

Trinity News

Dublin University Student Newspaper

Thursday, 24th October, 1968.

Price 4d.

INTERNATIONALIST EVICTION

The Internationalists are at liberty to apply for Society status at any time, the Secretary says. But the Internationalists have specified that they will not do this. Since they are not a recognised society the College has no obligation to house them.

The Internationalists were evicted from their cellars in No. 8 during September. They had occupied them for 18 months. The cellars were originally authorised as the headquarters for Words and Comment.

The Agent stated that he had sent a letter some time ago informing them that the cellars constituted a fire-risk, but only recently had got round to taking action to alter the situation. Other College organisations were evicted for the same reason, but Players, TCD, and Trinity News were allowed to stay since their cellars had fire escapes.

Amongst those evicted was the Republican Club which has now been offered new premises.

In a long statement issued afterwards the Internationalists wrote that they had recognised the fire risk but had taken steps to minimise it. The statement also claims that the eviction is part of "an underhand programme of harrassment of the Internationalists." This programme includes the suspension of Nick Miller and Peter Semper, now the refusal of the College to rehouse them, and the fact that eviction coincided with exams.

The College authorities point out that the Internationalists were admitted to accommodation originally on an ad hoc basis, and that their unwillingness to apply for society status in the statutory way excludes them from accommodation. The Board ruling on this score reads:

"The Board will consider a request for recognition from any duly constituted club or society the aims of which do not conflict with public morality or academic discipline. The constitution of a recognised society must permanently place its control and management under students or graduates whose names are on the College books. Recognition is not given when it is clear that the proposed society is of narrow appeal or likely to be of short duration or can be readily associated with an already existing society. The Senior Dean is empowered to treat societies not recognised by the Board on an informal basis and to arrange for their meetings."

The Agent insisted that there was no political pressure on the College whatsoever.

The Internationalists have since rented premises in Townsend Street, from which Words and Comment will continue to be published.

The Agent pointed out that they may still apply for recognition in the normal way.

The Agent has been instructed by the Board not to give accommodation on an ad hoc basis to unrecognised societies henceforth.

The Internationalists will not be hindered in continuing to distribute their political publications in Trinity; the College assured that they will be treated as any other society or group.

Provost offers Democracy

BOARD TO HEAR STUDENT VOICE

Drastic changes in student participation in College affairs were announced by the Provost last week at the Official Freshers' Welcome. For the first time student opinion will be voiced through official channels on financial and disciplinary matters.

Alan Matthews, SRC President, gave a guarded welcome to the proposals. He asked for an indication on the part of the Board that they would take real account of the advice given by the newly established committees.

These committees, on which students will be represented in varying degrees, will report directly to the Board, which is bound to listen to their recommendations, according to the terms of the new arrangements.

The Central Staff/Student Committee will deal with any matter brought before it by any student, staff member or officer of the College. The Provost called it "an overriding committee."

The Board's decision coincides with the report of the British Vice-Chancellors' Committee. The Board's measures though go beyond their recommendations.

The new advisory committees will come into operation this term, and will be reviewed at the end of the year.

Treasurer reports small deficit

The Annual Accounts of the College for the academic year 1967-68 shows a deficit of only £4,796, compared with £47,049 for the preceding period. "The explanation for this does not lie altogether in good budgeting," reports the Treasurer, "but in a change in the timing of the Government grant payment." Without this change the deficit would have been £60,000. A deficit of £141,000 is forecast for the period 1968-69.

These measures are the outcome of the Vice-Provost's Committee Report which was set up to investigate the possibility of 'fuller student participation in College affairs.' This committee, which submitted its recommendations after consultation with various representative student bodies was composed of staff members only. Its other recommendation, student representation on School Committees, has also been implemented. The extent of student representation varies widely from school to school.

"Although the State will, we hope, provide for increased grants-in-aid to eliminate part of the deficits," says the Treasurer, Mr. Winkelmann, "It would be unrealistic to expect them to be eliminated completely."

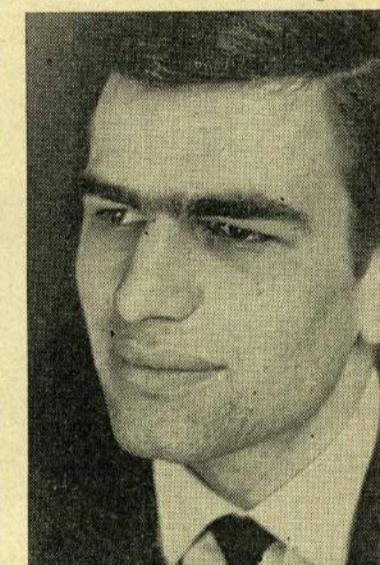
A jump from 2,947 students and 143 staff in 1960 to 3,774 students and 228 staff last year is also recorded.

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Alan Matthews



Paul Tansey

Trinity students with SDS at American riots

Two Trinity students, Milo Rockett and Paul Tansey, took part in student demonstrations in the United States over the long vacation. Both of them contacted the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), which co-ordinates the activities of American youth in their stand against what they see as ills of their society, as exemplified by the attitude of the authorities at Columbia and Mayor Daley in Chicago.

Milo Rockett, Chairman of the D.U. United Nations Student Association travelled across America over the long vacation and took part in student activities in Columbia University. He attended the Liberation School Commune, one of many then serving to keep alive the movement that was initiated when 1,500 students

were arrested in the April Strike. The students in Columbia were seeking general amnesty from the Disciplinary Committee. The trouble at Columbia began when a force of riot police a thousand strong descended on the students

Trouble is not expected again in Columbia for some months. In the meantime discussions about Academic Freedom will continue in gatherings like those in Trinity last June.

Paul Tansey was present at the Chicago riots during the Democratic Convention. When violence broke out after a number of students had been hurled through the windows of the Conrad Hilton Hotel by the city police, Mayor Daley called in the National Guard.

The Guardsmen advanced against the demonstrators with fixed bayonets, using tear gas and MACE. In the chaos that ensued, Paul's arm was broken when he raised it to defend himself against a blow from a policeman's 'billy-club.' Demonstrators dragged him

off the road and propped him up against a wall.

Paul says: "I vividly remember seeing a TV newsman standing in the road, continuing his report with blood streaming down his face."

SPORTS NEWS

TRINITY CRUSH CLONTARF Hawkesworth stars at full back

After suffering their first defeat of the season the previous week against Lansdowne, Trinity came back with a convincing win against Clontarf in College Park on Saturday. The conditions were against open rugger but almost from the kick-off McCOMBE, the Trinity out-half, made a break which ended with a Clontarf infringement just outside their own 25-yard line. McCOMBE converted the penalty and followed it up five minutes later with a magnificent effort from 50 yards when a Clontarf forward was caught offside in a scrum. A third penalty after 15 minutes put Trinity in a commanding position but play became rather scrappy with Clontarf tightening up and Trinity unable to engineer any useful attacking movements.

Ten minutes from half-time McCOMBE went off injured, MURPHY moving to out-half and HAWKESWORTH dropping to full-back, where he played an excellent game. With Trinity a man short, Clontarf tried to open the game up and when a movement of theirs broke down on Trinity's 25-yard line, Murphy broke quick-

Trinity 22; Clontarf 5 pts.

ly away and put DONOVAN in for a try with a clear run from the half-way line. Murphy converted to give Trinity an unassailable 14-0 half-time lead.

The second half had little in the way of positive play to commend it; Clontarf soon lost a man themselves and the match developed into a stalemate. Trinity scored two further tries, one by HERRON who went over in the corner from a five-yard scrum, the other by HIPWELL from a break by Murphy who added the conversion points. The highlight of the second half was HAWKESWORTH'S immaculate performance, and it was in fact as a result of his opening up the play from Trinity's 25 that Hipwell's try was scored.

The forwards played well throughout, holding the Clontarf pack even during the period when they were a man short, and DAVIES figured prominently in the lineouts. The three-quarters took whatever chances came to them and were well up on all the out-half's kicks ahead although Clontarf's try could have been prevented by more incisive tackling. Murphy captained the side capably as usual and the overall

team performance should give encouragement for the season ahead.

McCombe's injury necessitated stitches over the eye and he will probably have to withdraw from

the Combined Universities fixture against the Australians on Wednesday, in which several other members of the team will be playing.

M. J. Segal

EXPECTED DEFEAT BY TRANSPORT

Trinity 1; Transport 6.

Trinity, new members of the Leinster Senior League, faced the formidable Transport in the second match of the season. They would have been pleased to limit Transport, who fielded ten of the team beaten 0-1 by Shamrock Rovers last week, to only three goals. Their 6-1 defeat was therefore not wholly unexpected.

Trinity got off to a bad start with an unfortunate own goal by BLEAKLEY after only four minutes. The much faster Transport forwards caught the Trinity defence continually off-guard, and as a result the forwards received little support. They were fortunate to be only four goals down at half-time. HASSARD was substituted for centre-forward MULLAGH during the interval. In the second half the defence tightened up considerably and Transport could only manage two further goals, HASSARD scoring a neat consolation goal. The margin of the defeat should not cause too much despondency since neither ANDERSON nor RAE were able

to play. Also, in the second-half, Trinity were reduced to 10 men after an injury to SHARP.

When these two key players return they should do much to rectify the marked lack of midfield cohesion apparent in Sunday's match. BALLARD and BLEAKLEY are highly competent in defence, while the Freshman HAMILTON had a commendable

SENIOR EIGHT TAKE PEMBROKE CUP

Since their defeat at the hands of UCD in the Gannon Cup last May, the Trinity Senior Eight has proved itself to be second only to the great Garda Eight. The successful summer was capped by victory in the Pembroke Challenge Cup for Senior Eights in Ireland at Blessington in July.

Previously at Marlow Regatta good wins were recorded over strong VIII's from Durham and Aberdeen Universities, Trinity eventually being knocked out by Sandhurst. Henley Regatta saw considerable success for Trinity's coxed and uncoxed fours, whilst London University put paid to the VIII's chances in the first round. The uncoxed fours of ROGERS,

HUNTER, BOWEN and SHILLINGTON reached the final of the Visitors' Cup, where they were poorly drawn on the left bank and were beaten by Imperial College. The coxed four of PAYNE, HILL, PERSSON, BOYD and GRAHAM (cox) recorded three victories before going out in the semi-final to Thames Rowing Club.

The Junior Eight added to the club's successful summer by winning the Irish Championship at Limerick, and so finished the season with only one defeat.

Dick Waterbury

TRINITY MEN IN MEXICO

Donnacha O'Dea and Colm O'Brien of Trinity have been in Mexico over the past week representing Ireland in the swimming and fencing events respectively. O'Dea was well below his personal best performances in both 100 and 200 metres freestyle, being eliminated in the heats of both events. Colm O'Brien emerged as Ireland's most successful fencer, winning two of his bouts before being eliminated in both the individual and team sabre.

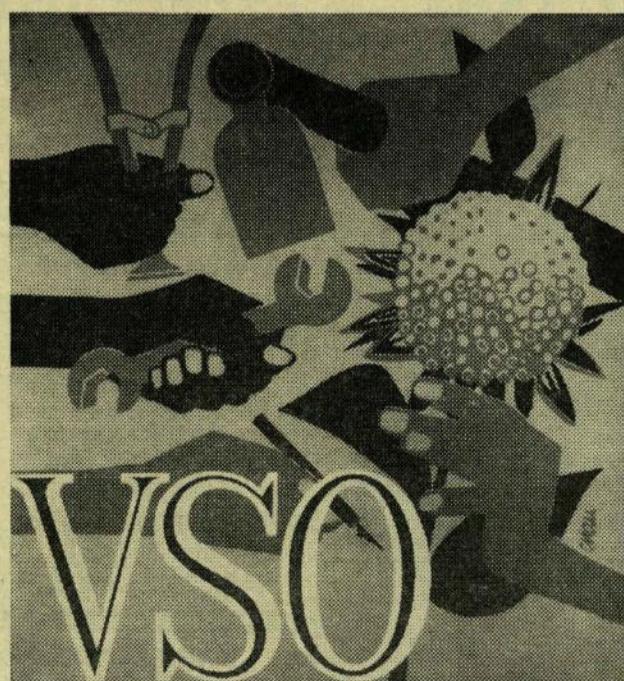
PRE-SEASON X COUNTRY WIN

A TCD selection met a UCD selection over the weekend. Although the Trinity men were not running as well as expected they still managed to take five of the first six places, and so record a fairly comfortable victory. John Keys and Mike Foster did however approach their best form in taking the first two places. They were followed home by Hugh Gash, Ken Millington and John McIntyre. The latter promises to be a useful acquisition from Magee College.

The poor times are to be expected at this time of the season, the prospects for which are certainly good. The Harriers' next fixture is their annual invitation at Islandbridge on November 2nd, in which over 100 competitors have already entered.



P. Wherry in action against Transport on Sunday.



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TRINITY DIARY

Accommodation for Women in College

After nearly four hundred years women will live inside the confines of College. The Board has approved the provision of residential accommodation for women in New Square. They will move in when the current renovations there are finished. During the present term a number of rooms will be allotted to women Fellows, scholars and members of staff. Seven undergraduate women are expected to begin with.

The regulations to apply to women living in will be drawn up by them in conjunction with the Dean of Women. A warden is shortly to be appointed. Mr. Giltrap, the Secretary, pointed out the difficulties of men and women sharing 'facilities.' The problem, however, is more general than that.

REVIEW OF REGULATIONS

The presence of women makes nonsense of the 'out by 12' rule and a general review of regulations is anyway necessary. Oxford's abolition of "visiting hours" sets a precedent Trinity could well follow.

New Mail System

The College Postal Service has been reorganised. Henceforth students will have to collect their own mail from the new Post Office in Regent House.

While letters will no longer be delivered to rooms, the College Postman will continue to call on Societies possessing mail boxes.

These changes are due to the large amount of pilfering, mail loss and slow sorting which have occurred in previous years. For additional security the new Identity Cards need be produced when collecting mail. Arrangements for outgoing mail are as before.

New Coffee Bar soon

Standing room only in the new 'quick eat' Coffee Bar in No. 11, to be opened at the end of the month.

No name for the new Coffee Bar has been finally decided upon. The original idea, 'The Corner Grill,' has been dropped. The Junior Dean is anxious that it be called 'The Berkeley,' but the College is open to suggestions, which should be dropped into No. 6.

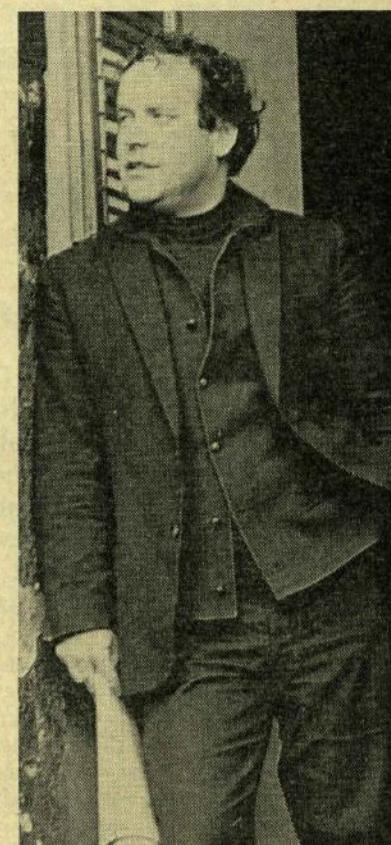
Kennelly to wed

Dr. Brendan Kennelly, who is engaged to Miss Peggy O'Byrne, hope to get married sometime in March. Together with Dr. Trevor West he has been appointed assistant to the Junior Dean.

Dr. Kennelly feels that this was inevitable after his involvement in last terms' demonstrations when he found himself "in the thick of it, enjoying the confusion."

In three months' time his ninth volume of poetry will be published, entitled 'Dream of a Black Fox.' Dr. Kennelly is currently working on a Penguin anthology of Irish poetry, which runs from 'St. Patrick's Breastplate' to the present day. The anthology will appear at Christmas.

Photo: Ray McAleese



Special branch at meetings

An enquiry into the activities of the Special Branch of the Gardai Siochana was set up during the 10th Congress of the USI on the grounds that 'strangers' had been present consistently at student meetings. Pressure, rumours had it, had also been exerted on certain parties.

Howard Kinley, President of the USI, states that the aim of the enquiry is to ascertain just how substantial were these rumours, and to bring the findings to the notice of the students and public. If the evidence indicates undue interference on the part of the Special Branch the matter will be taken up with the Minister for Justice and the Garda Commissioners.

The USI have appealed through all Irish SRC's for information. Response so far has been slight, but this is hoped to change now that term has started. Any first hand evidence should be brought to the attention of the SRC.

Letter to the Editor

Sir,—I have just moved into college and I am becoming more and more certain that the skips are placed here far more to watch me than to make my bed. I think they are looking to catch me with a woman in my room. It sounds silly and paranoid, but the conviction is daily growing that the skip interests himself in my sex life. And after all it is not so absurd a contention, for there appear to be any number of college officials and authorities who are looking for the same thing. It is all rather nasty.

they find them, and a little humiliating when they don't.

—Yours etc.,

Mike Cogan.
Trinity College,
Dublin.

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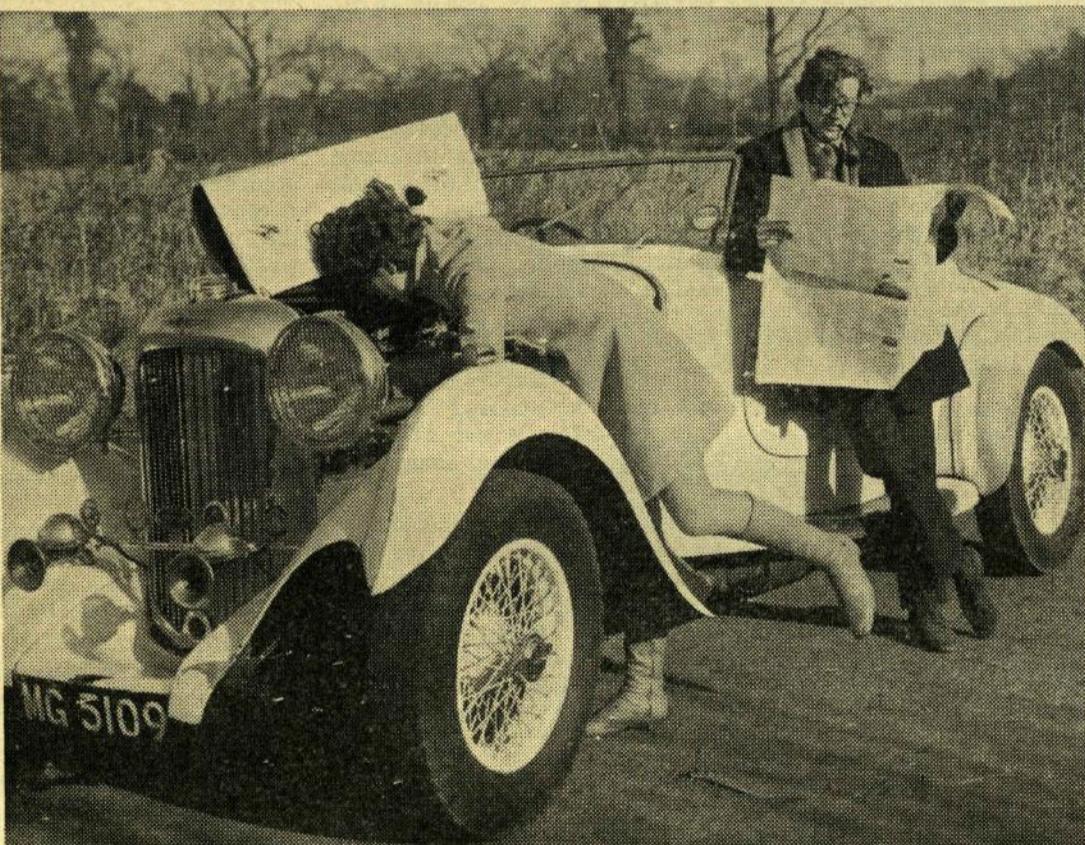
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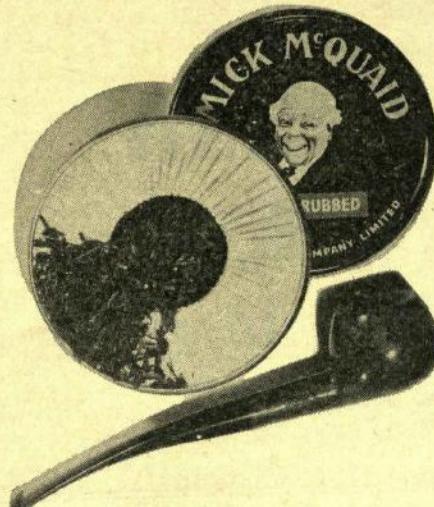
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Trinity's Student Democracy

WHY WE MUST HAVE MORE

Trinity News Editorial Comment

Suddenly after nearly 400 years the College administration is speaking of the "right" of students to participate in the running of College affairs. They have produced plans for student representation on both academic and administrative bodies. Are these plans enough, however? Are they in fact no more than concessions? Will the students have any real power in practice? This Trinity News analysis will suggest that far more basic measures are needed.

Freedom has again become an issue throughout society. The alienation of ordinary people from the processes of government is largely due to the inability of the present political institutions to rule without repression of liberty. The university is a microcosm of these pressures on liberty. Analysis of repression in the university suggests solutions and these solutions have implications for the whole of society.

"Student power" is the response of students to constraints on their freedom. Four main areas of constraints can be distinguished, and every one of them is on the increase. This increase in restraint is largely responsible for the increasingly violent student protests.

Firstly there is the college BUREAUCRACY

bureaucracy. Vast increases in student numbers have forced a corresponding spread of centralised administration. This has been accomplished on a largely ad hoc basis. Now bureaucracy can either help freedom and innovation or it can frustrate them by supporting a tradition and order which was invented for a former age. College administrators have tended to increase repression because they have been "experts" called in from outside with little understanding of academic life, or because they

have been ex-scholars who long ago stopped creative work. There are very few university administrators who combine an understanding of academic creativity with administrative ability. There has been no concerted effort to use the available talent. Daniel Shine's investigation of the College's power structure shows that the men with real power are a small group of "acceptable" people. They are almost all rather old.

GOVERNMENT PRESSURES

Secondly there is the increasing stranglehold of the government. The Government of Ireland has used its control over money — Trinity derives about half its income from the State — to direct the general development of the university. Moreover, the Government's influence is not solely financial. For example, it appoints the most influential officer in College, the Provost. Religious influence—often acting through the Government — is still a potent force.

Thirdly, industry and commerce are extending their financial grip on departments — especially in the sciences. They influence expansion, research, and by extension the content of courses. There is also the more insidious



Derry riots show gap between Government and people.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM VITAL

influence of the American Defence Department, who has been giving money to further "pure research" in virus development. It becomes increasingly difficult to believe the administrators of the science departments when they tell us that such grants are given to contribute to the spirit of science.

Finally, within each faculty the rigid seniority system means that a few senior professors, separated from most of the staff and all of the students, take decisions affecting the environment of all.

Student power is the reaction to these restrictions which range from the silly to the dangerous. Students are seeking to extend freedom by analysing the restrictions and protesting against them. Having posed the problem we shall suggest some solutions by looking mainly at the departmental organisation — the exams, the lectures, the tutorial system. For this is the real basis of the university.

The key issue in faculty organisation is the present tight system of enforced specialisation. In place of the rigid framework of courses the student should be free to choose his area of study at all times. This means that barriers between departments and subjects must be broken down. It means that a student should be able to choose his lectures — Russian and micro-biology and film, for example.

The present authoritarian structure must be removed. Students must be acknowledged as adults capable of deciding their own interests.

The implications of this are far reaching. Instead of a one-way teaching process with lecturer facing students, a two-way interchange is necessary. The student helps to shape the content and direction of his course. In this context exams are a very serious

limitation on curiosity and innovation, for they perpetuate the rigid divisions between faculties. They dictate the content of courses, encourage pure memory work, and test only a small part of the student's ability. "They are used to grade people not for any academic reason but for the purpose of allocating students into the increasingly precise strata which technology demands."

REAL DEMOCRACY

Thus a complete restructuring of the organisation of academic decision-taking and methods of learning is necessary. A real democracy is vital. The present anarchic system of student representation on school committees is hopelessly inadequate. In the medical faculty, for example, there are six students to 110 staff.

Real democracy means treating students and staff as one body. It is from this body that representatives should be elected.

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THE MAY POSTER SCUFFLE

The Provost has gone on record as saying of Trinity, "there are few colleges which are more democratic than this." Certainly this term has already seen a step towards this, with the introduction of some big changes: the setting up of the new Board Committees with student representation, and the reconstitution of several other Board Committees, all with student members. Yet despite these innovations, there are a number of contradictions in the Board's attitude to student participation. The case of Nick Miller and Peter Semper is an example.

"They actually struck, S-T-R-U-C-K, struck the Junior Dean." —THE SECRETARY

At the end of last term, Miller and Semper, both Internationalists, were summoned before the Board on a charge of obstructing the Junior Dean and his assistant in the course of their duty. They were brought before the Board because with other students they had prevented the Junior Dean from tearing down certain posters. These posters, containing criticisms of Trinity, were put up during one of the mass meetings held at the end of last term.

At the Board Meeting, Miller and Semper were given little chance to defend their action. (At the time of the incident they were given no explanation as to why the posters were to be removed. They were informed at the Meeting that the posters were above regulation size, and were placed in such a position as to make Trinity look 'ugly'). They were presented with a document which they were asked to sign. This document stated that they would obey all

the instructions of the Deans. Failure to sign, they were told, would result in suspension. Miller never signed the document, and was not allowed to sit his final exams in September. Semper did sign and sat his exams. He has now revoked his signature. In a statement published last Friday by 'Revolutionary Alternative,' he declared that his signing was a betrayal of what he knows to be 'right, true, and scientifically correct,' and stated that he intended to wage 'a fierce and protracted struggle' against the Board.

The Internationalists believe that the Board chose to make an example of Miller and Semper to all those who wish to publicly express ideas which are opposed to

the interests of the Board. There seems to be some justification for this view. In taking the action that they did, the Board took an uncommon, if not unprecedented, step. Is any student who breaks regulations given a similar document to sign? Surely if the Board

Is the action of the Board to be taken as typical of a supposedly democratic University? True democracy implies the right to express one's criticisms, however contrary to the ideas of the authorities they may be. Had the posters been advertising some charity, would the Deans have been in such a hurry to tear them down? And had the offenders been different—had they not been radical students for example—would the Board have taken the same action?

"...a struggle against (the Board) and all similar anti-people monsters."

—PETER SEMPER

were really dissatisfied with Miller and Semper's behaviour, a direct rustication, or even expulsion would have been more fitting; or more realistically a reprimand, rather than a compromise which amounted to blackmail.

The Secretary to the Board denies any allegations of victimisation. He holds that Miller and Semper singled themselves out for punishment when they resorted to violence. He expressed the horror of the Board when he said in hushed tones: "They actually struck, S-T-R-U-C-K, struck the Junior Dean." He thought the Board imposed a very mild penalty in the circumstances. As to Semper's revocation, he says that until the Board is officially notified, his original signature still stands.

So what of the future? Is Miller to be indefinitely suspended? And will the Board decide to take

"...few colleges more democratic than this."

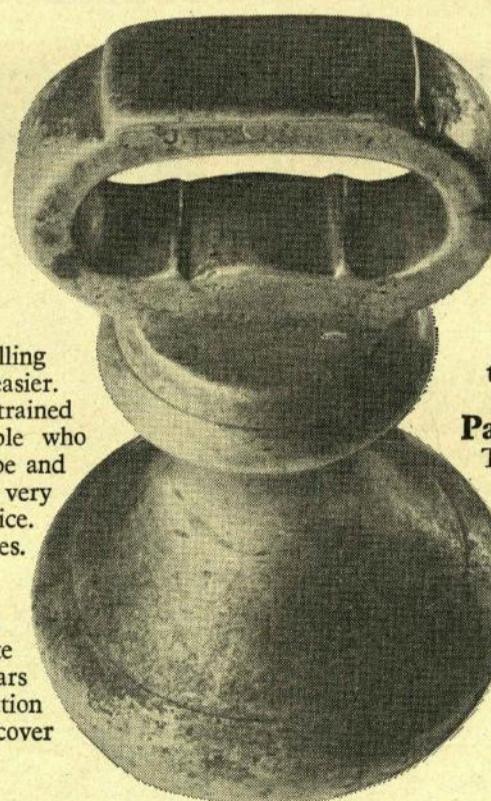
—THE PROVOST

further steps against Semper? It would be appropriate if the whole issue were referred to the Disciplinary Committee. The Secretary however, was sceptical of this suggestion: "They would probably not be prepared to deal with last year's dirty washing."

Francis Aherne

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REVIEWS

FESTIVAL IS A BIG DRAG

The "Dublin Theatre Festival" has now run for some years with a modicum of success. If one compared it with other larger festivals: Edinburgh—arts in general, Salzburg—opera, Cannes—films, Monterey or Newport—jazz, it would come a poor second. The "showpiece of legendary Irish dramatic art" is not even as adventurous

This page is dedicated to John Peel, our hero.

ous as the Harrogate Festival of Arts and Sciences or the Leeds Festival of Violence in the Arts.

Perhaps this is because the D.T.F. is limited to theatre, and that the only theatre that can succeed in Dublin is conventional (not necessarily run of the mill) drama.

Unlike the Edinburgh Festival,

THE DEVIL RIDES OUT

Hammer's magic never fails

Surprisingly, the formula always works. Hammer's technical expertise (film makers of the ilk of Peter Watkins and Ken Russell served their apprenticeship with them) and their knowledge of the psychology of the horror addict saves each film from being totally laughable. One knows the formula backwards — entry of Castle Drac — scepticism — the split up to search — all end with a grisly death. If the characters in horror films had seen a Hammer movie they would know exactly what to do, never separate.

The cult of horror — Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee, Vincent Price, Boris Karloff, Lon Chaney (Snr. and Jnr.) and Bela Lugosi — was not strictly to pattern in the film of Denis Wheatley's 'The Devil Rides Out.' Christopher Lee plays a goodie who has albeit a deep knowledge of the 'Dark' Arts (throughout this film the image never died of Lee with his Dracula's teeth flashing) involved in a plot of direst Black Magic with appearances by the Angel of Death, the Devil himself, cabalistic designs, quasi-religious chants,

Dublin has virtually no "fringe." It does not draw theatre groups from the universities or from among the "progressives." Unlike Edinburgh, Dublin doesn't have a "Traverse." The audiences' taste appears to dictate the matter of the Festival and the Dublin audiences, as any habitual theatre-goer knows, do not betray great interest in the play.

The Irish critics are none too bright either — Aodhan Madden in reviewing Trinity's offering of "Saved" forgot to say what the play was, who it was by, or where it was playing. Maureen O'Farrell stated firmly that the revue "Five Past One" had a sketch which was plagiarised Dylan Thomas, when it was in fact "Jabberwocky" by Lewis Carroll. Hugh Leonard, the director, provided a bit of excitement when he did a Tony Richardson and said that the critics did not understand his "Au Pair Man" — but then what do they understand.

Some plays survive — "The Theatre of Cruelty" late at night

in the Peacock and the magical "Black Theatre of Prague" were for me the high-spots. Last year it was Julian Beck and the "Living Theatre." Dublin's Festival shows that it is not theatri-

cally flourishing. The Festival could be good, but first it needs a massive injection of vigour and experiment—and above all more tolerant and aware audiences.

J.R.

ELVIRA MADIGAN

CURZON

SORDID PLOT MADE BEAUTIFUL

Elvira Madigan is a remake of an old Charles Boyer film where a tight rope dancer falls in love with a soldier, both run away, and they starve together. This is the whole plot, but the difference between Boyer's film in the 1930's and Elvira Madigan is the distance cinema has travelled in the last 35 years.

Oscar Wilde has said that the age reflects the art far more than does the art reflect the age. Our vision of the 1890's when the film takes place is reproduced on the film by an over-exposure tech-

nique which brings out primary colours with high value and low intensity with a white blur from the light source, in short the film is a walking, moving Renoir.

To talk about the success of Elvira Madigan, and the film is a success despite its insipid plot, is to talk about the technique of shooting. This is a directors film, but it is not a "cultural event" like much of Godard's or Antonioni's work. The camera is always still and the shots are conventionally, if beautifully, framed. Arthur Baxton, one feels, chose the stationary camera in order to emphasize the constant factor of Elvira's and Sixten's love. In contrast with the conventional handling of the camera, the shots are composed brilliantly. Each shot has the tight composition with the random feel of an impressionist still life.

Behind the film is a fine performance of Mozart's 21st piano concerto. The effect is appropriate, if perhaps there is a bit too much of the lyrical second movement to escape sentimentality.

CARLTON

communication with the dead and Witches' Sabbaths. The film is set in England in the late 1920's and the plot revolves around Lee and a beefy friend trying to save another friend from the clutches of a first-rate Satanist, Mocatta, and never flags in invention. For the

horror purist it will probably not suffice—England, instead of Transylvania, no vampires (there is a rather nasty sacrifice of a goat and the ensuing blood-drinking)—but for others, it will definitely entertain.

Le. J.

STOCKHAUSEN

Some music for the potentiometers and ring modulators

Karlheinz Stockhausen is the elected leader of a group of musicians whose interest lies almost solely outside the field of conventional music. They include: Pierre Boulez, famous as an interpreter of impressionist music but really a composer in his own right, John McCabe, John Cage.

Their desire to harangue the listener with a cacophony of seemingly disorganized sounds is not entirely without reason. It is an attempt to introduce sound, the beauty, the mystery, the horror of it to a listener whose musical awareness is predetermined, whose

ability to react to music is limited for reasons beyond his control, i.e. social, etc.

Mikrophanie I, II., is an attempt to break down conventional sound patterns and reconstruct them in an entirely new way, induce the listener to abandon any earlier notion of what music is or should be, and to accept each sound or sounds with a fresh mind, creating images from what is heard, although it is arguable that the programme element is a valid part of music.

The fact that these two works contain numerous electronic devices is interesting yet irrelevant to one's enjoyment or fascination. However, I found the human element in Mik II (twelve chorus singers) introduced sounds quite unobtainable from purely electronic sources. As Stockhausen says it is possible to compose a "scale of sounds ranging from natural to synthetic, from familiar to unfamiliar."

M.H.

Art Society

FRI. 25th—

Miss Anne Crookshank on Norah McGuinness. Exhibition Hall, New Library, 8 p.m.

SAT. 26th—

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An Analysis

WHERE THE REAL POWER LIES

DANIEL SHINE

To look at a diagram of Trinity's administrative structure it would be impossible to guess how things are actually run. In theory the Board decides on economic and political matters, the University Council deals with questions of academic importance. The specialist and non-specialist administrators keep things going from day to day. In theory the Board and Council do not intersect except insofar as the Provost chairs both bodies. The Council, in theory, has a free hand in running the academic life of the College. Montesquieu might have drawn the structural diagram.

What the theories hide, however, is that the power in Trinity is exercised above the structure and is essentially held by two camps who have in the past worked together with varying degrees of amicability. The Provost is appointed by the government and is usually something of an outsider throughout his life appointment. He is the first main factor, and the other is an inner circle of Fellows among whom ideas arise, committees are constituted, and college posts are circulated. In addition to being Fellows these ten or fifteen people almost always hold one or more administrative posts.

It is a fairly safe bet that each of the seven Senior Fellows (those who have been waiting since the 1930's for one of the seven openings to fall vacant) wields considerable power. F. L. T. Godfrey, for example, is both a Senior Fellow and Senior Dean. The Senior Dean is responsible for discipline, which one would have thought would not be the province of a Board member, but that of a Council member. However, because there are four Junior Fellows sitting in rotation on the Board and because half the Fellows must be professors, and because the Council is largely composed of professors, most Junior Fellows of importance get a crack at sitting on the Board and on the Council.

S. J. E. Jessop is one of the four Junior Fellows elected to sit on the Board with the Provost, the Senior Fellows, the Senior Lecturer, the Registrar, and the Bursar. Jessop is also a professor and thus sits on the University Council.

Because a professor who is also a Fellow is able to sit on both major executives the inner circle is careful to acquire people with these qualifications, or to create such people. G. W. Dawson is a

good example. In 1965 Dawson gave an informative interview to TCD in which, among other things, he said, "The election of a Fellow is certainly partly determined by their ability as scholars, but one also considers whether they are the sort of people that one would wish to have closely associated with forming the general policy of the college." G. W. Dawson was clearly one of this sort; he was elected to Fellowship in 1961 and recently made a professor. In the same interview Professor Dawson described the way in which policy originates: "Policy arises by suggestion, by people wanting to discuss matters further. And so eventually it reaches a

stage where a group of people get down to draft something."

To be a Fellow is to become available for college posts such as Senior Lecturer, Senior Dean, Senior Tutor, etc. This, added to the Fellow-professor passport to both Board and Council, means that all the major college posts are interchangeable among a few people. Then of course there are the committees, either ad hoc (such as Professor Chubb's committee) or permanent. Professor Dawson will thus be by turns on the Board, on the Council, a member of the Curricula Committee, a member of any number of ad hoc committees, and in the administrative staff. Professor Otway-

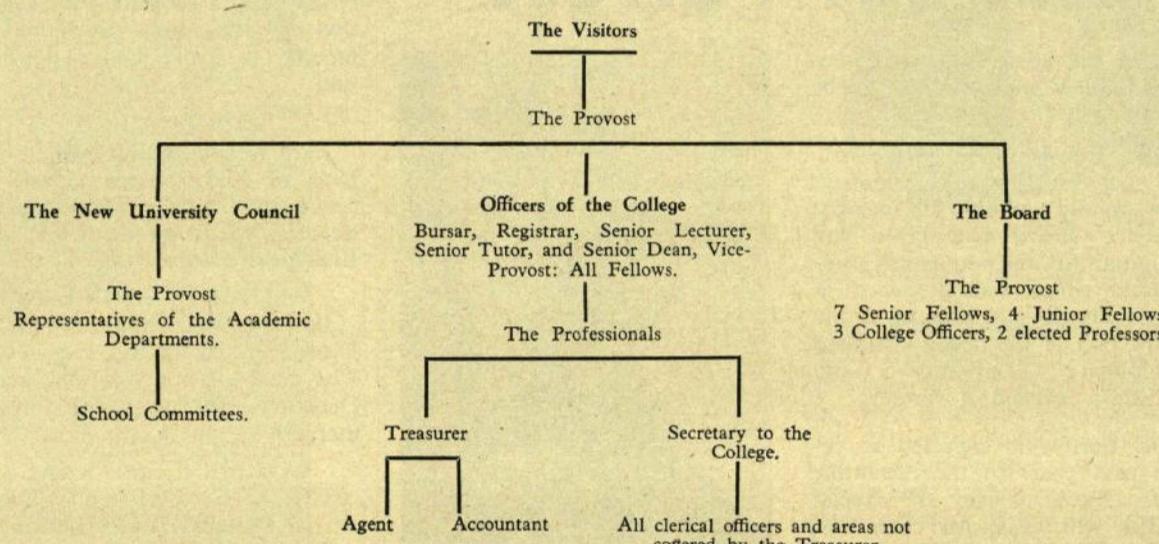
Ruthven, another Fellow, will be on the Board, the Council, the Advisory Committee on Honorary Degrees, and any posts that fall vacant. Professor Chubb, a Fellow, will be on all of these organisations and will be chosen to handle a ticklish affair such as the police intrusion into Trinity.

And so it goes. Because the system has the charm of informality its cliquish nature is overlooked. Historically it was necessary to build up a power centre which could cope with the heavy powers of the government-appointed Provost. Checks on the power of the Provost in the form of the scholars and the Senate only extend to basic changes of constitution.

In his sixteen years as Provost, Dr. McConnell has rigidified the structure of administration but has been powerless to change the pool from which the administrators come. His changes have mostly been minor bureaucratic ones (such as the hiring of some professional personnel who have no great power or ultimate influence). The Schools Committees on which every faculty member sits are new, but the Board retains economic control and all the recommendations of the Schools Committees must be passed by the Council, which is composed, as we have seen, of last year's or next year's Board members. The new student committees are of course all advisory. Discipline is still up to the Senior Dean (a Senior Fellow and Board member). So is residence. Catering is still in the hands of the Agent, Colonel Walsh (who takes his orders from Professor Chubb, the Bursar, a Fellow, and a Board member). Examinations are still under the authority of Professor Mitchell (the Senior Lecturer, a Fellow and a Board member).

It is easy to imagine that as students demand more control over the university the power blocks of Provost and Fellows may fuse into a united front. Depending on the merger, however, the old-fashioned clique of Fellows and professors may find that the power has shifted to the government and to industrial lobbies, thus bringing Trinity into somewhat the same position as American universities like Columbia. In this sense the Fellows and the students have a common interest in the preservation of authority within the university itself, against the power of government appointees, which is what the Provost is, after all is said. It is the nature of such internal control that is the point at issue between students and Fellows, and the reaction of the ruling Fellows will depend on whether they see the enemy as the government or the students, or both.

GUIDE TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE COLLEGE



This is only a rough guide. It indicates anyway the theoretical relationships.

Report on May Protest

A four man committee chaired by Professor Chubb with Professor Lydon, Norman Glass (then Secretary of the Scholars) and David Ford (Auditor of the Hist.) set out "to inquire into incidents which occurred in the College and outside the Provost's House on May 15th and the circumstances surrounding them."

The enquiry goes into great detail and every incident is faithfully recorded in chronological order. The committee met eleven times, heard evidence from 33 members of the university, took into account six signed statements and studied photos and films (including RTE news footage). There are, nevertheless, big gaps in the evidence. The Gardai for instance refused to say anything to the committee.

The original incident which sparked off the series of demonstrations was the fight over the International banner. Reading "Lumumba tué par l'imperialisme Belge" it was held by an Internationalist near the Library. As the King and Queen entered the Library, an unidentified student seized the banner and made it dip. At this point Gardai of the moto-

cycle escort moved in to remove the banner. Right wing students went to their aid. Blows were exchanged and the situation began to get ugly until Professor Stanford intervened and persuaded the Gardai to return the banner—whereupon the scuffle stopped. Gardai reinforcements which had been called in, arrived but were not involved.

At no time, says the report, did the number of students struggling over the banner exceed nine. (A report in the London Times next day spoke of hundreds of battling students).

The report then deals with the events outside the Provost's House. The two incidents should, says the report, be treated separately. The fracas that arose there is attributed to student resentment at the tough methods used by the Gardai in holding back the crowd rather than politics. There were instances of unwarranted elbowing and kicking and some of retaliation, says the Report.

The report's conclusion criticizes Gardai action in both incidents. Their intervention outside the Library into a political demonstration was uncalled for and, outside the Provost's House they were overzealous in their duty — although they never drew their batons. However, there was no police brutality says the report and blows came from both sides. It accuses the Internationalists of provoking the Gardai in some



Scene outside the Provost's House on May 15th.

instances. It also criticizes the press for its coverage, naming the Evening Herald and the Daily Telegraph in particular for being "inaccurate and exaggerated." Student anger at these reports was thus understandable in the circumstances.

The Report itself has come in for much criticism. Vital questions remain unanswered, and the self-imposed limits of the Report make for distortion. For example a key factor in the events was the international wave of student unrest. Yet the report specifically excludes

this from consideration. There has also been anger that the report is not available to the general student body but is made freely available to the press.

Its chief fault though is its failure to relate the incidents to a wider context. The detail is to a large extent irrelevant. The implications of the incidents — should police be allowed into the College, how much political dissent is the College prepared to permit — are not even considered. It is answers to this type of question that should have emerged from the incidents.

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Trinity News

Dublin

Thursday, 24th October, 1968.

EDITORIAL COMMENT IS ON PAGE FOUR
THIS WEEK.

Editor: NICK SHARMAN.

News: BRUCE STEWART, NEIL HOLMAN.

Features: GEOFF PACK, FRANCIS AHERN.

Sport: DICK WATERBURY.

Reviews: JOHN RAWLINGS.

Students plea for Forrest

Following the decision of the Board to suspend Dr. Forrest, the Professor of Psychology, the D.U. Psychological Society forwarded a letter and a petition to the Board setting out reasons for a review of its decision. 102 out of 112 students of the faculty signed the petition — as many as could be contacted over the vacation. There was only one refusal.

Dr. Forrest was suspended on the grounds of allegations made by a fourth year psychology student, Miss Mary McCutchan.

After consideration of the letter, the Board said it was 'unable to vary its decision.' Recognition was made of the students' 'opinion of, and confidence in, Dr. Forrest.'

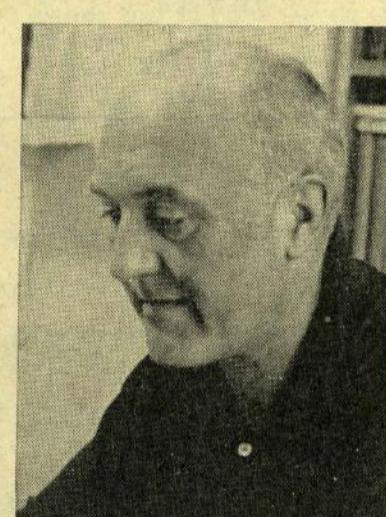
Discontent at the reception of this expression of student opinion is widespread. Alan Matthews, president of the SRC, said: 'We are disappointed at the reaction of the Board, which took no cognisance of the points made in the letter. This raises the question: How much notice will the Board

take of the advice of committees upon which students are to be represented?'

The Provost, Dr. McConnell, said that Mr. Matthews' comment was 'totally unfair.' He insisted that the Board had given full attention to the students' submission, which was discussed at length. He thought that no action on the part of the newly instituted Disciplinary Committee could produce a revision of verdict.

Dr. Forrest is expected to return next year. In the meantime Prof. Ryan, Dean of Social Studies will assist Mr. Steevens, Acting Head of the Psychology Department, "in ironing out problems that may arise."

Despite Dr. Forrest's absence, more students have entered the department than in the previous year. Staff numbers have also increased. For those students who have already studied under the direction of Dr. Forrest his absence will mean severe disruption



Dr. Derek Forrest

of work. He has piloted the present course since it was set up. His experience as an experimental psychologist 'will be irreplaceable,' states the letter of the Psychological Society, which was drawn up by Fergus Lowe, Chairman, Carol Aikens, Secretary, and Alan McCrea, Ex-Chairman.

SRC FAVOUR NEW BOARD COMMITTEES

There were no illusions about the new Committees at the SRC meeting on Tuesday night. Their shortcomings are many, and above all, they give students no real power of decision, but the balance of opinion was in favour of acceptance.

Present at the meeting to state the Board's case were Professor Mitchell, Senior Lecturer, Mr.

Gilttrap, the Secretary, and Mr. Keery, who will be acting as Secretary to the Central Staff/Student Committee.

Mr. Keery said that it was the Board's awareness of some people's doubt about the representative nature of the SRC that had led them to include these minorities.

Ros Mitchell affirmed that any decision would be made not by the SRC executive but by the student body at large. For that reason the forthcoming SRC elections would be vital.

The means of electing students to the committees was discussed at length. Considered were the possibility of the SRC nominating candidates and general referendum.

Prof. Mitchell's advice was clear: the Board spends months looking for the most democratic system. The important thing now is to get the thing under way.

In strong opposition to the acceptance of the proposed Committee system was William Moran, who sees them as a 'buffer state' between the students and the administration; no more than another bureaucratic piece of machinery which gives the student no real power, only the right to be heard.

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MERGER PLANS SHELVED BY REFERENDUM

On the 6th of July the Government announced details of a plan to join TCD and UCD in a reconstituted University of Dublin.

The plan proposes the dissolution of the National University, and the reconstitution of its constituent colleges, Cork and Galway, as separate universities.

Two major bodies will be established to cope with the new university situation. The first, a permanent body, will deal with all financial and organisational problems relating to Higher Education in Ireland. The second, A Conference of Irish Universities, will deal with the academic problems common to the university institutions.

In a clause which seems designed to override the Roman Catholic hierarchical ban on Trinity it is stated that "the University (of Dublin) and its colleges will be multidenominational and should be managed and conducted on Christian principles, without any religious test for staff and students."

The proposed reallocation of Faculties is as follows:

ARTS

Each College shall retain its full range of arts subjects with condition that the lesser ones should be merged to avoid undue duplication.

SCIENCES

Each College shall retain its full range of Science subjects, with the condition that Experimental Sciences shall go to UCD and Biological Sciences to TCD.

MEDICINE AND LAW

Both these disciplines shall be located on the premises of TCD. The same will apply to Veterinary, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Physiotherapy.

COMMERCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

These disciplines shall be situated on the premises of UCD.

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Shall continue to be taught on both campuses.

THEOLOGY AND DIVINITY

Arrangements for the allocation of these subjects will be arrived at in consultation with the appropriate churches.

Since the plan was announced by the present Minister for Education it has been severely criticised. The first voice of dissent was that of Dr. Hogan, President of UCD, who said that the plan was no longer than that envisaged by Mr. O'Malley, the late Minister. He objected to the continued use of the appellation 'the University of Dublin,' and stressed that the merger tended to weaken the University and strengthen the College. Amongst others to object were the Arts Faculty of UCD, the Science Faculty of UCD, the Irish Federation of University Teachers, the Academic Staff Association of TCD, and other bodies less directly affected by the plan. While a minority of the TCD Staff have signed a joint objection to the Merger with a full staff of UCD, the Board of this University has not yet issued a

The recent defeat of the Government in the P.R. Referendum will delay the Merger plans. The Irish Constitution states that three Senators should be drawn from TCD and three from the National University. This cannot be altered without a referendum. Politically the Government cannot apply to the general electorate at this stage to make the necessary changes.

statement since its call for 'clarification of the Government's intentions.'

UCD objections centre round the allocation of both Law and Medicine in Trinity. Proposals from UCD submitted to the Minister relegated Trinity to the role of a 'liberal Arts' college. Trinity, on the other hand, has been prepared to concede the necessity of change in order to reap the advantages that would follow on identification with Irish higher education as a whole.

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