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TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

Thursday, 14th April, 1966.

Vol. XIII, No. 13

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TRINITY BURIES PAST

easter week celebrations

Trinity College has been contributing fully to the anniversary of the 1916 Rising, signifying the change in College policy towards Irish nationalism over the past 50 years.

The institution which harboured British troops during the Rising has fired a 21-gun salute from the depths of College Park. Professor T. W. Moody is to give an important lecture on Thomas Davis on Wednesday, April 20th, in the Examination Hall, with the Chancellor presiding, and the President, Ban de Valera, prominent Government officials and the 1916 Committee in attendance. A small exhibition of Thomas Davis' items—"small due to limited facilities because of present reconstruction"—is being held in the Library for a fortnight.

The Secretary denied that the painting of the clock above Front Gate was part of this scheme, describing it as "a happy coincidence." Meanwhile Players have contributed to the occasion with the Trevaskis play, "The O'Neill," and six Trinity students have expressed their disgust at the progress of the past 50 years by going on a hunger strike. "A positive contribution," summed up the Secretary.

Firstly, because of our educational system. Pseudological witticisms about Eton and Harrow and the Conservative Party abound in Britain. Someone should do a Ph.D. on the Christian Brothers and Irish politics. After all, something turned Pearse from a solemn little English boy into an embryonic Messiah bent on blood-sacrifice. It can scarcely have been his middle-aged, English, Parnellite father. It can scarcely have been the single-handed influence of that famous maternal grand-aunt. "The C.B.S. and Routes to Cabinet Entry." It's a ready-made thesis.

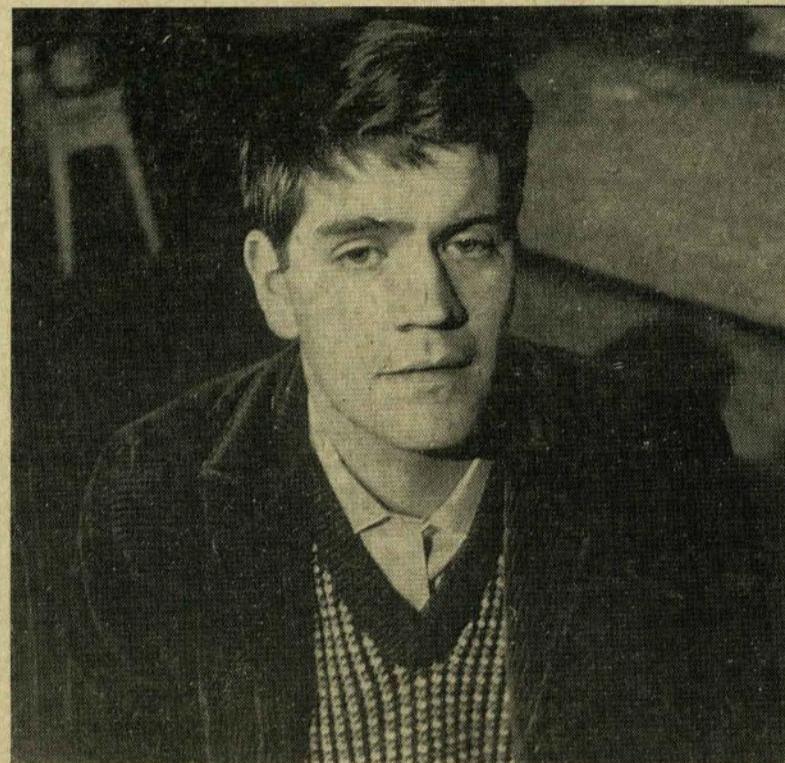
Secondly, because of the Civil War. Pearse looked into his heart rather than into the decadence of the polling booths. Why not Mellows and O'Connor. Why not de Valera? Why not Russell and the suit-case bombings? Why not Sean South? Why not the boys who blew up the Pillar? They were all minorities.

Thirdly, because of our popular press. Weekly recapitulation of barrack attacks, ambushes, atrocities and counter-atrocities have made every Irish boy a potential armband-wearer: once when his mother dies, and once when he takes a pot at the ancient enemy, or perhaps at a Bass-bottle, if there's nothing else to hand.

But now we have all marched and counter-marched: I.R.F.U., G.A.A., A.B.C., X.Y.Z., agus an t-uncail Tomas O Coblaigh and all. All for those 1,100-1,600 men. We have pinned medals on each other, published supplements, pestered each other with books numbering hundreds of thousands of words, to the snapping of flash-bulbs, until we must all have at least one each to show for it. And poor gentle Pearse is safely embossed on a ten-shilling piece, legal tender, one hopes, in the Bank of England. Meanwhile the house where he first heard the click of his father's stonemason's mallet has a plaque on the first floor and the Recold Refrigeration company downstairs.

Perhaps it is all over at last, and this week has been not so much a celebration as an embalming, and we can now get back to slums and unemployment and education and health. In other words, to achieving greater productivity. That is 1966's cliché for selling yet more goods to Pearse's enemy forebears, and persuading yet more of them to bring their Rovers over to our easy-going roads, our trout-filled lakes.

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Brian Trevaskis in Players Theatre where his play 'The O'Neill' ran for over two weeks during the vacation.

viewpoint on 1916

The Volunteers of 1916 were a tiny minority of the Irish people. The members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood which organised the Rising were a minority in the Volunteers. The members of the I.R.B. who were militarily active were a minority of the Brotherhood. The Military Council which took the final decision to strike numbered seven. The defeated Republicans were jeered by the mob, condemned by the bishops, and disowned by the parliamentary party. Fifty years later, three million people have got in on the act, and to question the utility or the morality of the action of the famous seven is to blaspheme. Why?

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Super summers

The S.R.C. have information on short language courses abroad this summer at fantastically low prices. Among the most attractive estimates—which include fees, full board and lodging—are: Three weeks in French Alps for £24; three weeks in Barcelona for £14; and three weeks in Salzburg for £31. Further information available on request at No. 4.

"The atmosphere is definitely not academic," said Simon Hewatt, "contrary to many people's notions of summer courses." He emphasised, however, that the estimates of cost did not include travel expenses.

Players please

"Marat-Sade," the enterprising production of Trinity Players, on March 12th won the award for the best produced and best acted play at the Universities' Drama Association Festival, held in Galway.

THE HIST WIN OBSERVER MACE

David McConnell and Cian O h-Eigearaigh, having won the "Irish Times" university debating trophy last term, on Monday, March 14th, went on to win the Observer Mace for the Hist., against the pick of English universities. They had taken part in the Observer competition for the first time last year.

Ladies & 'Just war'

Fighting the Bewley's cakes' image, the Eliz. are branching out into the international conflict. Next week they will debate that "This house would support a just war." The other major societies in College will be represented on the order paper.

The eccentric motion that mere females might actually have something to say about anything of a relatively serious nature may very well be proved correct in the G.M.B. on next Tuesday. Then again it may not.

The judges, among whom were the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ambrose Reeves, and Kenneth Harris of the *Observer*, remarked on the high standard of speeches, and emphasised that there had been no hesitation at all in singling out Trinity College as the winners. The motion, which Trinity opposed, was "That this house regrets being born into the 20th century"; it was overwhelmingly defeated. A team from Galway University came second, and a speaker from the Cambridge Union won the individual prize. For McConnell and O h-Eigearaigh it was a well-merited and proud victory.

TONIGHT AT THE PHIL

"Gilbert and Sullivan"

Paper by CHARLES BENSON

at 8.15 p.m.

Student attacks

Bishop in T.E. row

A 26-year-old Trinity student, Brian Trevaskis, was engaged over the vacation in a bitter controversy with the much-maligned Bishop of Galway. The storm arose over some intemperate utterances of Trevaskis on the "Late Late Show," accusing the Bishop of extortion over the building of "that g h a s t l y monstrosity," Galway Cathedral, and furthermore, referring to him as a "moron." Press and public uproar ensued; Trevaskis was subject to a swift episcopal counter-attack and although he apologised for the use of this word, he mingled his apology with a further assault, affirming that his Grace did not know the real meaning of Christianity.

T.E. received almost as much public criticism as did Trevaskis, and the columns of the national papers were flooded with angry letters. Howard Kinlay, Deputy-President of Trinity S.R.C., seized upon an outburst of Dr. Browne's, and entered the fray, chastising him for a veiled attack upon the whole of the University through the medium of one student.



Gay Byrne compere of the Late Late Show.

Trevaskis, whose play, "The O'Neill," has just completed a successful run in Players, has retracted little and still refers to the Bishop of Galway as "a bigoted, prejudiced fool." Nor have the "Late Late" or its compere, Gay Byrne, suffered visibly from this healthy conflict. One woman on the show in question remarked how sad it was that Trevaskis should ruin what was otherwise a sound and important viewpoint by a few ill-judged words. Trevaskis has donated his appearance fee for the show to the fund for the Mentally Handicapped.

New professor

Thomas D. Spearman, a graduate and scholar of T.C.D., comes from Durban University to take over the Chair of Applied Mathematics in Trinity next October. He is aged 29.

"A TERRIBLE BEAUTY"

The following quotations are from the "Irish Times." They represent a series of random extracts from its recent Anniversary Review of 1916, to which a number of Ireland's leading historians and public figures contributed.

"In 1916, Pearse read the Proclamation of the Republic, pale and cold of face, to an indifferent crowd and a few thin perfunctory cheers."—Desmond Ryan.

"The stirring element in this was Labour. Connolly was the strong man and intellect of the Rising."—A. E. Yeats.

"For Unionism the Easter Rising was the moment of truth . . . Unionist fundamentalism, lending countenance to threats to Home Rule . . . bore a heavy, possibly a decisive responsibility for creating a situation in which a violent resolution of the Irish problem became probable."—Nicholas Mansergh.

"We who signed the Proclamation will be shot. I hope they will set the rest free."—James Connolly.

"Pearse was commander-in-chief of the doomed little army which turned out to fight. When he accepted that role, he signed his own death-warrant. He knew it. He wanted it. He foresaw the effect which his death would have. He was right."—Anonymous.

"There is no problem about the attitude of the Irish Catholic Bishops to the possibility of a Rising in 1916. Like the Castle authorities, they did not take it seriously until it was too late."—Roger McHugh.

"As Douglas Hyde expressed it, the native language and culture were the strongest claims which Ireland had upon the world's recognition of her as a separate nation."—Donal McCartney.

"It is almost impossible to slaughter a man in this position (Pearse, McDermott, etc.) without making him a martyr and a hero, even though the day before the Rising he may have been only a minor poet."—G. B. Shaw.

"Long columns of armed Irishmen went swinging past Liberty Hall, down to the quays to the ships waiting to take them to a poppy-mobbed grave in Flanders."—Sean O'Casey.

"The Rebels caught a young military officer and made him a prisoner at the Four Courts. They gave him bread and water, with an occasional bottle of champagne."—Irish Times, May 3rd, 1916.

"It is all too easy to disparage the achievements of ordinary mortals by contrasting them with a vision of heroes."

"Much of what went wrong was inevitable, like the division of the country. For the rest, we are all responsible . . . The greatest failure, which would have dismayed Pearse and Connolly equally, has been the failure to reform the Irish educational system."—C. Cruise O'Brien.

No coloureds

"We have great difficulty in finding proper lodgings," declared a U.C.D. West Indian student last week. He was referring to the campaign to fight prejudice against coloured students in Dublin which is being launched against land-ladies by the Irish West Indian Association within the past few weeks. "There is complacency in Dublin, very little working out of attitudes. What is wanted is a moral re-orientation," said a spokesman. Many West Indian students are apparently advised by Irish clergy and missionaries abroad that they will find it easier to adapt themselves in Dublin society than many English cities. But the experiences of some coloured students does not appear to bear this out.

Students go hungry

Outside Leinster House and the Garden of Remembrance, Parnell Square, groups of Irishmen are engaged in a hunger strike as a protest against the failure to fulfill the ideals of 1916. It has been organised by Misneach, the Irish language Association, and is to last 123 hours, 45 minutes, the exact duration of the Easter Rebellion. "When some gave their lives, it doesn't seem much for us to go hungry for a few days," declared Eoin O'Muirchu, who with Cian O'Higearthaigh and some others are representing Trinity College in the protest.

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Protestant students warned

On March 25th, Dr. Kenneth Milne warned Irish Protestant students in an Education Symposium of tougher times ahead. The "Ban" is sure to go, he said, and there would then be intense competition from Catholics for places in Trinity.

Dr. Milne supported the Government drive to centralise schools in bigger units: "Improved standards can be provided only through fewer and larger schools, with more specialised staff, with suitable buildings, adequate equipment and with better facilities for both teachers and pupils."

Another speaker, Mr. Charles McCarthy, demanded to know why there was no development unit within the Department of Education, able to make recommendations at the highest level.

Patrick Cannon emphasised that Irish graduates of high calibre, teaching in Britain, were virtually condemned to exile by the present failure to recognise their teaching service in Britain.

Going too far?

Radio Eireann asked sponsors to cut down on Rebel songs used in programmes commemorating the 1916 Rising. Things got out of hand when a dyeing company used as its theme tune "The Dead Who Died for Ireland."

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Vacation scrapbook

Term ends, but the world goes on. There was a student hunger-strike in a Spanish monastery, student riots in Indonesia, and student coercion in Rhodesia. Sanctions didn't "bite," and the *Irish Times* used the word "whopper" in a front page headline. T. F. O'Higgins had doubts about Gaelic Ireland. Chuvalo nearly shut the biggest mouth of them all, and a political leper left Westminster. Poor Ian Paisley was turfed out by the Italian customs, but not before he had threatened to stand for Parliament in East Belfast.

The Irish Budget was a consumer hold-up, but England had hers postponed, having endured the greatest series of non-problems, double-talk and public misapprehension ever to grace an election. O'Connell Street assumed a new grace and beauty, while the *Economist* compared the fall of Nelson to that of Akrumah. Rod Steiger bought a house in Connemara, and the Bishop of Galway hit the headlines once again. "A light has gone out," declared Cecil Lavery on the death of the might Myles, and, alas, Frank O'Connor has gone also. There were warnings against "irresponsible celebrations of 1916" as a potential threat to cross-Border dialogue, while the vital minds of Ireland paraded themselves in a brilliant series of Thomas Davis lectures on Radio Eireann.

The Pope and Dr. Ramsey embraced beneath the beauty of a Michel Angelo, but the Chinese refused to attend the Society Party congress in Moscow. The Pandas were not having any of it; Dublin experienced a mysterious bang. Rome altered but left unchanged her attitude to mixed marriages, and jubilation! Gerry Fitt drove the Unionists from West Belfast, thus fulfilling part of that which was spoken of in the A. J. Allen Opinion Poll, namely, "the Unionists shall lose three seats."

Sharpeville anniversary came and went: how many noticed? Mike Gibson faced a choice between finals at Cambridge or a Lion-sized honour, while General de Gaulle finally summoned Britain into his presence. The world has changed little since March 5th; hunger, racism and short skirts are still the reality, apathy and cynicism still dominant about us.

Voices in the Vac

"Nelson is nothing to me."—O. Sheehy Skeffington.

"We love individual Roman Catholics."—Rev. Ian Paisley.

"If some of us cry, 'Ireland one, Ireland Gaelic,' then we undermine the progress of North-South relations of recent years."—Dr. Rev. Cathcart.

"Our own needs must seem contemptible in the face of the appalling needs in other parts of the world."—Leader in *Irish Times*.

"I am a jet and all the rest is propellers. Boxing will never be the same again. Once you've been in a jet you're never really happy in a prop again."—Muhammed Ali.

"Public apologies are even more deplorable than inappropriate language."—Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien.

Nelson's nemesis

The scavengers soon descended on Nelson. One enterprising Trinity student carried a case of chippings from the rubble through the English customs, and sold them at great profit (6d. each) to patriots abroad.

The head has been held in ransom by an anonymous group, to be returned by an unspecified date, according to "usually reliable sources" upon which the *Evening Press* claims to depend.

TO RENDEZVOUS IN
THE QUIET ELEGANCE
OF DUBLIN'S MOST
WELCOMING INN

RICE'S
TOP OF GRAFTON ST.

Student Journalism Awards

The National Student Journalists' Conference was held in London, from April 4th-April 6th, at which the *Daily Mirror* offers two trophies: one for "the most-improved newspaper," and the other, the coveted "newspaper of the year" award. The Cambridge magazine *Varsity* won the major honour; *Trinity News* did not make the Top-Ten, but the Editor of the *Sunday Mirror* commented: "The best thing in this newspaper is the Mouthpiece feature . . . There are also some good lively pictures and sensible use is made of a limited number of pages." *T.C.D. Miscellany* were unable to meet the entry deadline for the magazine competition, and the first prize was awarded to a Liverpool University magazine. One rough-haired Tech. student offered a final comment on the front page of *Trinity News*: "It looks rather like a Catholic ecclesiastical weekly."

No decision on Irish

The National Student seminar on Education, held by U.S.I. over the vacation in Trinity Hall, was a marked success, but failed to reach a definite conclusion on Irish language policy. A wide-ranging series of discussions produced much informed opinion, and may be seen as a healthy growth of the vital dialogue on education called for by Mr. Colley. A damning "it is our belief that piecemeal reform in Irish education will not be sufficient" set the tone of the discussions, despite the decision "that it would not be possible radically to alter the present institutional structure of Irish education." The effect of examinations on the system was described as "crippling," because they reduced schools to memory training rather than education in the broadest sense. Stephen White was seen to thank God that there were no English public school in Ireland. Pearse crooked up to good effect, complete with "murder machine," that 50 years old, ever-relevant salvo at archaic educational techniques. The failure of the seminar to resolve the language issue bears testimony to the cautious adult approach which characterised the proceedings, thankfully avoiding the almost hackneyed theme of anti-clericalism in education.

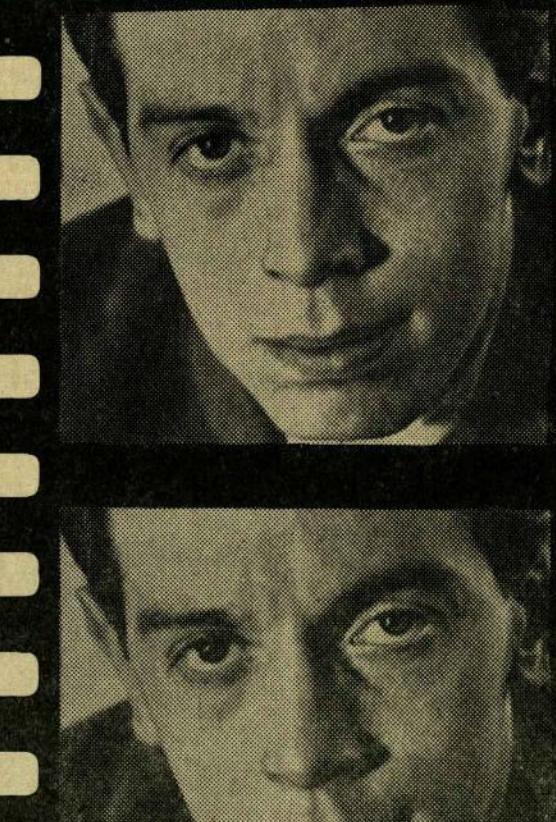
Summer work camps

U.S.I. is organising a number of international voluntary work camps in Ireland this summer, two of which will be held in Glencolmcille, and others in Trim and elsewhere. It is hoped to develop further projects.

Commons changes

From the beginning of this term, there will be no Commons on Saturday night, instead being held at mid-day, and there will be only one Commons on Friday night. This is due to sparse attendances on these days, and partly also to the need to give staff more time off.

OBSERVERCINEMA

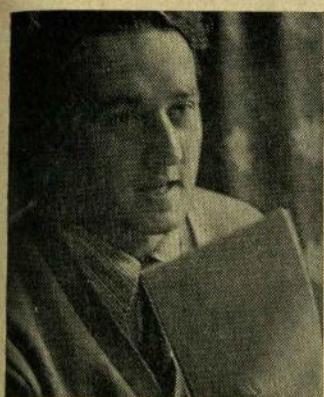


KENNETH TYNAN in the celluloid jungle

(Stupendous! Colossal! Dynamic!)

What happens when a celebrated theatre critic goes to the cinema? The readers of *The Observer* find out every Sunday morning, when Kenneth Tynan sorts out the truth from the puffery. He says what he has to say, on the lines, not between them!

In *The Observer* every Sunday



IS RHODESIA BLUFFING?

Now the British Elections are over, all eyes are focussed once again upon Rhodesia. Will she withstand the sanctions and, if so, will her government be recognised by the world? Below, a prominent Rhodesian discusses the vital issues.

Charles Dutton, our Features' Editor, was in Lisbon recently where he obtained an exclusive interview with Mr. Harry Reedman, Rhodesia's only representative outside Africa.

Mr. Reedman, before coming to Portugal, was in Mr. Ian Smith's Cabinet. He is considered to be a brilliant parliamentarian, has wide business interests and is responsible for founding Salisbury's largest European Township. He was a successful bomber pilot during the last war and was later attached to the Bombing Research Mission. After the war he emigrated to Rhodesia. Some questions which Mr. Reedman refused to answer

ful. So long as the news is truthful we don't mind.

There are some whites in Rhodesia, like Garfield Todd, who don't support Ian Smith. Are they a danger?

No, not especially. Of course, there were some politicians in England, hoping to reek havoc, offered inducements to Rhodesian citizens to come out against Mr. Smith. They have been monumentally unsuccessful!

"It was a mistake to let the tanker into Beira; would not a few practice bombs near its bows (dropped of course, from unidentified aircraft) have achieved more than the appeal to Capt. Vardinoyanis's good nature?" (From a leading article in The Guardian, April 6th, 1966).

Are Rhodesians becoming increasingly hostile to the British?

No. Definitely not. In fact the reverse is the case. More and more people in Britain are showing unstinted praise for the British spirit which is manifesting itself in Rhodesia. This would hardly make Rhodesians hostile to the British. And in any case, Rhodesians and British alike have lost faith in certain leading politicians in Britain.

Many political commentators say that the influence of the chiefs in Rhodesia is confined to the agricultural districts and that their influence in the towns and the mining areas is negligible. What's your reaction to this?

From a study of the subject we believe that the chiefs directly represent some 90 per cent of all indigenous Africans mostly in the tribal areas but in varying degrees in the towns and the rural areas.

Was there any jubilation amongst the black people when UDI was declared?

There was outskopen satisfaction expressed by the chiefs who represent the views of the people.

Mr. Reedman, would you like to say anything about the upheavals in Nigeria, Ghana and Uganda? In the light of these what do you think of African majority rule?

My first reaction to the question is, don't all these coups indi-

cate what little influence there is of African majority feeling or interest? The coups you'll notice are always by an African minority. All such occurrences are instances of the African way of life — Atavism so quickly reasserts itself when European leadership is absent—they just do not subscribe to Western democratic practices or forms of government —they are quite intolerant of Opposition, official or otherwise.

Mr. Harold Wilson — September, 1965: "These men (Rhodesians) can be trusted." After U.D.I. "These men are basically dishonest."

What is your estimation of Nkrumah's "strong-arm" tactics in Ghana? Do you think he'd have had a better chance of success with a democratic regime?

Neither can survive in Africa and I indicated in your last question that Africa has reached a stage in world history when African nations will be led by other races, willy-nilly, excepting in the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Rhodesia and South Africa where varying forms of participation in government are in practice. If either were to fail I'm afraid communism would sweep forward relentlessly.

Do you think communism is a serious threat to Africa?

Undoubtedly. This is the basic threat — a threat of complete absorption.

Can Rhodesia face an armed invasion from either Britain or the U.N.?

If force is applied in Rhodesia we will face it from any quarter. I have read that Britain has neither the forces nor the morale

to subdue the British spirit extant in Rhodesia.

Would you agree that the lack of markets for Rhodesian exports makes the situation look pretty desperate?

Certainly not. We've never viewed either the present or the future situation as desperate. Nor are Rhodesians "frightened men" as a leading British M.P. once suggested, the term just does not fit the British Rhodesian. We've a viable economy and will take every opportunity to diversify our markets and retain our favourable balance of trade. Let me emphasise that we'll be successful in these targets, too.

Rothmans, the South African tobacco firm, is prepared to buy a substantial amount of the Rhodesian tobacco." The Daily Telegraph, March 15th, 1966.

Is it true that if the tobacco sales went badly, Rhodesia would be in serious financial straits?

The signs are that the tobacco sales are going well and Rhodesia is not and will not be in serious financial straits.

Mr. Reedman, how do you reconcile the fact that Rhodesia is stepping up her propaganda campaign and her people have been told that the ships arriving in Beira are carrying oil, but according to British naval sources these ships are carrying nothing but dry cargo?

You've raised an interesting point. We've been criticised for not telling the world the true position in counter distinction to the almost universally slanted world's press. But when we do it in any degree it is called "propaganda campaign" — which suggests, I'm sure you'll agree, some deviation from the truth. Whether ships arrive in Beira with oil or dry cargo our vehicles are running on something. So you can rest assured, Mr. Dutton, that there are no complaints from our people on this score.

"The nearly world wide embargo of Rhodesian tobacco seems to be effective so far." The Times, April 7th, 1966.

Do the Irish-Rhodesians show much active support for Ian Smith?

Oh yes! The colonial Irish are great supporters in our stand for civilisation in Africa.

Have you found the Portuguese Government willing to help your country?

The cause of civilisation in Africa is shared by several countries but particularly Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia. It's to be expected that there is an identity of views



MR. HARRY REEDMAN: "I believe our stand in Rhodesia will go down in history as the turning point in the Communist plan to rid not only the European of power but the African as well—what charity can the African expect under communism?"

on salient issues and an earnest desire to assist each other in achieving this wholesome target.

The Rhodesian Herald has been rigorously censored. Surely censorship could be more easily administered if the Government bought the paper out.

The Government doesn't want to own this paper otherwise the world's press would say we were instituting a "propaganda campaign" — wouldn't they? Ideally the press should be owned by the people of the country, with as many share holders as possible, then the people themselves can determine whether they want truth or fiction. Certainly that'd be the end of censorship.

"Portugal will take no initiative aimed at assuring a supply of oil to Rhodesia." (Dr. Nogueira; Portuguese Foreign Minister.)

Mr. Reedman, you seem to be most confident. Can you give me an idea as to how you think it will all end?

You're quite right; I'm certainly confident and with no sense of piety I say that we are following a just cause, which any fair man will discover should he investigate. The rightness of the cause gives moral strength and in the long run brings support from others. Ours is a crusade for the maintenance in Africa of what is called British justice and I think it would be apposite to say that the Government in Britain can't intimidate the British spirit in Rhodesia — we came of good stock.

Moreover, I believe our stand in Rhodesia will go down in history as the turning point in the Communist plan to rid not only the European of power but the African as well — what charity can the African expect under communism?

The answer is clear and the difference between our kinsmen in Britain and ourselves results from the fact that we've lived with the situation long enough to understand it and it is a characteristic of the true Britain that he can say, in the moment of enlightenment "You were right, let us make amends for lack of understanding. We will together support a just cause."

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Commenting on the British Election result, Mr. Ian Smith said Labour's victory did not really interest him one way or another. "Whatever party is returned in Britain is not going to affect us here in Rhodesia." Daily Mail, April 2nd, 1966.

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TRINITY NEWS

A Dublin University Undergraduate Weekly

Celebrations?

Dublin, Easter 1966. A week of newspaper supplements, flags, parades, salutes and recollection. Ireland looks back and the World looks on. Some remember the events of 1916, others try to picture them, but few attempt to relate the present with the past. Too much veneration, insufficient examination.

Fifty years later poverty is still rife, many young people who deserve secondary education still do not receive it, old grudges still remain and the clergy still possess more than their share of power. If any one of these national ills had been eliminated during the intervening period, there would have been just cause for celebration.

One should be thinking this week of what influence the 1916 heroes have had on the nation they died for, how their principles have been followed during the years. When one does, one is disillusioned.

Unfair Comment

"The Junior Dean is responsible for discipline . . . Dr. McDowell has not the requisites of tact and understanding essential to the job . . . Perhaps the day will soon dawn when the student who is to be disciplined will come before a human being who sincerely cares about both the rules and the student."

These unfounded remarks appeared in the 'Round and About' column of T.C.D.'s final issue last term. On the same Friday, ninety resident students signed a petition, which was later handed to the Junior Dean, deplored the above comments and expressing complete confidence in his administrative ability.

The writer is obviously not aware that, during the military régime of the previous Junior Dean, very few students had any desire to live in rooms. At present there is an enormous waiting list and the majority of residents are perfectly satisfied. This satisfaction is a tribute to the tact and understanding of Dr. McDowell. No-one in a university wishes to be constantly interrogated by a sergeant-major, they wish to feel free enough to lead a normal life. Dr. McDowell may, under certain circumstances, waive a rule or two but this only proves that he does most sincerely care for the well-being of college residents.

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Oxford comparison —

Spotlight on study hours, sexual relationships, social life, drugtaking, smoking and drinking at the two universities.

"Scrutiny's" extensive survey has suggested that undergraduates at Trinity lead more frugal and secluded lives than their counterparts at Oxford, where the days of riotous living, eating and drinking are views asked questions that ranged from the amount of daily work still extant and by no means drawing to a close. "Scrutiny's" interdone to such extra curricular activities as smoking, drinking, drugtaking and the extent to which regular sexual intercourse was practised.

At Trinity two sides of the University were interviewed, the Irish-English and Arts-Science. An equal number of males and females were questioned. Some conclusive patterns came to light, chiefly that Oxford Undergraduates work harder and at the same time live gayer lives than their contemporaries at Trinity.

Over ninety per cent of Trinity's undergraduates leaving this year have an idea as to how their futures are going to materialise. Contrariwise at Oxford only 50% could show the vaguest indication about their futures, and some seriously envisaged themselves as future Prime Ministers and others more picturesquely as Pop Singers.

Only an introvert minority expressed dissatisfaction with Uni-

versity life. This dissatisfaction stemmed more from boredom than any innate cynicism. Of the 3 groups interviewed British-Irish-Oxford, a curious anomaly emerged. Asked to comment on home life in comparison with University Life, 6% of the Irish said that life at home was as enjoyable, 14% at Oxford, and 28% of the British at Trinity.

35 hour week

Any ideas that Trinity might work harder than Oxford were rapidly dispelled. The average amount of hours spent each week on work is thirty-five at Oxford against a slothful fourteen at Trinity. At Trinity 47% clock-in between 0 & 2 hours of work a day at Oxford only 18% consider this to be adequate and the academic

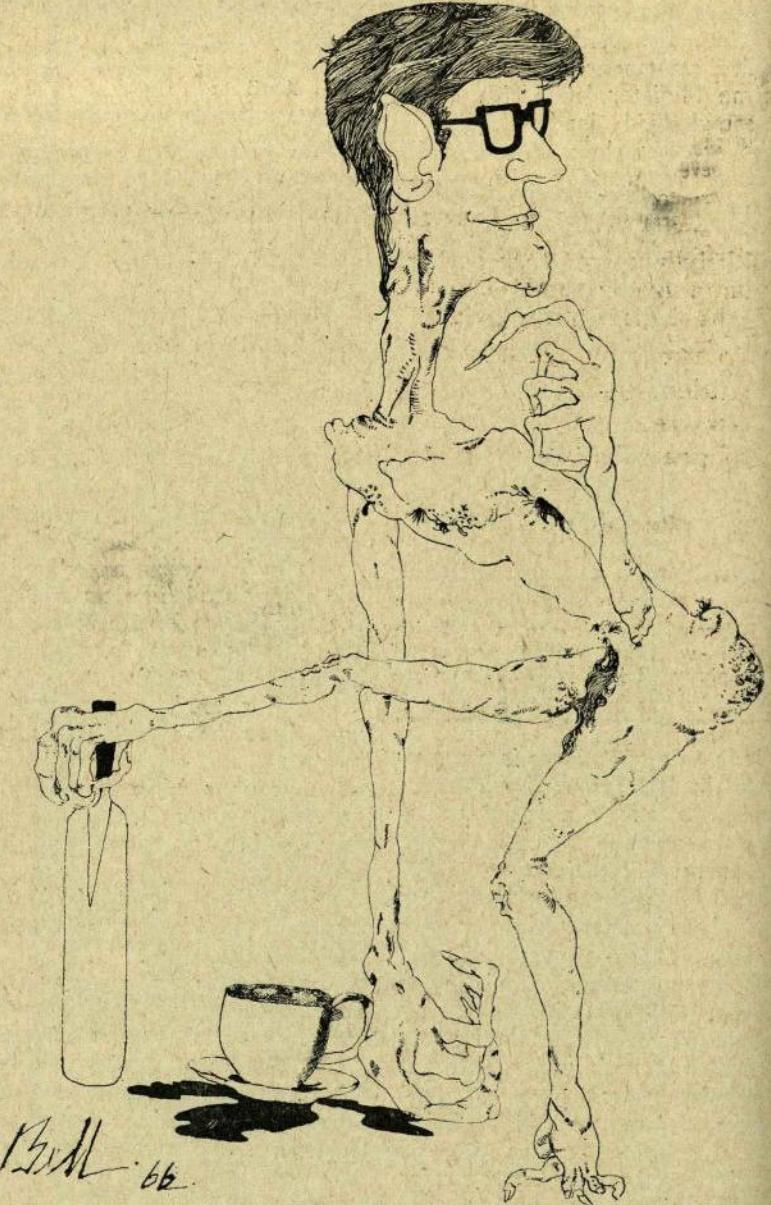
Only 48% at Oxford stated that they had a major interest outside the University; these included such romantic outlets as fiancées. At Trinity however, seventy per cent admit to outside interests and none confessed to having a fiancée outside the precincts. At Trinity more undergraduates have internal interests than at Oxford — 36% have at least three compared to 25% at Oxford who can claim as many.

Questions assessing the degree to which undergraduates are irked by boredom were asked. The figures for Oxford and Trinity are roughly comparable. Of those who complained of being thoroughly bored, 69% said that they had no hobbies or interests

profile douglas henderson

Douglas Henderson, gentle, cultured, likes subdued music and looking out to sea. Too well mannered to be romantic and always cuts his hair on Thursdays. Much given to expounding theories on Virgil and endless cups of tea. Melancholy, plays a straight bat, and other things too, self effacing, gracious and . . . Beware! Do not be deceived. Douglas Henderson is one of us who may look like a cross between David Warner and the Admirable Crichton, but he is blessed with that most enviable of all gifts — ability to be misleading. That permanent smile is not vacuous *joie de vivre* but an unnervingly enigmatic habit. The studied casualness of the stance against the mantelpiece is probably a preparation for a lightning sortie across Front Square to fix up a cricket game for a year next July, and buy a ton of stewing steak before returning in time to disperse tea with one hand and conduct Fauré's Requiem with the other.

This frenetic dynamism is well cloaked, as Douglas finds time to sit down in a prominent position — any prominent position in fact. But you will probably find him hunched on a buttery barstool asking if anyone needs his advice on any given subject. Listen — as it's usually good advice but, punters, please oh please, do not follow his infallible method for winning at the races. It is based on the theory of doubling your stake every time you lose. (The next bet he will place, will be somewhere in the region of £12-0-0.)



B.H. '66

Contrary to most expectations life did not begin with his entry into Players, it just gave him a chance to focus the diversity of his numerous talents. His reading of "Pooh Sticks" is unsurpassed. History does not relate what Marat saw in his bathtub — once, he tried to show it to de Sade, I believe. Everyone will remember the Country Wife where brilliance and error were so closely jumbled together that they became virtually indistinguishable — perhaps, dare I suggest it? — an amplification of the directors own character. Last year he added in two plays, directed one, took 92 wickets for Trinity, played the organ and passed his exams in Ancient and Modern Literature.

This year with Country Wife and Marat already behind him anything could happen! — and it will!

is Trinity a social failure?

to occupy them. Of those who found life exhilarating 70% participated in more than one extracurricular activity — however rebulous its definition.

smoking and sex

Leaving aside the more serious characteristics of University life, its pleasures were examined. The most surprising statistic in this sphere was that only 50% at both Universities were regular smokers; and 40% said that they smoked more at University than during the vacations. But here the two universities diverged, at Oxford 51% smoked twenty cigarettes or less a day and 49% smoked over twenty. One man at Oxford told "Scrutiny" that he smoked on average ninety cigarettes a day. At Trinity, 50% of the smokers are under-ten-a-day people — only 33% at Oxford smoke as little. At Oxford there seemed little correlation between smoking and vice, as some authorities suggest because only 48% of those indulging in regular sexual intercourse were smokers.

Although traditionally the countries differ in their drinking habits, predictably undergraduates don't. At Trinity and Oxford 90% said that they drank. At Oxford 48% drink more at university than at home compared to 40% at Trinity. This has caused some consternation at Oxford

Nobody interviewed at Trinity said that he spent more than £4 a week on drink, but several men at Oxford spend as much as £10 or even £20 a week.

Inevitable difficulty was discovered in eliciting truthful answers about drug-taking. A substantial amount of reticence was

largely for slimming purposes. At Trinity 14% take pep pills or tranquillisers off prescription. It should be remembered that 70% at Trinity have no recourse to drugs at all.

sexual intercourse

The final question asked aroused most interest and concern in those spoken to—namely the questions dealing with social interaction. At Oxford only 30% of the men date university girls but 100% of the girls interviewed went out with university men. 61% of Oxford have sexual intercourse with their boy/girl friends and of these 65% were involved in a steady relationship. No divergence between the sexes appeared except Irish girls wouldn't admit to having had intercourse. At Trinity there is a difference between the Irish and British since 44% of the British compared to 10% of the Irish were practising full sexual relations—of these 53% of the British men were faithful to one woman (100% of the women were) but of the Irish only 40% were faithful.

→scrutiny←

where it was merrily assumed that "Oxford is the best place to send your son to learn to drink."

A break-down of the weekly expenditure on drink follows below:—

	Oxford	Trinity
Under 10/-	5%	17%
10/- to £1	16%	39%
£1 to £2	46%	34%
£2 to £4	21%	10%
£4 upwards	12%	0%

encountered so the results are probably an unreliable guide. People were asked if they had taken drugs, pep pills or tranquillisers and whether or not these had been given on prescription. At Oxford only 10% confessed to taking drugs including L.S.D., mescaline, pot, etc., but no one said that they had taken the "main line stuff", i.e. heroin or cocaine. At Trinity 8% take drugs and 7% of these are British. At Oxford 33% took pep pills off prescription and a few women had them on prescription

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mouthpiece - Hunger Strike - 1966 Protest

At midday on Easter Monday, about twenty members of Misneach (courage), a body created to restore the Irish language, assembled in the vicinity of the G.P.O. to begin a five-day hunger strike. The fast is due to end at 3.45 p.m. on Saturday, as did the Easter Rising in 1916. Six Trinity students are involved and, in an effort to discover more, our reporters interviewed two of them — Cian O hEigearaigh and Eoin O Murchu.

What are the reasons for such a protest?

We feel that the ideals of Pearse, Connolly and the other leaders of the Rising have been betrayed by Irish Governments from 1921 onwards. Everyone is celebrating wildly this week but nobody is paying any attention to the real aims these men died for. Ireland 1966 is not the kind of society that James Connolly would be very interested in. Few people read Pearse or Connolly today, that's the trouble.

One can assume, then, that you object to this week's celebrations?

We have no objection to flags, processions and the like, provided people appreciate their true significance. Ireland has achieved so little in the right direction since 1916 that we really have nothing to celebrate. Perhaps one day we'll have a real Easter celebration!

Taking one thing at a time, would you like to comment on education?

The educational system is top priority in Ireland at the moment—needs drastic re-organisation. Pearse's educational ideas are just as relevant today but they are not practised. Free education should be available on the basis of merit as it is in England. At the moment, 80% of Irish emigrants leave school at 14 with nothing but a lifetime of hewing roads in front of them.

What are your political views?

100% Socialist and that doesn't mean Communist. All Irish Republicans are a little to the left of centre. But, it's a pity there isn't

a truly socialistic Labour party in Ireland. The other parties aren't Irish either — Fine Gael, for instance, no longer preaches Griffith's original doctrine. No party has made any attempt to follow the principles of their founders. Also our economy is far too dependent on England. Our politics are focused on England so much that Dillon could almost be weeping at the disappearance of Nelson!

Have you anything to say about religion in Ireland?

No-one could say there is religious equality in this country yet this was one of Pearse's ideals. In a society where John McGahern loses his job as a result of an argument with a priest and Brian Trevaskis creates a national uproar, it is farcical to talk of religious equality.

Presumably you are all Gaelic speakers. Any comment on the language question?

Pearse wanted a Gaelic culture in Ireland. Today Irish is compulsory in schools but is dropped afterwards. Our true literary and cultural heritage has disappeared. An air of condensation exists towards revivers of the language, but that's all.

Who in Ireland today do you feel is making any attempt to realise the ideas of the 1916 heroes?

Father McDyer, Lt.-General Costello and the other promoters of the Small Farm Loan Fund who are making a positive effort to extend co-operative farming in the West.

Lastly, don't you think your protest is a rather negative contribution towards Ireland's progress? What do you hope to achieve by it?

True, it is negative, but we feel it is the only peaceful way we can impress our feelings on people. It's high time they stopped to think how true we've been to Pearse and Connolly, instead of just hero-worshipping them blindly. If a few people pause to give a thought, our hunger strike will have been worthwhile.

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THEATRE — Douglas Henderson

The Future at Players

'Charley's Aunt' will be performed in the near future since it is dear to the hearts of the frivolous element on the committee. Other productions this term include an original play in verse by Peter Saunders, and possibly Brecht's "Threepenny Opera". The term production in the summer term is traditionally a revue (we need the money), but at the moment it seems that this particular tradition may have to be temporarily suspended since not a word is yet written. If you have humorous and/or literary aspirations, we would be delighted to hear from you (as anonymously as you like).

If this will be a busy term, the last vacation was hardly less so: Brian Tresvaskis, latest star of stage, screen and the Sunday Press, presented his play "The O'Neill" to packed houses. At the Irish Universities' Drama Festival, Players' production of "Marat/Sade" won three of the four awards: best production (Roc Brynner), best acted play, and the individual best actor's award (Nigel Ramage). The revival of interest and the dispelling of the suspicion is most encouraging; the glamour of the foot-

lights is very attractive, and naturally one hopes that more people will be bold enough to appear at auditions, so that the interest and the standard can be maintained. As the VSO ads put it, it only takes a little application.

"Television in Australia is like sex in Ireland—by night everyone indulges, by day everyone loudly disapproves."

PUBLICATIONS — Terry Lovett

Make Contact

Price 1/-.

Coming out Monday, April 18th

"Contact", as the editorial says, "is Ireland's first university magazine to devote itself entirely and specifically to present-day social problems". Even in the context of other social periodicals, such as New Society, Contact compares very favourably, but in the context of a new venture in university magazines, Contact is outstanding. To open a magazine in Ireland and discover that the first article is entitled "Family Planning" is an unusual experience in itself, but to find such a frank and revealing article by so eminent a man as Sir Theodore Fox, speaks very well for the imagination and drive of the magazine's founders. Fred. L. Graham's article on Homosexuality is not quite so well written, but is a

very tactful treatment of a difficult subject. The articles contributed by students are of a very high standard, and I was particularly impressed by Margaret Dobin's article on the Colour Problem. In all, this magazine is a great success; the layout is excellent, the photographs are well-chosen. If you don't mind having your social conscience jolted a little, the magazine is a pleasure to read. If you mind, you deserve it.

FILMS — Tom Baker

A Reissue and ..

'All Quiet on the Western Front' at the Astor, director Lewis Milestone, born Russia 1895, since 1913 U.S.A. So this is the great anti-war movie? The classic? Made in 1930. There are two things to say . . . one, its soft and two, its boring. This is one of the most sob sob-stories of them all, human beings being led like cattle to the slaughter. Ha. The only heroic thing about war is to stay alive. Hamp tried it in *King and Country* but they caught him and shot him and told his family that he had died gloriously for his K. & C. There is nothing heroic about a white cross in a poppy field. Yet Milestone doesn't blame the individuals, he blames society. So what is society if it isn't a collection of

individuals. Otto Franz et al. come out of it blameless . . . and dead. Suckers. Not only does it ooze sentiment in all directions, but the acting is naive in the extreme and the narrative style as dead as Nelson. Buster Keaton says more, more interestingly, in a hundred yards of railroad track than Milestone can manage in the whole of the Western Front.

POP — Andrew Veitch

Hi-Spot

Despite the sceptical attitude of many club managers, it looks as though the WHO are destined for this great city on May 6th. Dermot Latham has booked them for the CAVALIER CLUB and they have — according to N.M.E. — two other dates. The CAVALIER CLUB started only a month ago, and it looks as though it could be the new big spot in the Dublin circuit. The decor seems more suitable for a discotheque — "we got the idea from Germany" — but I hate to imagine what will happen to the walls when PETE TOWNSHEND takes off. Latham, despite his much-publicised failure to get the promised HEDGEHOPPERS ANONYMOUS for the Go-Go, is certainly one of the more adventurous managers—STEAM PACKET coming? The NEXT IN LINE, or rather PETER ADLER plus supporting group, are regulars every Tuesday, and discs turn from 3-6 on Sunday afternoons. If you want more from a club than sweaty thighs, the CAVALIER is for you.

The SCENE features the JET SET every Monday, who play everything from R & B to Modern Jazz with Showband alacrity. They are, in fact, part of the Hoedowners Showband "trying to work it out of their system". Doesn't look as though the SCENE will be treating us to any big English groups, as Val Duffy is on a "Buy Irish" spree, but when he says Irish groups are just as good he could be right. The CREATURES, the INTERNS,

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and the VAMPIRES could have a big future in this country. It's a pity that just at the time when the group scene here is booming, and destined to last for another three years at least, it's on its last legs over the water.

At least one can't say that the No. 5 Club isn't personal, and that's where, it would seem, most of its popularity stems from. The true beat club, it consists of a long dark cellar with condensation dripping from the walls, sexy mod chicks of 15 plus very little, and a soft drinks machine. It's good, very good. Watch out for ADLER on Sunday, and the CREATURES every Wednesday.

If you are fed-up with the usual round of Irish traditional folk warbling, catch up with the JUG BAND. Their treatment of English pub songs is a blasphemous as it is enjoyable.

The box office for DYLAN's concert at the Adelphi should be opening soon — be quick!

BOOKS — Terry Lovett

Literature and 1916

PORTRAITS OF PATRIOTS :

Estella Solomons
With a biographical sketch of the
Artists by Hilary Pyle.
Published by Allen Figgis and Co.
10/-

At first sight, this book is expensive for a paperback, but to anyone with an interest either in art or in recent Irish history, it is well worth the money. The

DUBLIN CASTLE AND THE 1916 RISING

by Leon O Broin.
Published by Helicon Ltd.,
Dublin, at 6/-

Amongst the welter of literature being published to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the 1916 rising, nothing sounds more boring than a book which gives a day by day account of the events that led up to it. That, however, is virtually what this book does. It is emphatically not boring. Leon O Broin is a sensitive writer with a very neat turn of phrase, who can effectively portray the essence of a character in a few staccato sentences. Once introduced to the major personalities

we are carried through the fumblings of a British coalition government who couldn't even agree whether or not conscription for the war against Germany should be extended to Ireland, who knew well in advance that a rebellion was brewing in Ireland, and yet were too preoccupied to consider it worthy of notice. This is a book written by a man who is obviously a passionate believer in everything Irish, and yet who writes with an unbiased understanding of the difficulties of the British situation at the time, which is both tactful and truthful. The reader who is looking for a technicolour account of British atrocities and anti-British racial prejudice must look elsewhere. There are plenty of books to meet his needs. This is merely a lucid, informative and exceptionally readable account by a civilised and humanitarian author. The blurb on the back announces that the book is "utterly absorbing"—I am reluctantly forced to agree.

NO COMMENT

The gloom that is Ringsend at its most elemental hung over the scene as the filming of some of the Easter commemorative spectacular for Telefis Eireann went damply on. The "British" officer massed his men before marching off to the concealed cameras. Suddenly an old woman to whom the "Times" were a part of more than just History, boldly approached the officer and with the gravest feeling and the shaken head of emphasis conceded: "Ah Jeazus lads, thank God y're back."

BRAVE NEW WORLD?

A student's guide to Sweden by Neil Dobbin

QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE: Student Charter Flights Dublin-London-Copenhagen. [Information at U.S.I.] Ferry, Copenhagen-Malmö. Cost £14 (single).

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For further information on above contact:

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Stureplan 2, Stockholm 7.
Student rooms : Contact the
Student Reception Services at the
five university towns, Uppsala,
Lund, Stockholm, Göteborg,
Umeå. Rent for room 14/- per day.
International student card
essential.

INTERNAL TRAVELLING —
Hitching : is disapproved of by
both motorists and tour organisa-

tion. Trains : If travelling by train, buy the ticket for the whole trip at the same time; price per km. becomes lower the further you travel. Sample cost : Malmö-Stockholm (600 km.), single, £5-10-0.

Car hire : Cheapest scheme is probably the one operated by the Swedish State Railways in conjunction with Automo, Stockholm. Cost for small car £1-10-0 per day plus 4d. per km. Petrol: 1/2 per litre; Oil: 3/6 per litre.

Own car : Shipping lines operating England-Sweden offer free car passage if at least 4 persons travel in the party. Cost £16, single per person.

If you want to indulge in an endless session of pub-crawling, or night clubbing, or to idle the time away on beaches under a sweltering heat you will probably be disappointed in Sweden; for a start there are no pubs, secondly night clubbing is very expensive and thirdly, during the summer, the weather is much the same as it is here. To visit Sweden is to plunge right into the 20th Century to see the most

modern civilisation in Europe, and to discover that they don't all have blue eyes and blond hair.

A high standard of living entails a high cost of living; nevertheless, in a student room, you could live on £1-15-0 per day. Geographically, the university towns are almost ideally situated for travelling around the country, and the student Reception Services will not only help the Foreign student to find accommodation, they will also welcome you at the Student Centre with all its facilities and activities, both social and cultural. As the Swedes are very interested in languages, you may find some use for the Irish that you swotted up for "Leaving." Be sure to impress on them that English is your second language—your popularity rating will soar.

The majority of Swedes are outdoor types and in the summer they head out for the wide open spaces; hence the superb camping and hostelling facilities. Because of the attitude to hitching, travelling might be a difficulty. Obviously a car would solve this problem and cut travelling costs to a minimum, but failing this, the Swedish rail system offers very comprehensive scope; it is in fact the largest rail network in Europe in relation to the population it serves.

It has been said that the Swede smiles but rarely laughs. Generally speaking this is true for they are a reserved and rather formal people, anxious to be correct at all times. Nonetheless they delight in meeting the foreigner (the more obscure your part of the world the better) and you will find them extremely hospitable and interested in you.

The 20th Century student, whatever his field of study, will learn a great deal. Most of the people speak English, and in spite of the high cost of living you can enjoy a relatively inexpensive holiday there. Don't expect a riotous night-life because it doesn't exist, with the exception of Stockholm itself; and, by the way, the Swedish for 'no' is 'nej'.

THE VIKING HIKING WAY

A view of Norway

If you prefer the mountains and fjords of Norway, then begin by joining the Norwegian Touring Club (Der Norske Turistforening) Stortingsgaten 28, Oslo, Norway, for a cost of 25 shillings. This organisation will send you details of the mountain hut routes.

Although you can sail from Dublin to Oslo or Bergen for a one-way cost of £17, I recommend the Newcastle-Oslo route as food is included—good food too. On arrival in Oslo or Bergen you will find it easy to hitch-hike to your mountain destination, stopping at Norway's modern youth hostels en-route. Charging only a few shillings a night, many hostels possess tennis courts and swimming pools in addition.

When you reach the mountains, head for one of the association lodges either by bus or on foot. Language will present

by John Brock-Utne

little difficulty for one out of three Norwegians speak good English. Daily expenditure need not exceed 30/-; this amount of money will cover your lodge accommodation, food and guided walks through the mountains. Of course, if you prefer to wind your way without a guide your daily cost will be reduced. Fortunately, the mountain trails are well marked and you can obtain maps which specify the walking time from place to place.

Thinking of equipment, you might consider purchasing a Norwegian rucksack — a wonderful bargain for about £4. A sleeping bag is unnecessary but you must take a sleep-sheet, which only costs about 17/-.

So if you care for an energetic holiday this summer, surrounded by peaks, glacier fjords, reindeer and trout, follow a hut route through the Norwegian mountains.

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SAILING

NIXON WINS

There was a notable success for Trinity at the Irish Yachting Association's Easter meeting at Clontarf on Sunday. John Nixon won the Fireflies championship in his boat Flopsy, outsailing fifteen others to do so — the best performance of the meeting. This win comes at an opportune time for the Sailing Club, because this week-end they go to London for the British Universities' Team Racing Championships. Trinity have finished runners-up in this event for the past two years and hopes are high that this year will bring success.

RUGBY

Cup match postponed

Trinity had to wait until yesterday before playing their second round Leinster Senior Cup match against Old Belvedere, for the Good Friday deluge soaked the pitch at Lansdowne Road and, after further rain on Saturday morning, it was declared unfit. This was a setback to Trinity, who got a bye through the first round and so were thirsting for action.

Cup success has eluded Trinity in recent seasons; in fact, one has to go back to the glorious cup-winning year of 1960 to find the last time they made any impression at all on the competition. However, the team has a good record against Old Belvedere and only last month they beat them 9-3. Since then, while Belvedere were knocking Lansdowne, the holders and Trinity's conquerors last season, out of the cup, Cyril Morrison's team has beaten Ballymena 5-3, drawn with Corinthians 8-8 and, when somewhat understrength, lost to Wanderers, 9-24.

Two members of the Trinity pack, D. Buchanan and A. Bourke, played for Dublin against the Pyrenees on St. Patrick's Day, and so added to the honours gained this season in other representative matches by M. Argyle and D. Heywood. It will benefit the team greatly to have men with their experience of the game at the centre of its cup effort.

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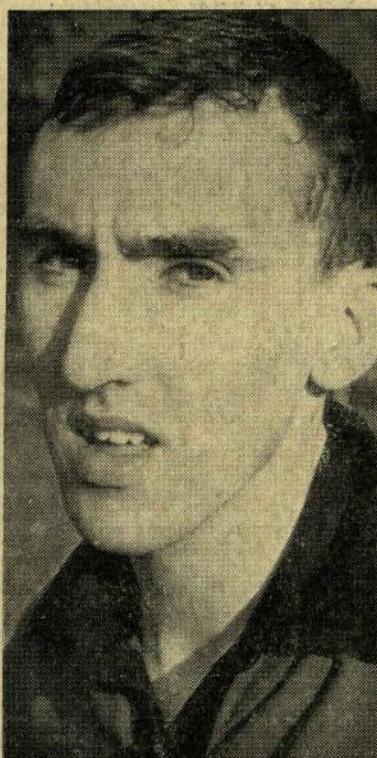
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MEN'S HOCKEY

No trophies but a splendid season

Five terrible minutes at the start of their Irish Senior Cup semi-final against Pembroke Wanderers on St. Patrick's Day nullified Trinity's high hopes of capturing the trophy for the first time for almost twenty years. In those few minutes Pembroke scored two goals, and although thereafter Trinity matched them goal for goal, the gap could not be closed and the team Trinity have not beaten for seasons progressed to the final with a 4-2 win.

This defeat, and Trinity's eclipse in the Mauritius Cup in February, have tended to overshadow a most successful season. Stewart McNulty, now Ireland's international centre-half, has led the team with spirit and imagination, never being afraid to take risks, both in tactics and selection, and maintaining admirable harmony among team members. He has had the satisfaction of leading the team to fourth position in the Leinster Senior League (an improvement of four places on last season) and, if he is fretting at not having finished higher still, he can console himself with the thought that Trinity was the only team to defeat Three Rock Rovers during their league-winning campaign.



Stewart McNulty, Trinity's hockey captain, who received his full international cap recently.

The real class of this Trinity side was shown on tour in England, where a six-match programme was completed without a defeat. Oxford University, winners of this year's Varsity match, were exceedingly fortunate to equalise late in a match which Trinity had dominated by playing firebrand hockey. This 1-1 draw was followed by a 2-2 result against a Cambridge side including eight Blues, but this time the home side was allowed back into the game after Trinity had led 2-0.

Royal Artillery were beaten 3-0, Guildford 1-0 and Reading 4-3, but the match with London University ended in a 0-0 draw. This was Trinity's most successful tour of recent years and it was a personal triumph for centre-forward E. Bradshaw, who scored eight goals, several of them brilliant individual efforts. The wings, M. Freestone and D. Budd, revelled in an increased supply of the ball, and P. Stiven and R. Mellon showed their quality in support of McNulty in defence.

Stiven and Budd played a major part in the magnificent Irish Under-23 win over England ten days ago, and perhaps they will join McNulty on the international side next season. Their performances for Trinity have been reliable, as have those of other well-established players, but more encouraging has been the form of younger men like J. Douglas, who has gained his Colours in his first season in the club. Further promise is shown among the members of the 2nd XI, which next week contests the final of the Railway Cup.

GOLF

NO LUCK AT ROSSES POINT

It was not a happy Easter for Trinity's golfers, who were competing in the West of Ireland championship at Rosses Point, where last year J. Pilch distinguished himself by reaching the semi-final. On Saturday Pilch and five other Trinity men, R. Pollin, J. Gray, P. Bunbury, D. Bishop and C. Hodder, failed to qualify for the first round of the championship. The two did get through, S. Cooney and I. Elliott, were both beaten 3 and 2 in their first matches on Sunday.

High winds made conditions very difficult for the qualifying round on Saturday, and the Trinity players were unfortunate in meeting the weather at its worst. Pilch never settled down and took 84, as did Pollin and Gray. Bunbury had an 85, while Bishop, who had to play particularly early finished with 86. Hodder was on the 88 mark.

Cooney and Elliott both finished 81, one stroke inside the limit, and were drawn against J. Smyth (Lahinch) and M. Hoey (Shandon Park), who both had 79 in the qualifying round. The matches went according to form and so Trinity, in contrast to Queen's University and U.C.D., had no representatives in the second round.

The performances at Rosses Point were disappointing after Trinity's triumphant tour of Scotland at the end of March, when Edinburgh University were beaten 8½-6½ and Strathclyde University went down 6-4.

Trinity, who travelled without Cooney and Gray, arrived with a success behind them, for they had a 7-1 victory in their match with Portrush. Edinburgh were a tougher proposition, but Trinity recovered well from losing the

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