON

'Witchfinder General' and 'Blood Beast of Terror' (CARLTON) will doubtlessly have 'good' runs. The latter is a boring run-of-the-mill Hammer-style effort, redeemed only by Roy Hudd's Morgue-keeper with a sense of humour. 'Witchfinder General' has some nice shots of rural England, but apart from that is one of the most unpleasant films I have ever seen. A transparent veneer of morality over nastiness for pure nastiness' sake — sadism, rape, torture, total degradation, etc. It is a pity that muck like this is offered to Dublin audiences so regularly.

John Rawlings.

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GODARD

When Godard toured America last summer he refused to talk on film aesthetics. He wanted to talk about politics. Of his film 'LA CHINOISE,' he said:

"The lessons of the Third World are applicable to us because the Third World's problem is that it is hungry. We on the contrary are over-fed culturally and we eat things which are culturally unnecessary, so we must learn again what is our real nourishment. Three-quarters of the films are unnecessary but we do not realise it. The amazing thing is that, except for the Indians and Arabs, cinema is made only by white skinned persons everywhere in the world. Films have been made for blacks but not by them. In fact if they wanted to make films, they wouldn't even know how, for all the cinematic means have been

invented by whites for whites. Western countries must listen to the lessons of the Third World because it is the European children who are underdeveloped intellectually and the Third World which is developed." ('Sight and Sound'; Summer 1968).

REVOLUTION

It is important to view Godard's films as a whole and to follow his development. In 'LA CHINOISE' he follows the activities of several young people who are trying to apply Maoist principles to their lives in Paris. At the end of the film one of the group, Guillaume, applies the principles of the revolution by starting the 'door-to-door' theatre. Godard says that through studying Mao's thoughts Guillaume has found his vocation, that is to say, politics has made him discover art. In 'WEEK-END' Godard yet again emphasises the theme of the inseparability of politics and art,

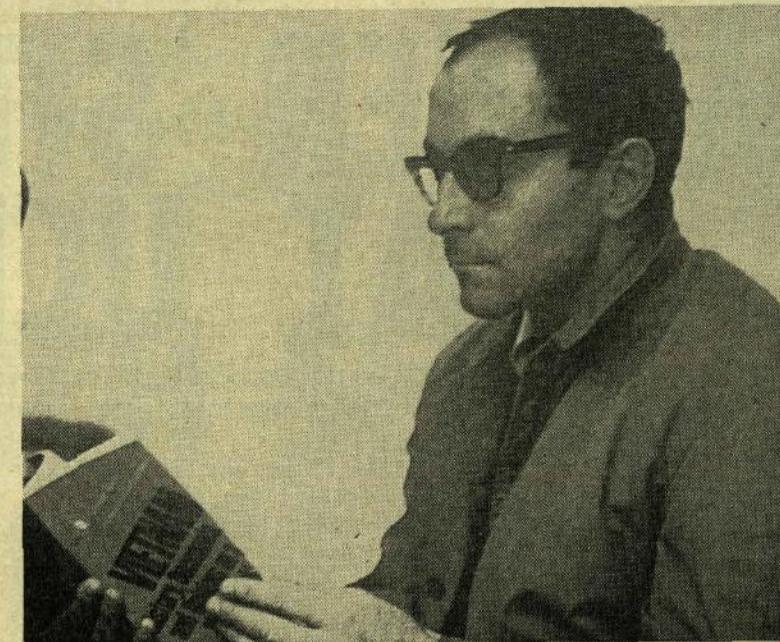
of politics, art and education. The film has other themes: the deadening effect of modern society, our increasing insensitivity, the built-in violence in bourgeois relationships. He confronts us with the necessity to choose between revolution and materialism, between Mao and Johnson.

BRECHTIAN

Godard is a film maker of intense intellectual power. He uses the visual image to emphasise the words his characters speak (not as in conventional cinematic notions, where the image is all important). His actors too are treated with Brechtian ideas — we are never allowed to forget that they are actors in a film. (Sometimes views of his photographer, Raul Coutard are edited into the films).

GANGSTER MOVIES

Some of Godard's hall-marks have changed as his films develop. His fascination with American



JEAN LUC GODARD

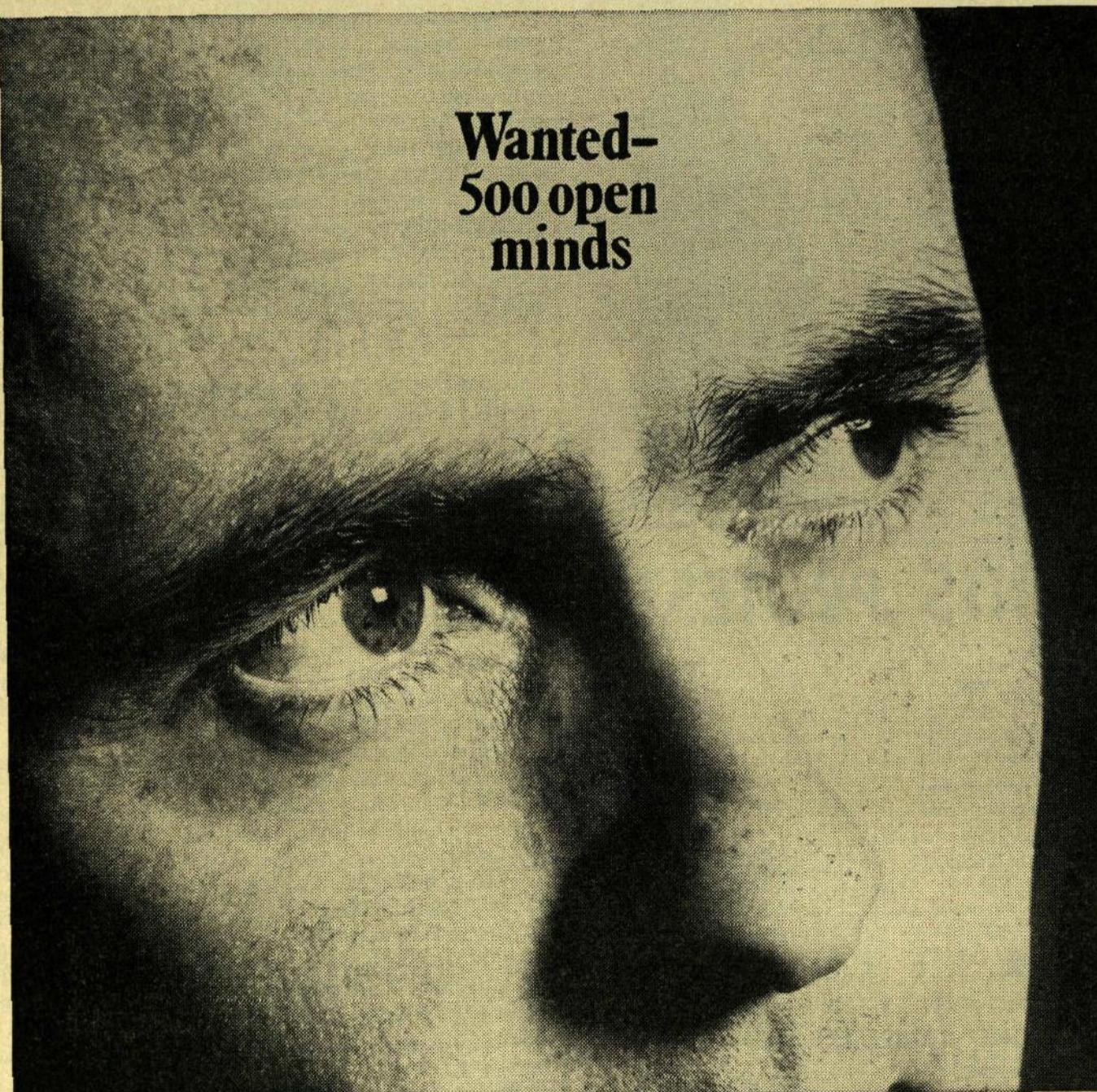
Film-maker of intense intellectual power.

gangster movies (the similarity of Belmondo ('A BOUT DE SOUFFLE') to 'Scarface' and Lemmy Caution ('ALPHAVILLE') to Mickey Spillane) has evaporated—on his American tour he said the only film maker he was interested in in present-day

America was Jerry Lewis. But his humour and his use of the once 'shocking' nouvelle vague effects have developed. Now they are used for revolution.

Yet Godard does not advocate violence. "WEEK-END's" morbidity and gruesomeness is the view of a 'mature' artist whose medium is not violence. He feels he should be on the side of those who take up guns but he does not intend to give up his camera for a gun. In 'LA CHINOISE' it is Guillaume whom he considers to have developed furthest, not Véronique who murders a Soviet Minister of Culture and then decides to continue her violent activities.

John Rawlings.



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MERGER SIT IN AT UCD

Well over a thousand UCD students occupied the Great Hall in Earlsfort Terrace last Friday as a protest against the college authorities' refusal to allow them to use it for a teach-in on the Merger.

The grounds given for the refusal were: (1) the acoustics in the Hall are bad, (2) students from UCD and other Colleges might cause serious disturbances there, and (3) that the Great Hall is normally used as an overflow from the Library. The organisers of the teach-in could not accept these reasons. They claimed that the Great Hall had been designed as a concert hall and that its acoustics had been found adequate for such occasions as the conferring of degrees and the official welcome for Freshers. They also pointed out that the meeting was expected to be a peaceful assembly and that the Great Hall was constantly being used for purposes other than study.

The meeting was completely orderly and there were no inci-

dents. There was enthusiastic response and two resolutions were passed. The first was that another mass meeting should be held in

the Great Hall this Friday, the second called upon three members of the staff to address the next meeting.

Junior Dean replies

The Junior Dean seems reluctant to be drawn into any disputes over the attacks made on him in last week's 'Revolutionary Alternative.' He feels that no constructive result can be achieved on the level at which Academic Freedom Committee conduct their condemnations. His only comment was "I have a hide as tough as a rhinoceros."

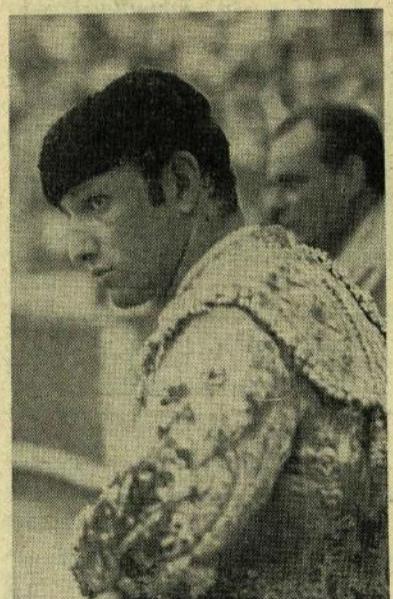
Dr. McDowell declared that any discussion at this level of attack and counter-attack might prove harmful to staff-student relations. He appears to think that if he remains silent on the matter Revolutionary Alternative will drop the issue. Yet he remains confident that his age, reputation and experience will see him safely through this latest attempt to undermine his authority as Junior Dean.

His handling of the issue was praised by Dr. Kennelly, the assistant Dean, who said: "I personally think that the Junior Dean has done a great job, he is a man of tact, tolerance and intelligence and uses his office as Junior Dean in a just and democratic manner." Dr. Kennelly went on to say that although he admired the idealism of the Internationalists he felt that they defeated their own ends by an attitude of self-righteousness



Dr. McDowell, the Junior Dean.

Matador in Trinity



Henry Higgins.

Henry Higgins, the well-known British bullfighter, paid a brief visit to Dublin last week-end to appear on the 'Late Late Show' and on Friday afternoon he addressed a large gathering at the Modern Language Society.

He explained the intricacies of the Corrida from start to finish, improvising passes with his raincoat. He spoke of the hardship facing the aspiring matador, the corruption behind the scenes and how it felt to be lined up for the kill.

Born in Columbia and educated in England, he saw his first bullfight at the age of fourteen and immediately became obsessed with the idea of becoming a torero. He has been striving for the past six years to earn recognition as a top class matador and has had a highly successful record in the past season. He does not find his being a foreigner a handicap in his career.

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Trinity News

Dublin

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A Very Clear Issue

Quite suddenly and surprisingly the SRC have presented a really important issue to students — which side of the revolutionary fence they want to sit. Matthews's defeat in his bid for a second term as SRC President was scarcely surprising after he presented his report, which contained a revolutionary analysis of the university. By putting this analysis before the SRC he presented it, and indirectly the student body, with straight choice. Are they to work within the present university structure or are they to reject it and look for a new type of university? It was clear from his defeat that the mood of students was still for modification from within.

Bourke's election on an anti-Matthews ticket and his statements since, show him to be far more in tune with the majority of College opinion. "It is," he said, "my sincere intention that the Board Committees will work." Also, "I shall never throw an issue up in the air to create a confrontation with the authorities." In addition, his repeated emphasis on the representative nature of the SRC shows that he wants the SRC to mirror student opinion. It is a far cry from Matthews's proposal to use the SRC as a weapon to effect a radical reassessment of the university's role. It is worth summarising Matthews' criticisms of the SRC to show just how different these viewpoints are.

Firstly, said Matthews, the present SRC structure is based on the belief that there is a unity of interest between authorities and students—though there may be conflict on specific issues. In a class society such as ours this view is wrong. The university authorities are upholding the ruling class and as such must be repudiated. Hence no attempt should be made "to minimise conflict with the authorities."

Secondly, there is no unity of views in the SRC. Conflicting ideas should be discussed and a common line should develop from this. The structure of the SRC does not allow this, he says.

Thirdly, and most importantly, Matthews points out that the SRC, by its structure, "stands on a pedestal apart from the students and thus prevents itself from becoming involved with their real situation." He calls for a more flexible organisation working at lecture level.

The difference between Matthews and Bourke is the difference between the New Left and the New Right. On one side stand most radical student groups; on the other the 'liberal' College Board and those groups prepared to work within its structure, the SRC, the Major Societies and so on.

It is becoming increasingly necessary for each student to decide which side he is on. Whether he views the SRC as having lost an opportunity to become a genuinely progressive body by rejecting Matthews or whether he sees Matthews as an extremist will depend a basic political decision. Alan Matthews is to be praised for putting the issue so clearly.

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