

Trinity News

BIGGEST AND
BEST ISSUE EVER
WITH SPECIAL
HIST FEATURE

Thursday, 26th February, 1970

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Price 6d.

A.F.C. CLAIM REMOVAL OF VIPOND'S SCHOLARSHIP

A demonstration will be held outside the Board room next Wednesday where the Board will reportedly be discussing the recommendations reported to have been made by the Disciplinary Committee to them that the scholarship of David Vipond be removed from him for indulging in behaviour likely to bring the good name of the College into disrepute.

No official announcement has as yet been made either by the Board or by the Disciplinary Committee to confirm or deny the rumours which the A.F.C. claim to have received from a member of the Committee.

Another picket was placed outside the Board room last Thursday when the Disciplinary Committee were meeting to consider the charges laid against Vipond that at the end of last term he physically obstructed Professor Wilson in the proper conduct of his duties. The A.F.C. wanted to send a deputation up to the meeting in order that they might put their case to the committee but Porters and Assistant and Junior Deans barred the entrance and insisted that only Vipond himself could enter the meeting but that a waiting room would be provided for witnesses who would be called one at a time to give evidence in the case.

A lengthy discussion followed with the secretary of the Disciplinary Mr. Duggan carrying messages back and forth between the picket and the Committee. Eventually the A.F.C. decided that Vipond should go up alone to the meeting and call upon the student representatives in it to come out as they had been instructed to earlier by the S.R.C. This he did but though a sizeable crowd waited outside in the drizzle none of the students from the Committee appeared.

The sequel to this was that the S.R.C. at their meeting on Monday night recommended that

the three members should resign from the committee in order that fresh elections can be held for the positions. The reason given for this action is that the S.R.C. cannot sack people from a board committee, but that since the representatives had been elected from the S.R.C. and were as such bound to accept the mandate of the council and since they had on this occasion chosen to ignore this mandate that they should be obliged to withdraw.

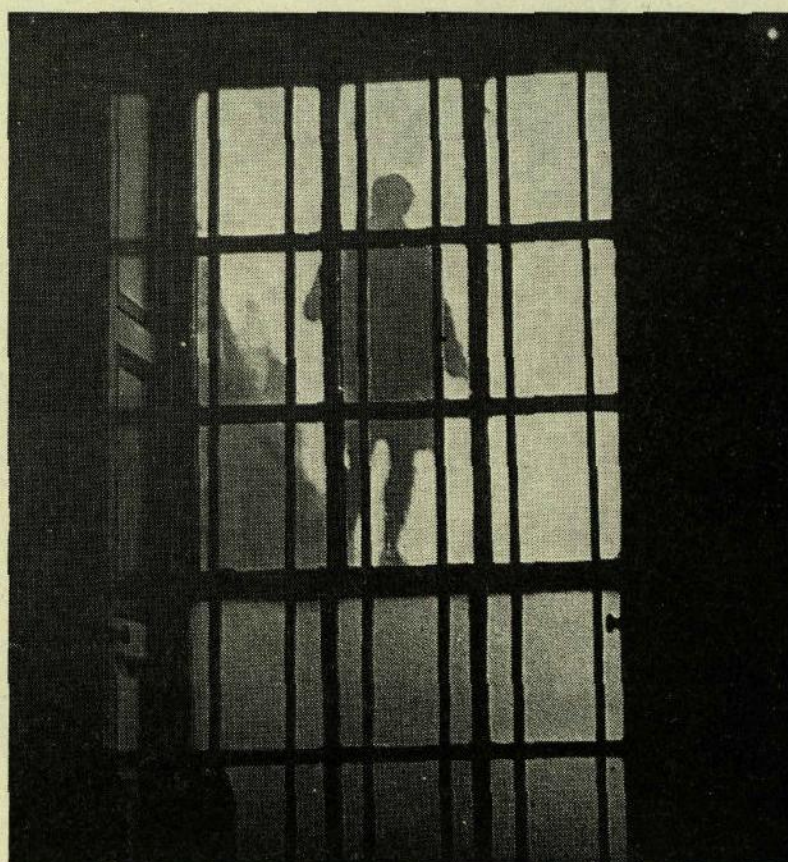
Conflicting reports were received of the events inside the meeting on Thursday and the first definite declaration was in an A.F.C. handout which claimed "The attempts made by the Authorities through the Disciplinary Committee to isolate David Vipond as leader of the agitation against scholar-despot Wilson came to a head on the 19th February, when they decided to recommend to the Committee the removal of his scholarship".

During the week the A.F.C. have continued their mass democracy sessions on the Dining Hall steps at lunch times and on Monday called for an immediate increase in the agitation to remove Professor Wilson from College by "whatever means possible". They called for support for a picket on the Pharmacology department and also on all of Wilson's lectures. They are continuing to confront Wilson on sight demanding that he explain himself in his refusal to release the examination paper of Anne Marie McCall for discussion.

In the same leaflet which divulges the decision to remove Vipond's scholarship, they accuse two undergraduates of violence and vandalism over the weekend. They claim that these two were smashing bicycles when they were confronted by David Vipond, whom they then proceeded to beat up, but on being challenged they withdrew, only to return with

chairlegs, but were repulsed by "two militant women". A call was made for all students to come forward and take action against the gentlemen named in the report.

As the Kennedy visit approaches there are reports filtering in of the Internationalists Semper and Miller, formerly at Trinity, being seen in Dublin and there is speculation as to whether there will be an attempt to stage a demonstration on the scale of the one which occurred at the time of the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians in May, 1968.



Oliver Goldsmith stands on the window frame of Regent House in the early morning light to defend the honour of College against all-comers.

Porters to claim large Pay increase

The present wage settlement between the college workers and the administration expires at the end of March. The College workers including porters, janitors, ground staff, gardeners and skips number over 100 will be putting in for a general pay rise. There is to be a meeting at the end of March when they will decide how much to claim for. It will not be

known until then how much they will be asking for. However, it will definitely be a substantial demand and there might be a possibility of it being as much as £5.

The college porters, many of whom are married and have several children, at the moment have a starting wage of £15 (No. 2 scale) for a 40 hour week and rises to £16 (No. 1 scale) which is the highest basic wage a porter gets. In order to rise to the higher scale it takes from 5 to 10 years and sometimes as much as 15 years. Apparently promotion depends mainly on the death or retirement of other porters.

Housemen and gardeners get £13 10s. which often amounts to only £11 or so after tax, and

senior men get a few shillings extra. The last increase was a few years ago when the government gave a general £1 increase and the college authorities added another £1. According to some porters the College Authorities are "a hard crowd to get money out of" and they intend to fight hard to get their increase.

All the college workers are members of the Workers Union of Ireland which is Jim Larkin's old union and one of the traditionally most militant unions in Ireland, although some porters claim that they have not always got as much support as they had hoped for. They expect that the students will support the pay demand as they did when the porters last struck for an increase.



More evidence for the Editor

The battered face of S.R.C. President Joe Revington gives evidence of a Saturday night f(r)ught with misfortune for our esteemed leader. Joe arrived at the Editor's rooms on Sunday morning and said, "I've come to tell you that I agree with you—Dublin is an increasingly violent city."

Joe was walking up Harcourt Street on Saturday night when he saw Micky "Fat" Joe Walsh, a U.S.I. official being set upon by three people. True to character Joe rushed to his aid, on which Walsh took his opportunity and departed, leaving Joe to suffer a severe beating as can be seen from the photograph above—excellent for the sympathy vote!

BOARD RAISES FEES AND RENTS

The Board has decided to increase rents for College rooms and academic fees. As and from October this year rents of fully furnished rooms will rise from £30 per quarter, per students, to £40. Rents of other rooms in College will also rise from by £10, per quarter to £30. Academic fees will rise by £5 per annum while weekly rents for furnished rooms during the long vacation will rise from £3 to £4.

The Treasurer, Mr. Franz Winkelmann, said that the increases are basically due to increased costs and the need to provide for modernisation, improvement and expansion. Fees have remained at the same level since 1966 while rents have not changed since 1964.

The Board points out that the cost of living has generally increased since 1964 and that the rooms in College will still remain

good value. The College has a debt of £105,000 incurred by its modernisation of rooms. Amortisation costs £25,000 at present, just over half the present income, and there are also direct costs but with increased rents amortisation should rise to nearly £40,000 p.a.

The Board has also agreed to reduce the tenure of rooms from two years to one in order to increase the opportunity for more students to live in College. Students in Botany Bay will be given the option of taking in a third partner at a rent of £30 each per quarter. Resident staff will also have to pay the increased rents.

In addition the B.A. exam fee is to be abolished along with the abolition of conferring fees for the B.A., Agr.B., B.B.S., B.S.S., B.Dent.Sc., B.A.I., H.B., B.Ch., B.A.T., M.V.B.; the fee for conferring degrees in absentia, registration fees at the beginning of First Med. and Dentistry and all supplemental examination fees.

INSIDE TO-DAY
This coming week should prove one of the most memorable in the history of Trinity College, and "Trinity News" to-day provides a detailed history of the College Historical Society. Also in this issue are articles on drug dependance in Dublin, housing conditions, conservation year and the newly - formed Samaritan branch, as well as extensive news and sports coverage.

THE HIST BICENTENARY MEDAL DEBATE

Chairman: RICHARD FERGUSON, ex-Unionist M.P.

**"That Evolution is preferable
to Revolution"**

The best student speakers from Ireland and Britain
will compete for the medal

G.M.B. 8.15 P.M. FRIDAY, 27th FEBRUARY
Coffee 7.45 p.m.

TRAPPED IN THE CAGE

Dublin Corporation Housing Department owns that it is one of their "sub-standard properties", Dubliners, with a grim but accurate cynicism, know it as "The Cage". I would call it a slum — one of the worst I have seen in Dublin. "Corporation Place", which is the official title gracing the name plate and neatly lettered on the front of a thick file down at the Housing Department, may have had a deservedly proud ring about it when the place was built 65 years ago. The proud ring remains as a mere mockery.

Ask the five Corporation employees who sweep the area between the two blocks, burn the rubbish and clear away the broken glass, if they have to cope with this kind of mess every week, and they will lean on their brooms long enough to say that if you would care to come back in an hour's time it will look as if they had never been near the place. They will be on the job again tomorrow, never mind next week. Walk between the blocks yourself, or better still at the back of them and you will be struck by the lack of glass anywhere except under your feet. The backs of the blocks display row upon row of



Swinging in the Cage.

boarded up window frames—any glass is trapped behind a tight mesh of wire. How do so many get broken, you wonder; then you see, up on the fourth balcony running the length of the flats, three urchins only too happy to blow you a kiss and wave before firing their catapults and you see the never ending sagas chalked on all available wall space—"Cahill is a rat" for instance—and the imagination conjures up lurid but probably accurate pictures of vicious gang fights, landing stones and bricks on every unprotected target.

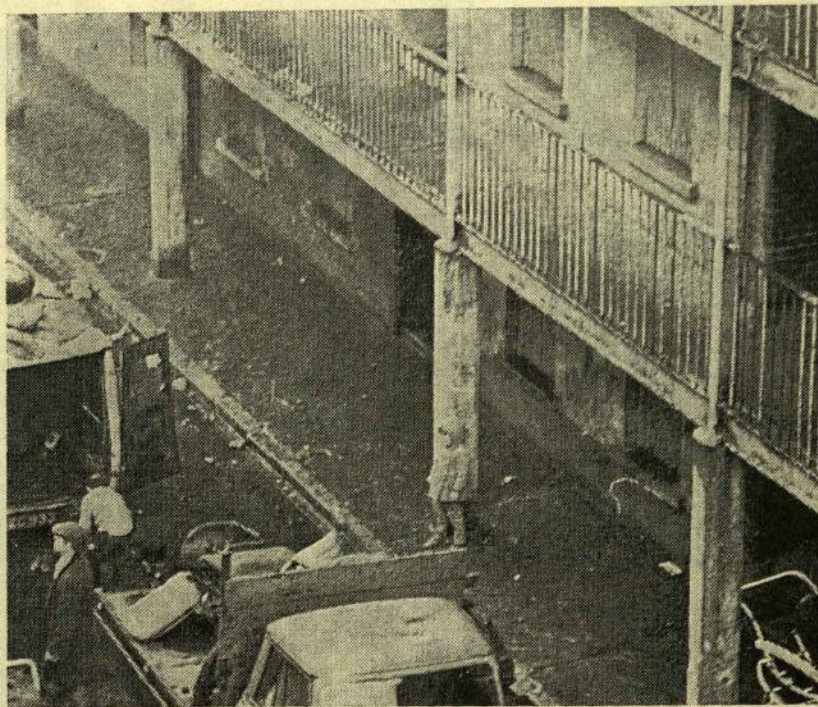
Call in at Paul Brady's, the pub at the corner, identifiable as a pub only by the name, and ask the man behind the bar why every window is boarded up or wire meshed—and wire is not trusted any lower than some twelve feet above street level—and he will gaze at you quizzically and reply by asking you if you realise you are in Corporation Street, where no insurance company will offer coverage for every-day occurrences like broken windows. At lunchtime the pub will be almost deserted, but the barman will tell you with pride of the success of their darts team, who have their trophies prominently displayed. If you remark on the large size of the bar, you are likely to be told that

on Saturday night the place is packed and they could do with an even bigger bar.

If drinking is a form of escapism, you can hardly blame the occupants of Corporation Place for beating a retreat to Brady's on pay day. There are two five storey blocks of flats, North and South, the North block is slightly larger, with 220 rooms to the South block's 160. The Council refers to them as "one roomed flats", which means that in theory each tenant has a living room, 150 feet square, and a tiny scullery and separate w.c. adjoining. In practice it is not quite so bad, because the rooms are in sets of four, and a family already occupying one room very often spreads out to take over the other three rooms in the set (and the other three w.c.s, and the three sculleries) when other tenants move out.

Because, according to the Council, people do move out. In fact, the Council is doing its utmost to move them. Any vacancies in the North block, for instance, they try to fill with tenants from the South block and apart from this they are not retreating the accommodation to new tenants. The idea is to clear at least one block and then modernise it, probably into three or four roomed flats, each with bathroom—at the moment there is no bathroom in either block. Disgraceful as they may appear, apparently the flats are already structurally sound. You cannot pin the Council down to give actual plans or dates for the modernisation process. If you are paying a rent (fixed in Corporation Place) of 4/1 a room, if your husband works on the docks and you yourself have a barrow in Moore Street, then you are not interested in all mod-con alternative accommodation in Ballymun, with a rent arranged on a differential scale. The shocking

conditions of Corporation Place do little to encourage tenants to leave, when financial circumstances and preference for locality would probably mean a move to property just as bad—in the Council's own bland terms, "sub-standard." Looking at the property and being appalled by it, one can only be horrified at its probable effect on those who must grow up and live there.



'If I can help somebody'

As our modern materialistic society places more pressures upon the individual, the incidence of loneliness, depression, despair and contemplation of suicide increases. In the last century the departure of the population from simple rural communities to the lonely rat-race of the big cities has resulted in a crisis of identity. In the small village or town where families live for generations everyone knows everyone else's business and nobody need be friendless; there is a sense of belonging and companionship. In the cities, however, though surrounded by millions, newcomers find difficulty in making friends and old people without relations are forgotten; people are often in despair and seriously decide to end their lives; without human contact they may actually kill themselves. The Samaritans, by befriending these people, try to prevent such an occurrence.

ORIGINS:

The Samaritans' organisation was begun about 12 years ago in London by the Rev. Chad Varch. (A book which he wrote about the Samaritans is in the Trinity Library.) There are now over a hundred branches in the British Isles. The only Irish one to date is in Belfast and was started eight years ago. There are similar organisations throughout the world; for example, "L'Amitie" in France.

OBJECTIVES:

The Samaritans is a completely non-denominational society offering a 24-hour service to people who are depressed, lonely or contemplating suicide. Two volunteers operate the telephones in three- or four-hour shifts. A "flying squad" of volunteers with cars are available at short notice to go to urgent cases, especially at night.

DUBLIN BRANCH:

For many years now the Rev. W. Wynne of Monkstown, and more recently the Rev. James Hagan of Adelaide Road, have had personal telephone services for those in despair. They both tried to start a Samaritans' group in Dublin and finally last summer a couple of public meetings were held. As a result a Steering Committee was set up in October to run classes and find premises. The Chairman is Vincent Grogan—former Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbanus. The Committee includes two Church of Ireland ministers, two Catholic priests, one Presbyterian minister and the rest are lay people who are agnostic or of various religions.

Classes for volunteers were run during the winter months by doctors, social workers and psychiatrists at their temporary premises in 39 Kildare Street. At

present there are 85 volunteers, six or eight of whom are from Trinity, trained to begin work on Monday, March 2nd. However, in order to have a fully comprehensive service they need double this number. A new series of classes will begin soon after Easter to try to remedy the shortage of members. Those interested should write to the Secretary, Miss A. Connolly, 39 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, or the Appointments Office, Trinity College. There will be an official public opening meeting on Wednesday, March 4th in the R.D.S.

So please go to this meeting and find out more about their work. If you have any friends you feel might be interested, please bring them along too. The more people who know about the Samaritans, more effective their work can be.

JEANN-MARIE WOULFE.

High IQ, good honours degree

... BUT WHAT IS YOUR WSI RATING?

We welcome bright eggs in STC—our average intake is about 120 new graduates a year—and we go to a deal of effort to select people who will settle happily and successfully with us.

We cover the telecommunications and electronics fields pretty well from soup to nuts—and on an International basis. We are one of the large (32,000 employee) companies within the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (293,000 people in total). So don't apply to us if you are looking for a routine small family firm atmosphere... or if you want to opt out of the pressure of large-scale technological industry... or if highish salaries don't interest you.

Most of the people we are looking for will be reading electrical engineering, electronics, or physics—but we also want a few people from other engineering and science disciplines, and a few art graduates as well. It's worth finding out about us if you have a negative WSI (Whelk Stall Incompetence) rating. What we require is intellectual prowess combined with technical competency, energy, and an absence of futile impracticality.

Our Interviewers Are Visiting YOU on MARCH 2nd. Our booklet "Information for Graduates" is available from University Appointments Board,s or direct from:

THE PERSONNEL DEPT. (GRADUATES)
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190 STRAND, LONDON, WC2

STC

ARTS PAGE

Focus

UDA FESTIVAL

It would be fatal to the prestige of any annual festival if it were subject to a fixed formula. To avoid becoming as stale as the vernal equinox, the Irish Universities' Drama Association has new organisers and a new location each year. Trinity is the host university for I.U.D.A. '70 and the Festival director is Stephen Remington.

The adjudicator will be Mr. Alan Simpson of the Abbey Theatre. A graduate of Trinity, he worked first in Ireland as a director of the Pike Theatre, then in England at the Theatre Workshop and at many other major provincial theatres. He returned to Ireland to become Artistic Director of the Abbey in 1968.

It is appropriate that two plays by Samuel Beckett are included in the festival as Mr. Simpson was one of the first directors to recognise the values of Beckett's work. He directed the English language premier of "Waiting for Godot" at the Pike back in 1955.

There are two new additions to the festival this year: St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and the Irish Societies in Trinity and U.C.D. The latter are entering two plays in Irish. One disappointment, however, is that the New University of Ulster have said that they do not agree with the principle of competitive drama and will, there-

fore, not participate in the festival.

Of the entries perhaps the most ambitious are those from Stranmillis College, Belfast, who have chosen the unusual Continental dramatists Abell and Nicolay. Aldo Nicolay's "Soap and Water," the Stranmillis one-act presentation, has only one role—a female.

The results and comments on the festival will be given by the Adjudicator at the Players Wills theatre approximately a half-hour after the last play "Marching Song" (Queen's University) on March 8th. Bus routes to the Players Wills theatre, where the full-length plays will be, are 19, 19A, 22, 22A, 20 and 82.

The picture on the right shows Cathy Roberts and Shane Bryant in a scene from "The Alchemist," Trinity's full-length contribution to the Festival. There is a review of the play by Elgy Gillespie at the foot of the page.



Profile

by Slim Lowry

REMINGTON OF PLAYERS

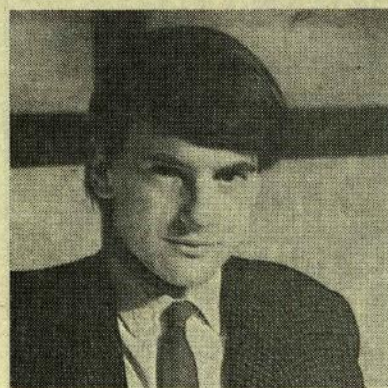
When one thinks of Stephen Remington one automatically thinks of Players. Since he came up to Trinity in 1966 from Wellington to read Mental and Moral Science; at present he is in his Senior Sophister year.

He is a native of Sussex, and came up to Trinity in 1966 from Wellington to read Mental and Moral Science; at present he is in his Senior Sophister year.

He admits that he has allowed Players to overshadow many of his other interests. He regrets that he has been unable to sing with the Choral Society, join one of the College publications or participate in College sporting activities; he was a keen rugby player before coming up to College. However, in spite of monopolising his spare time, Stephen claims that he has learned a lot through Players.

His history in Players is quite impressive. He was co-opted on to the Committee at the end of his Junior Freshman year, and the next year was elected Treasurer—no mean feat for a Senior Freshman in a society which was still regarded as "rather cliquish." His performance as Treasurer left no doubt in anybody's mind as to whether or not he should be Chairman for the year '68-'69. It was in the fulfillment of this position that his administrative qualities blossomed forth giving birth to many an amusing official communication to society members on Players' notice board.

Apart from his administrative duties he has participated in most aspects of the University theatre. He directed two plays, "The Lady's Not for Burning," by Christopher Fry, and "The Glass Menagerie" by Tennessee Williams. The former will be remembered for its set which was one of the best visual sets seen on Players' stage during the past four years. "The Glass Menagerie" was



Trinity's entry for U.D.A. last year, and came within a hair's breadth of winning the award for the best three-act play. However, the award for the best actress was awarded to a member of his cast—Sorcha Cusack.

This year Stephen Remington has been chosen for the onerous task of Festival Director for U.D.A., a well merited choice and

one that is bringing his talents and experience into full play. Although the appointment is a time consuming one, he finds it most rewarding. As he says himself, "Though it is purely an administrative post, it is working towards an artistic end." Despite the work he is putting into U.D.A., he expresses dislike for competitive festivals of this nature. He thinks a better atmosphere would be created if people just came together to give of their best rather than to compete for prizes.

After he goes down from Trinity he hopes to stay within the sphere of drama—either theatre or television. "Theatre administration is what I can do, direction is what I would like to do," he himself admits. Whatever he does, one thing is certain: he will be missed in Players for his administrative and artistic qualities.

Alchemist's First Night

The first night of term productions at Players are often uncomfortable; you stand shoulder to sweaty shoulder, with a glass of sweet wine, while someone demands you deliver an intellectually watertight opinion about a play you've only seen half of. "Well," you stutter, "they must have put a lot of work into those costumes" . . . and peter out into incoherent confusion. "The Alchemist" wasn't like that. Everyone was visibly tickled by the fast and witty acting—some feat with a dramatist like Jonson, who though clever in his dramatic construction, liked to take his time—3½ hours in this case.

The theme is Jonson's favourite: Rapacity, or how a bunch of eccentrics and fools were diddled by three wheeler-dealers, the vernal alchemist Subtle (Shane Bryant, in a riot of postures), Face the servant (a greasy John Ashe) and Dol Comman (Lr Roberts, heartily enjoying the first role in which she has been allowed to dis-

play her true feminine allure). Ultimately Subtle is himself diddled by Face, and the badder triumphs. The Golden Vignette trophies went to Adrian Brunton as the Popery-scurge (played with a juicy Sandy Row burr); Sally Connell as the pop-eyed widow and Philip Browne as Able Druggier, a trusting pharmacist. The costumes may not have been what Nicholas Hilliard would have had in mind, but the set was competent in that John Pine was able to use up all the space to direct ingenious movements that forestalled all budding longeurs.

The whole was pertinently cast, laced with volatile spirits, blended with a skilled timing generally unseen outside a Whitehall farce, and preceded by a four-part castigation of sin from Singers.

Throbbing Engima of the Season: Why was Mike Waller wearing Rosary beads and chunky Crucifix whilst dissembling an enemy of all Romish tricks?

uda 70

Sunday 1st

8.00 p.m. University College Dublin — "Endgame" by Samuel Beckett and "An Tadhlaíoch" by V. de Paor—T.C.D.

Monday 2nd

4.15 p.m. "Coiméide" by Samuel Beckett—T.C.D.
8.00 p.m. Trinity College Dublin — "The Alchemist" by Ben Jonson—P.W.

Tuesday 3rd

4.15 p.m. Stranmillis College — "Soap and Water" by Aldo Nicolay—T.C.D.
8.00 p.m. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth — "Waiting for Godot" by Samuel Beckett—P.W.

Wednesday 4th

2.15 p.m. "Form, the plays of Samuel Beckett" A lecture by Alec Reid
4.15 p.m. Trinity College Dublin — "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard—T.C.D.
8.00 p.m. Stranmillis College — "The Queen on Tour" by Kjelt Abell—P.W.

Thursday 5th

2.15 p.m. "Where Now? — The Theatre 12 Ireland" A Lecture by Christopher Fitzsimons
4.15 p.m. University College Cork — "A Phoenix too Frequent" by Christopher Fry—T.C.D.
8.00 p.m. University College Dublin — "Henry IV" by Luigi Pirandello—P.W.

Friday 6th

2.15 p.m. "The Playwright and the Theatre" A Lecture by Hugh Leonard
4.15 p.m. Queen's University Belfast — "Salome" by Oscar Wilde—T.C.D.
8.00 p.m. University College Galway — "The Vigil" by Ladislav Fodor—P.W.

Saturday 7th

4.15 p.m. University College Galway — "Immaynor" by Colette Shaughnessy—T.C.D.
8.00 p.m. University College Cork — "Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare—P.W.

Sunday 8th

8.00 p.m. Queen's University Belfast — "Marching Song" by John Whiting—P.W.

ADJUDICATOR: ALAN SIMPSON

Further details can be obtained from box office at Front Gate.
Phone 77 46 73

Lectures: G.M.B. meeting room.

DRUG DEPENDENCE PROBLEMS IN DUBLIN

Solutions are being Sought in many ways

Drug dependence (addiction) is "a state of chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated administration of a drug." (World Health Organisation, 1950.) It occurs when the use of a drug predisposes its repeated or continued administration. Dependence is a better term than addiction, because the latter is tied almost inextricably in the minds of many with opiate addiction, with tolerance and with the symptoms of withdrawal. Tolerance is the condition when the repeated administration of a given dose of a drug gives less satisfaction; it leads the user to increase the dose in order to maintain the effects he considers adequate or necessary for happiness or the release of tension and anxiety. Withdrawal is a syndrome connected with physical addiction—its symptoms are signs of physical discomfort or pain, including aching limbs, stomach cramps and, in some cases, vomiting, any of which may occur in the absence of the drug. Psychological dependence develops when the effects produced by the drug, or the conditions associated with its use, lead the user to believe that the drug is necessary to maintain an optimum state of well-being.

Four main forces influence drug dependence. First is the "primary pleasurable reward." If this is very strong, it may be compared with sexual orgasm. In weaker form, it derives from the relief of discomfort, anxiety, depression or imagined antagonism, or from an escape from the user's unpleasant situation. Such pleasures predispose to the re-administration of the drug when its effects have worn off.

Second is the environment in which the drug is taken, which becomes associated in the user's

mind with the primary rewards, and comes to share their significance. Personal problems play an important part in the user's reasons for taking drugs. With any personal problem, whether you face it or avoid it when you meet it increases the chance that next time you will again face or avoid it in the same way. Drug taking is one way to avoid facing any problem. Then, when an addict is discharged from hospital, nominally cured, he returns to the same environment and the same problems from which he escaped

by taking drugs. Little wonder that the rate of relapse in drug addiction is so high.

Third, withdrawal symptoms. The addict will be encouraged to repeat the administration of the drug merely to dissipate the discomfort and pain of withdrawal. Similarly, the feeling of let-down after the effects of the drugs have worn off, which is not strictly a withdrawal symptom, may predispose to repeated administration.

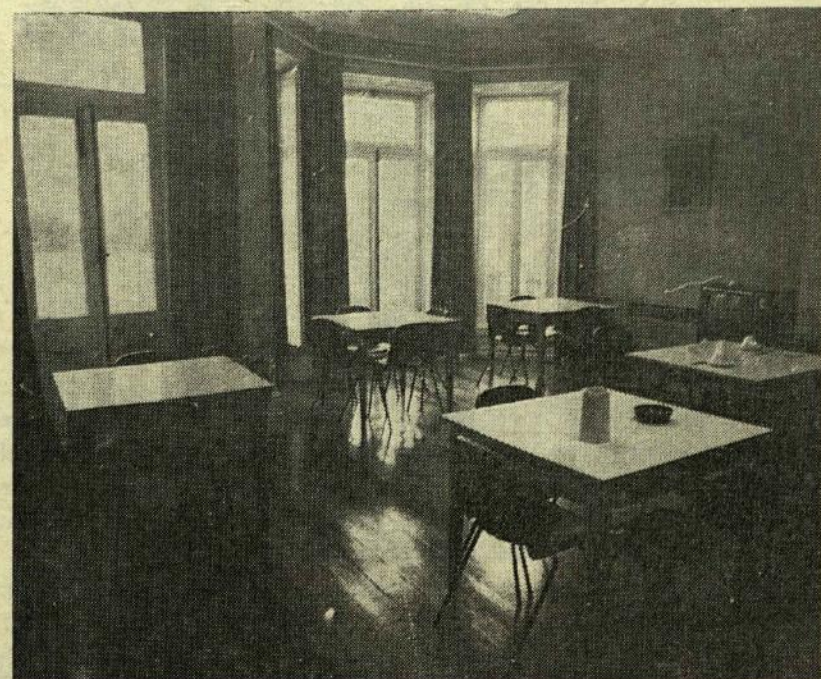
Finally, tolerance. When this condition is achieved, the addict's mind becomes focused on the source of the next dose; the question of supply takes pre-eminence in his mind. Dependence is thus reinforced.

CLASSIFICATION

Drugs of dependence affect the central nervous system with a variety of results, ranging from changes of mood to sensory distortion and hallucinations. They are often classified as "hard" and "soft", the former often inducing orgasmic pleasure and physical dependence, the latter not.

Opiates include morphine, heroin and other derivatives of opium. The typical drug of the group in modern use is heroin, because it produces the strongest effects most quickly. Its effects are euphoria or an anxiety-free drowsiness. It causes strong psychological dependence, tolerance develops rapidly and marked physical dependence arises within about a week. The usual withdrawal symptoms occur, about eight hours after a dose in the case of heroin. The effects of dependence are: on the individual, retardation and loss of concentration, leading to poor scholastic and work records, and drop-out from university; on society—spreading the habit to others (one addict has been known to introduce forty others to heroin), or committing crime to obtain either the drug itself, or money to buy it. The mortality rate for heroin users is 20 times the normal in all age groups.

Cocaine is made from the crushed leaves of the coca plant, indigenous to Peru and Bolivia. It encourages euphoric excitement, indifference to pain and a feeling of muscular strength (one student tried to stop a train with his bare hands while "high" on cocaine), and it reduces hunger. It is often used in conjunction with opiates, to relieve their sedative effect; and seldom alone. Physical dependence does not develop, but psychological dependence causes marked and prolonged depression in the absence of the drug, and the action of the drug is of such short duration that such is the usual



Evidence of the normality of the life in St. Dymphnas, the drug rehabilitation centre described on page 9, is the dining hall for the addicts there.

state of the addict. Delusions often lead to violent aggression. "It is to the 'credit' of capitalists in Bolivia and Peru that they encouraged the use of cocaine to overcome tiredness, hunger and misery in the natives, so that they were able to extort from them a fantastic level of production under the worst conditions and in return for virtually no pay."—Joan Porter.

Those are the hard drugs of "knowledgeable" conversation. The soft drugs include the amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabis and Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD).

Amphetamines include the drug Amphetamine and its many derivatives known by such names as Dexedrine, (purple hearts), Durophet, Preludin and Methedrine. They stimulate the mood and depress the appetite, and came into wide use as slimming pills. They also tend to drain the body's reserves of strength, so effects include tension, apprehension and insomnia. This leads to the use of Barbiturates in conjunction with amphetamines. Psychological dependence develops, accompanied by schizophrenia, hallucinations and paranoid delusion. Withdrawal symptoms for amphetamine dependence are worse than those accompanying withdrawal from any other drug, and are commonly known as the "horror".

Barbiturates are sleeping pills. One in ten people use some form of barbiturate. Their effects are similar to those of alcoholism, including withdrawal symptoms akin to "delirium tremens". "Physical dependence on barbiturates is more severe and dangerous than opiate dependence, and more easily overlooked."—Dr. T. J. Bewley.

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide is a hallucinogenic drug derived from ergot. It is one of the most widely-known drugs, probably second only to cannabis, and one of the most widely abused. Sensory perception is so intensified under LSD that visual and auditory hallucinations of a frightening nature may be created, causing overwhelming panic leading to attempted suicide or murder, aggression and disorders of judgement. There is no marked physical or psychological dependence, but it has been shown to affect the chromosomes, and may therefore affect descendants of abusers.

Cannabis is prepared from the clippings of the tops and leaves of the cannabis plant, or from its resinous sap. It is ingested in as

many ways as is tobacco—smoked, chewed, sniffed, even swallowed. In some countries to which it is indigenous and widely used, it has been blamed for national underdevelopment. It causes neither tolerance nor physical dependence, but, depending on the motives and environment of the user, may lead to psychological dependence of a greater or lesser intensity. It distorts perception of time and space in the same way as alcohol. It impairs judgement and memory. It may heighten sensory perception, or it may create illusions; it may produce a euphoric effect, or one of severe panic: all depends on the abuser's psychology and environment.

Cannabis and amphetamines are banned, together with the hard drugs, under the Dangerous Drugs Act. It is still legal to obtain and possess LSD and barbiturates, which may be even more dangerous.

A certain amount of drug dependence arises from authentic needs for some addictive drug—diabetics addicted to insulin are common, many people become addicted to morphine while in hospital. Some dependence arises from the stresses of modern life—the housewife who needs amphetamines to stay awake and active all day; the film star on barbiturates to sleep at night. A major problem in respect to addiction, and one which is often apparently ignored, is the example given by parents in attitudes to drugs. A child whose mother continually resorts to amphetamines in order to face a new day, or whose father is an alcoholic, would hardly be expected to see in those drugs anything wrong. It has been suggested that an education programme for schoolchildren is needed. Perhaps the parents are more in need of such education.

STATISTICS

Alcoholism has long been a problem in Ireland and, it is on the increase in parallel with the growth of other addiction. But there is a very noticeable difference which, without lessening the danger and importance of alcoholism makes dependence on hard drugs and cannabis more dangerous and important. The average age for admission to hospital for chronic alcoholism is about 40 years, and the same applies for much amphetamine and barbiturate dependence. But opiate addicts in hospital have an average admission age of 16 years. On

Continued on page nine.

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HIST BICENTENARY

EDWARD KENNEDY



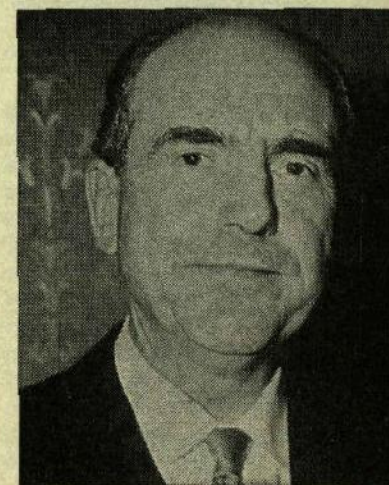
Edward Moore Kennedy, son of millionaire Joseph Kennedy and brother of the assassinated President John Kennedy and Senator Robert Kennedy. Born 1932 educated at Harvard University of Virginia Law School, entered the American Army, then the International News Service for whom he worked in North Africa in 1965. He became a senator for Massachusetts in 1963 and was appointed the deputy leader of the Majority in the Senate in 1969. In 1968 he published a book entitled "Decisions for a Decade" He was his brothers' campaign manager. He has two sons and one daughter and his wife, who may be accompanying him is named Jean.

EUGENE McCARTHY



Eugene Joseph McCarthy, B.A., M.S., born in 1916 and educated at St. John's University and Minnesota University. He was professor of Economics and Education at the former. He joined the Military Intelligence branch of the U.S. War Department. He was in the House of Representatives between 1948 and 1958 when he was elected the Senator for the State of Minnesota. He put himself forward for nomination as the presidential candidate for the Democratic party but his campaign came to an end amid the violence of the Chicago convention the effects of which are still being felt by American society. His main support came from the young who regarded him as a saviour from the horrors of Vietnam.

ANDREAS PAPANDREOU



Andreas Papandreou Ph. D. the son of the former Greek Prime Minister was born in 1919 and educated in Athens and at Harvard. He was a professor of Economics at the University of California where his main interest lay in Macroeconomics between 1955 and 1958. He accepted a government post in Greece and was Minister of Economic Co-ordination in 1965 and a deputy in their lower house between 1965 and 1967. In 1967 he was imprisoned on a charge of treason. He is the founder of the Pan-Hellenic Liberation movement which is the moderate left of centre group.

THE HIST IN THE FUTURE

I suspect that there is a spirit looking over the Hist., an old rather tired spirit appropriate to the oldest of the Arts. He (definitely male, despite the admission of women) keeps rather irregular hours and is sometimes absent for months and even years. But when he does come, he makes his presence felt, and one remembers that debating is both an excellent means of communication and an art form. It is this occasional spark of brilliance that I think, more than anything else makes people put up with the bureaucracy and petty rules, politics and personalities that they intensely dislike.

Some may think it fanciful to ascribe a spirit to the Hist., but surely it required at least one to steer it through the many storms that have beset it. It took three further attempts after Burke's short-lived club to establish a lasting society. This was driven out by the Board in 1794 because of its radicalism. It had passed motions condemning the property qualifications for M.P.s (80 years before this was enacted), in support of the volunteers and the American secession and against the Union. It returned the following year and soon opened its doors to Robert Emmet, who was, unlike Tone, in his day the leader of the left and would almost certainly have been Auditor had he not been expelled from College by Clonoe the chancellor, for his extremist views. The society was driven out again in 1815 for debating the assassination of Julius Caesar. It returned, fairly intact, in 1843, to begin producing a seemingly unending stream of judges, bishops and Provosts. It was during this period that Lord Carson lost the Auditorship by Oscar Wilde's vote against.

The society survived the First World War and the late "Pope" O'Mahoney. It is ironic that the Pope's first duty as chairman after



Ian Ashe and Dr. Hilda O'Malley at the first meeting to which women were admitted.

nearly 40 years of estrangement from the society should have been to read the motion of regret on the death of the late Gerard Sweetman, T.D., who had been one of the most prominent among those impeaching him as Auditor. It verges on the tragic that O'Mahoney himself should die within a few days of his election as vice-president.

The last four elections have all left their scars and at one point in the Revington affair, his supporters were seriously considering the formation of a rival society. But the Hist. has survived all this to reach the glitter and acclaim of its bicentenary.

But this is not to say that it has not many obvious virtues. It is a way of getting to know people in College and a way to get to know interesting people better later on. Thanks to the Capitulation Committee and the fact that the Auditor is not in rooms, this aspect of the Hist. has been

neglected but it could and should be extended. Perhaps some of the money spent on sending various individuals to drink in Durham and Glasgow, could be used to provide somewhere comfortable to meet and talk after meetings.

The ubiquitous and highly respected Alan Craig once remarked on how many people he had seen arrive at the Hist. tongue-tied and nervous and exit polished and confident speakers. This is a most important function of the society and it is probably the way in which it most influences its ex-members. (Does Samuel Beckett's new play express the ultimate in an articulation begun in the Hist.?)

Good training depends on good debate and good debate depends not only on our Guiding Spirit but also on his servants. These are things like the temper of his audience, the wording of the motion, the ability of the Auditor, the order of the speakers and of course their quality. Most important

of all is the relevance of the motions to those concerned. One has only to recall the debates on David Ford's impeachment, the admission of women, the North and the debates on the Middle East to see the point if this. People must care what they are saying and what the vote at the end of the speeches will be. The other great essential is a dichotomy, a diversion of opinion, a clash of wills. There is nothing more boring than a long line of speakers congratulating each other on their eloquence and repeating what has just been said. This surely is the most important problem facing the Hist. namely the passing of the Left. This has meant that in many debates one or two radical speakers have been listened to with indulgence but indifference amid a welter of nice right of centre speeches. These debates have been boring as a result. The answer to this problem is complex but one must at least intend to solve it or debates will sink to the level of Stormont in the Twenties when there was no opposition and the cabinet were all related to one another. To avoid this the Society might debate motions relating to College affairs — both academic and administrative. It must make definite approaches to the embittered radicals, perhaps by dropping gowns or, among other things, introducing points of information.

Above all it must strive to become a useful and entertaining forum for differing views and should not deteriorate into what the Treasurer has said that it is "a grotty little society."

This article was written by a member of the Hist Committee who does not wish his name used in case he is accused of canvassing.

PROGRAMME

The celebrations will open on Tuesday when Senator Kennedy will deliver the bicentennial address in the Examination Hall. On Wednesday there will be the main international debate at which Senator McCarthy and Andreas Papandreou among many other distinguished Guests will debate one of the Traditional Hist. motions "That the only Liberty is a Liberty connected with order".

Thursday should provide one of the most entertaining days when the former Junior Dean Dr. R. B. McDowell will give a talk on personalities in the Hist. which will be followed by the Bicentennial banquet at which all the celebraties will be present. Friday will see the Irish debate "That Emmets epitaph now be written" which will be spoken to by a gathering of the most prominent Irish politicians both Northern and Southern. The celebrations will close with a dance in College on Saturday night.

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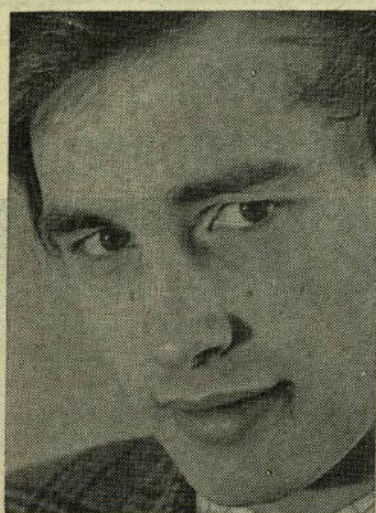
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HISTORICAL CONFLICT



QUALIFIED TO SPEAK ON STRIFE

David F. Ford, scholar, ex-Auditor of the Hist., honorary member, gold and silver medallist, ex-Editor of Trinity News, has been one of the most active undergraduates in College in recent years—few have been the posts which he has not held and if he has not held them it has been reported that he was intending to stand for them and all College politicians have learned to respect and in many cases fear the name of Ford.

He will be remembered longest for his fierce battles with Joe Revington on the floor of the Hist., first over the question of the admission of women, then over Revington's own expulsion from the Society and finally over the attempts, masterminded by the evil Revington, to remove Ford from the Auditorial position. The battle continued in a much more restrained vein in the pages of Trinity News but it was only the people on the inside who were able to realise the details of the continuance of the feud.

Both of the protagonists revelled in the battles but in their own peculiar ways, the one, Revington in the extroverted ebullience of the alcoholically influenced protestant Kerryman and the other, Ford, in the subdued conservatism of the scholarly, gentlemanly "high-church protestant" who may be going off to the continent to study Theology, with a view to being Archbishop of Canterbury, after he has gained a top first in Classics this year.

Last year when the Hist was making front-page headlines with tumultuous meetings, impeachments and fierce faction fighting, many people thought these were signs of disintegration. They should have read their history . . . For two hundred years the Hist has thrived on conflict, mainly ritualised in the form of debates and elections, but often breaking out into less gentlemanly forms, though always eventually recognising that, at Burke said: "The only liberty . . . is a liberty connected with order."

The Society sprang from Burke's Club, founded in 1747, and its successor, the Historical Club. Burke's Club was founded at a time when students were not content just to demonstrate, and the following account of the Black Dog prison riots by a member of the Club shows that the connection of students with the Marshalsea goes back to a long way: "To rescue one of their number who had been arrested by a Catchpole in Fleet Street and was being carried off to this torture den the students of Trinity College sallied out on the evening of Thursday, 21st May, 1747. They caught up the bailiff, rushed him into the College, and soused him in the trough under the pump. Then, headed by one of their numbers known as "Gallows" Walsh, the scholars resolved to storm the Black Dog itself, effect a general gaol delivery, and release all the prisoners. They carried the bailiff half drowned and stark naked with them from the College gates along Dame Street, up Cork Hill and through High Street, and accompanied by an ever-gathering mob they made a determined attempt to break open the Marshalsea, and only failed to batter in the gate from want of artillery. Roe, the Constable of the adjoining Castle of Newgate Gaol, who was well supplied with cannon, fired upon the assailants. Dennis mentions in his letter that two of the mob were killed and several wounded—but apparently these were townspeople who joined in the attempt to storm the gaol and were not students." Burke's Club had its internal troubles too, as one of its founding members was, for his ill-conduct and neglect, "formally expelled from the Society for ever."

PUSHED OUT

The chief difference between the Historical Society, founded in 1779, and its predecessors was that it was allowed to meet inside College in the Common Room. These were the days of Grattan, Flood and Hussey-Burgh (all members of the Historical Club), the golden age of Irish oratory, and the Society took a radical stance on many issues; it supported the Volunteers, unanimously approved of the secession of America, and opposed the Act of Union. It also supported the Patriot Party so enthusiastically that they had the privilege of watching the proceedings of the Irish House of Commons from a special gallery, taken away, because, after an impassioned speech by Grattan, "the students rose as one man, shouting and cheering with the boisterous tumult of a popular meeting . . . They were pushed out in a heap without the slightest ceremony, and were never again suffered to enter as privileged persons."

EXPELLED

Wolfe Tone was an Auditor and gold medalist of the Society (and once took it to task for being "a theatre of war and tumult"), but soon after he left the Society it went too far in its independence by defying the Board and was expelled from College for a year in 1794. An article was published in the press at the time, beginning: "At a full meeting of Vintners, Publicans and Courtisans, in the City of Dublin, held the 1st of May, 1794, Mrs. Margaret Leeson in the chair: Resolved, first, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Vice-Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College,

Dublin, for their public and spirited suppression of the Historical Society.

"Secondly, that the said Society had considerably injured our respective trades, by employing the Gentlemen of the University (formerly their best customers) one whole evening in the week in literary pursuits, and wasting many other evenings in preparation for it.

"Thirdly, that the kind interference of the College must cause the custom of the College to return gradually to us, and the time of the young gentlemen to be more profitably employed, than in the pursuits of the said Institution."

EMMET

Robert Emmet became one of the Society's outstanding orators, but in 1798 there was a general visitation of the College by Lord Clare, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Vice-Chancellor of the University, during which it was discovered that there were four committees of the United Irishmen and some Orange Societies within the College. Eighteen students were expelled, including Emmet and seven other Society members, so when the '98 Rebellion broke out all sympathetic elements within the Society had been purged by the authorities.

HUNG UP

This was a time when students made up for the lack of organised sport by joining in brawls and riots in the city, especially those between the Liberty Boys (tailors and weavers of the Coombe) and the butchers of Ormond Market. One description is as follows:

"The students of Trinity College," is stated, "were particularly prone to join in the affrays between the belligerents, and generally united their forces to those of the Liberty boys against the butchers. On one occasion, several of them were seized by the latter, and to the great terror of their friends it was reported that they were hanged up in the stalls, in retaliation for the cruelty of the weavers. A party of watchmen sufficiently strong was at length collected by the authorities, and they proceeded to Ormond Market; there they saw a frightful spectacle—a number of College lads in their gowns and caps hanging to the hooks. On examination, however, it was found that the butchers, pitying their youth and respecting their rank, had only hung them by the waistbands of their breeches, where they remained as helpless, indeed, as if they were suspended by the neck."

BIG NAMES

In 1843 the Society was re-constituted with the College, and

the rest of the 19th century was a period of stability enlivened by the occasional riotous meeting or clash with the Board. The big men of this era were David Plunket (later Lord Rathmore), the historian Lecky, Mahaffy (later Provost), Oscar Wilde, Edward Carson, Douglas Hyde and John Kells Ingram. Out of the vast amount of mostly respectable and laudatory history and reminiscence extant about this period I shall choose two of the more sensational and less flattering incidents.

MOST TUMULTUOUS

The 1874 opening meeting was the most tumultuous in the history of the Society. It arose when the unpopular candidate for the Trinity seat in Parliament, a Mr. Miller, was invited to speak, and his popular rival, ex-auditor Edward Gibson (later Lord Ashbourne) was not. The "Freeman's Journal" gave a graphic description of it:

"Before the meeting an extraordinary scene presented itself. The door at the top of the Dining Hall steps was half open, and on the steps was a surging, swaying, densely-packed crowd of human being trying to fight their way up and in through the door . . . broken hats, coats torn up the back, collars rent away, were common results of the scrimmage . . . Everywhere the undergraduate element was conspicuous, collarless, stick-bearing, uproarious and spilling for a fight. At eight o'clock precisely the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, the President of the Society, accompanied by the Auditor and the platform guests, entered the hall in a long and dignified procession. Their appearance was the signal for the wild scene of tumult, uproar and riot, which raged for two long hours. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Miller were both in the procession, and the roof rung with cheers for Gibson and groans for Miller. Whistles and bugles added to the din, while on all sides were heard the sharp crack of the explosive fireworks known as Ashantel bombs . . . The undergraduates yelled, screamed, roared, brayed. The seats were broken in the body of the hall. For nearly an hour Mr. Miller stood his ground, and all this time the riot grew worse and worse . . . No written description can give any adequate idea of the tumult, the appalling noise, the braying trumpets, the shrill shrieking whistles, the showers of exploding fireworks, the bewildered pigeons flying hither and thither, the missiles from outside, the free fights, the infernal tumult which reigned all round . . . The meeting was adjourned, and the platform guests began to leave. Such were the aspects of the scene that it was

thought advisable to surround Mr. Miller with a bodyguard . . ."

SLANDER

In 1886 there was a somewhat irregular campaign against one of the candidates for Auditor, Henry (later Sir Henry) Lunn. He wrote about it in his autobiography:

"What happened was truly Irish. The well-known son of a very well-known father went to the rooms of the Historical Society one day and said: 'I going to sit here day after day and tell lies about Lunn till he is beaten for the Auditorship.' He then started a number of legends which had no foundation whatever in fact, mainly bearing on my relation to the Purity Society, with which I had nothing whatever to do, except having given the inaugural address. He depicted me in graphic terms taking a dark lantern to Mecklenburg Street, a notorious street in Dublin, and turning it on the faces of men who were going to certain houses. The story flew round the University that I had been the means of the dismissal from the Bank of Ireland of two highly respectable clerks whom I had met in this street. A letter from the Secretary of the Bank of Ireland, stating that no clerks had been dismissed, did not kill the rumour. As the year went on the excess of popularity which had led to my being elected to the posts named above was steadily vanishing. I was pelted with eggs. My rooms were screwed up one Saturday night and I was due to preach on the Sunday. I descended by a ladder and took my service, putting the ladder in W. M. Crook's room for the day, and returned to my bed at night. The next day the carpenter came and extracted screws about eight inches long with the heads knocked off.

"Finally while I was away on the Home Rule campaign, the Loyalist student 'Moonlighters' as they proudly called themselves, broke into my room, passed a unanimous resolution consigning me and Parnell to the Abyss, destroyed my furniture, broke my pictures up, cut my bedding to pieces, and poured oil from my lamp upon it. They stopped when they realised that if they lit it they might burn half Trinity down . . .

"It will be judged from these incidents that my candidature for the Chair of the Historical Society . . . was not successful, and I was defeated by a considerable majority by a man whom I had beaten by a large majority the year before for the Secretaryship."

WAR

The twentieth century opened with the Society being established in the new G.M.B. and the Board relaxing many of the restrictions

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FRIDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, AT 8.15 P.M.

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— PROBLEMS OF CONSERVATION

Guest Speakers:

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MR. SEAN FLANAGAN, Minister for Lands

In the Chair:

PROF. A. J. OTWAY-RUTHVEN, F.T.C.D.

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED GIRLS!

One of the most potentially important developments of the College Historical Society in the past two hundred years has been the recent admittance of women. However, though this enlightened move could have had exciting results, women in general have made no positive contribution to the proceedings of the Hist. in public debate or in private business, apart from the doubtful sterile and negative one of refining the bad language and unruly conduct of its male members. The sad truth of the situation is that women are not in the Society in the fullest sense of the word; they are merely camp followers, drones in a world of active bees.

Women were admitted, after much opposition from the Brownite Boat Club faction, on the night of the Colours Ball while all antagonists were carousing their stag-status away. Some very antagonists and unfeminine females fused lights and kicked doors in their enthusiasm, but quickly disappeared when THE DOOR was opened to them. Where are those

latter-day Pankhursts now? Certainly not in the Hist., which is probably just as well.

Two weeks after this historic event, the elections were held, and Marion O'Leary ran for Correspondence Secretary against Jonathan Peel. This piece of blatant presumption on the part of a very new, inexperienced Junior Freshman went unre-

warded though she would have made an excellent officer. Though Marion spoke frequently and earned the marked thanks of the Society, she is the exception rather than the rule. She also considered running for Committee when a vacancy occurred just a month ago, but she did not do so. Unfortunately (for the Hist., that is), she became engaged to a former Auditor of the Society—Michael Cameron and intends to leave College at the end of the year. The Hist. has lost its only promising lady member, one who could have contributed much to the proceedings.

There are two lady members on the Records and Library Committee, Bairbre Deegan and Jeanne Marie Woulfe. Though this committee does some valuable work it is not very taxing and the general atmosphere of its proceedings are flippant—its members seem more concerned with the job of wittily wording the minutes than with keeping track of unreturned library books or stolen magazines.

These few semi-active members are difficult to find. The crux of the problem is that the girls have a misplaced concept of femininity. They believe that the feminine girl should develop the attributes of a redundant cabbage; indifferent concubine; mediocre cook and bottlewasher; apathetic listener; simperingly-stupid speaker; or dumb blonde. They fail to recognize that a truly feminine person is extremely active and alive; loyal; persistent; constant; an listener; a good speaker; well educated; and attractively intelligent without being too forceful or belligerent. There also exists a secondary stumbling block to the advancement of girls in general within the Society; they often

attend meetings only because they like male company and are consequently reluctant to make fools of themselves by debating. They should quickly realize that they must separate their public and private lives if they are to succeed in a cut-throat masculine world where every little Freshman-playboy is an embryonic Powellite, O'Neill-ite or Haughey-ite. There should be no room in their bird-brains for romantic fantasies or boozy boyfriends; neither should they be found leering at the randy officers (mentioning no names!).

So shed your shabby shells, girls, let the students see you make fools of yourselves by debating and heckling; some of you may even achieve pre-eminence. You will achieve nothing without effort. The more you are prepared to put into the Hist. the more it will give you in return by way of fun, experience, future references, practice for politics and femininity. Forget your superiority, fear, timidity and inhibitions, live and grow in a new dimension and by doing so contribute in a positive way to the Society's international reputation in the next 200 years.

HISTORICAL CONFLICT

Continued from opposite page

on political debate. A hundred and thirty-six members died fighting in the 1914-18 war, during which the Society did little more than than keep alive, thanks mainly due to T. C. Kingsmill Moore who was Record Secretary and Auditor (twice) during the period, having been wounded in the Royal Flying Corps, and later became a judge and is now Visitor of the College.

MOST LIVELY

The twenties and early thirties saw F. H. Boland, F. G. O. Budd, Owen Sheehy Skeffington and the late Eoin O'Mahony prominent in the Society. The latter's auditorship, 1930-31, was one of the most lively of the century, with impeachments debated for several months after he had outraged some members by such acts as substituting the toast of "Ireland" for that of "The King" at the inaugural dinner.

The late thirties were enlivened by R. B. McDowell, who, when he was Correspondence Secretary, put himself down to speak (and spoke at length!) at every meeting of the session, and Conor Cruise O'Brien. Name-dropping after this era becomes invidious, but

there were two general trends which came to a head in the sixties.

EXPANSION

The first has been the growth of the Society since the introduction of the 5/- standard subscription in place of the pre-1957 two guineas. This was made possible by the Capitation Fee, and was accompanied by increased attendance at debate and private business and unrivalled success in competitive debating. Membership was now at its highest ever.

WOMEN

The second was the last great conflict within the Society, over the admission of women. This was fiercely fought for many years, and eventually gained in the last session to the accompaniment of all sorts of fueds, College politics, impeachments and resignations. But after it all the Society proved once more that it could rise above any factions and temporary upheavals and it entered its bicentenary session united, bigger than ever and, symbolically, with the announcement of the engagement of the first auditor (Mike Cameron, in 1965) ever to propose the admission of women to the first woman ever to gain the Marked Thanks of the Society for Oratory (Marion O'Leary).

DAVID FORD.



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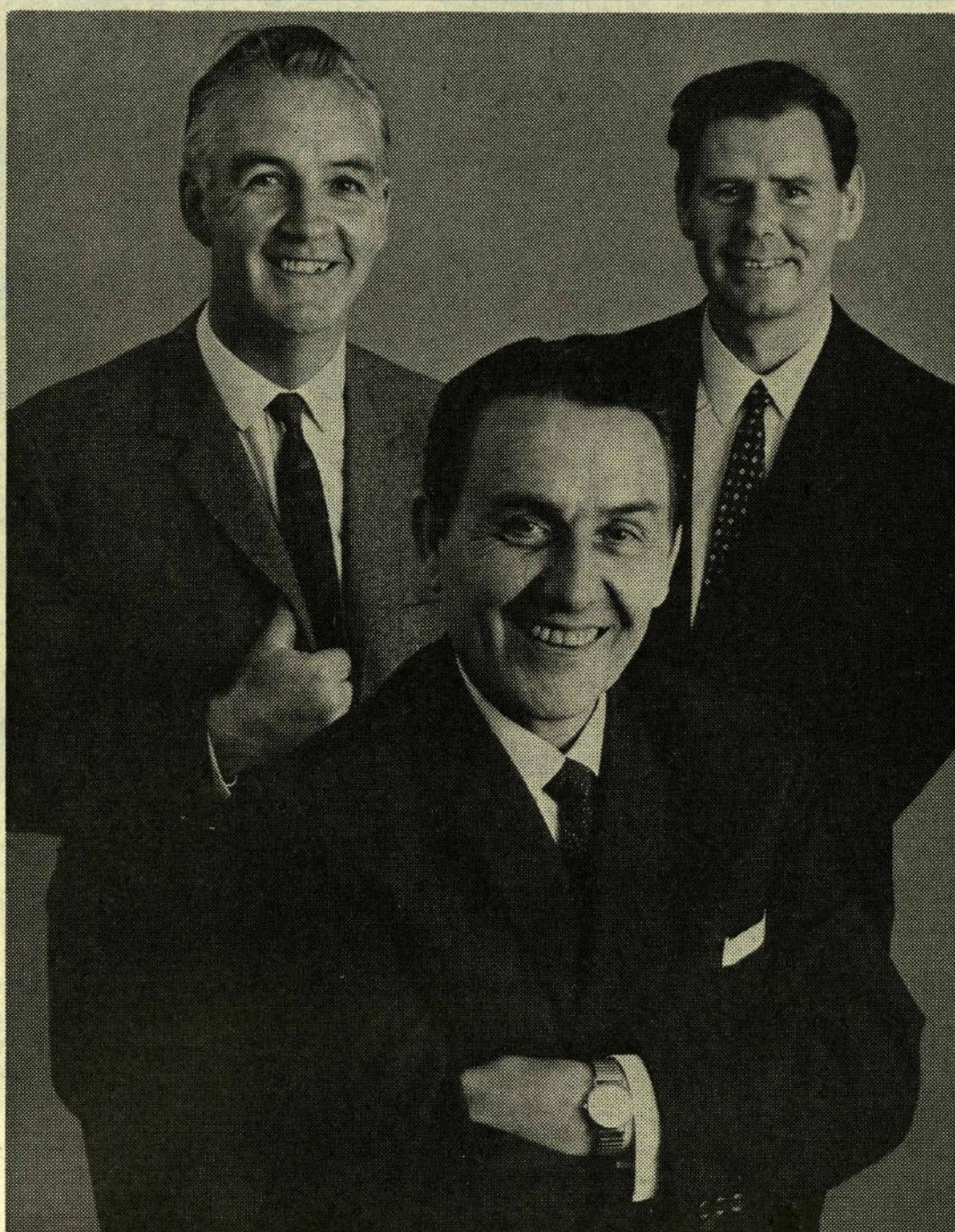
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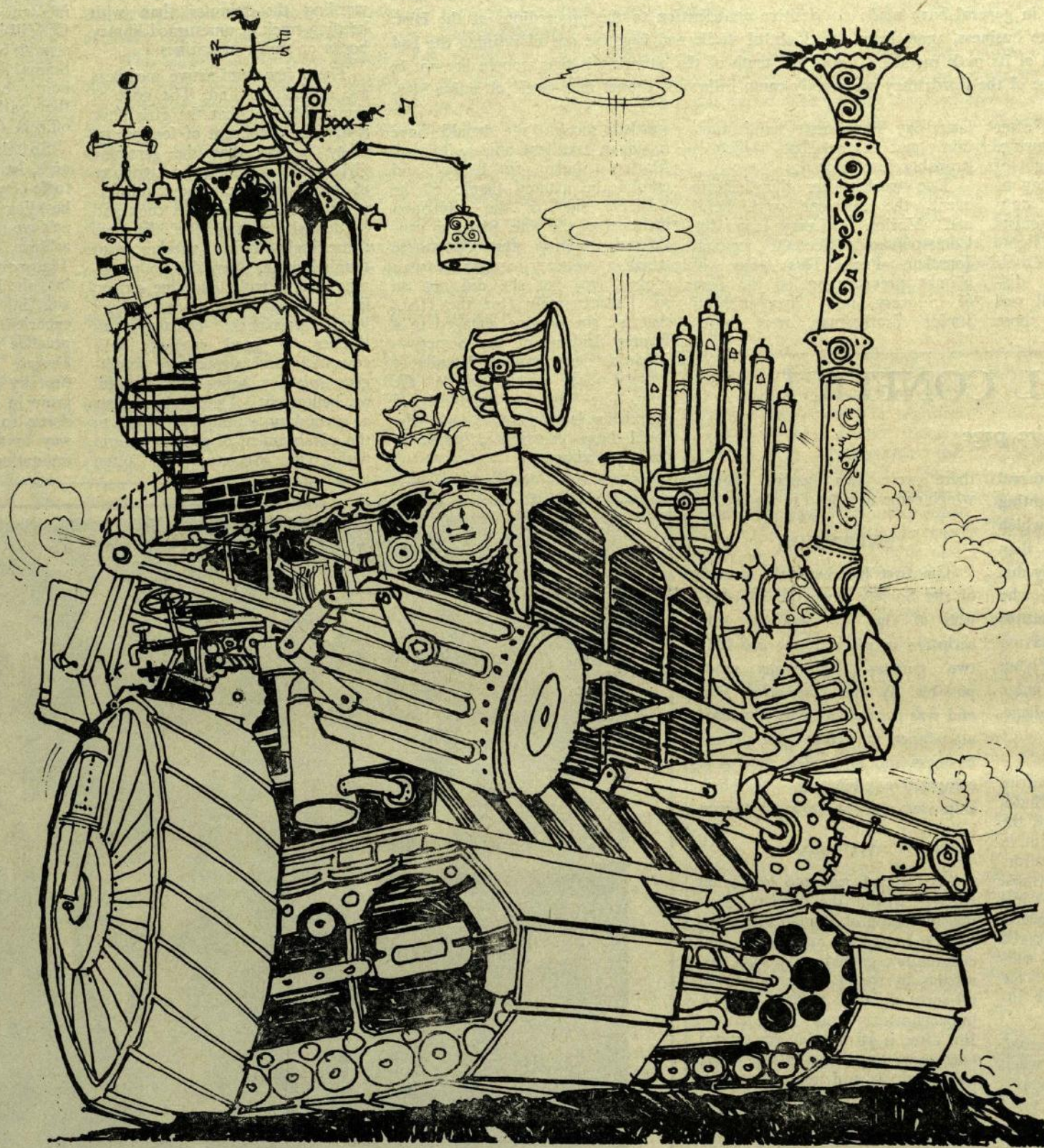
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MORE INTERVIEWS WITH EXPERTS ON SITUATION

Continued from page four.

the one hand are adults who have succumbed to the pressures of life; on the other, children who have not yet met those pressures.

In 1963, of 20,000 mental patients, 16 were treated for drug addiction. In 1964, of 5,000 first admissions to mental hospitals, 42 were for addiction. This is a ten-fold increase in one year, but it takes into account only those who (a) were treated in mental hospital, and (b) wished to be cured. It ignores those who attended private doctors and those who were treated only for overdoses. The increase may well have been much more, but as it stands it is significant; it indicates that a problem is growing.

In Britain, the Dunlop Committee recognised drug addiction as a major problem in 1964. In October, 1966, Mr. Burell of the Irish Pharmaceutical Association warned that "the taking by adolescents of drugs for kicks could lead to addiction. Strict control must be exercised on all channels of supply." In December, 1968, a Working Party on Drug Abuse was formed "to advise the Minister for Health on certain aspects of drug abuse in this country." According to its chairman, Dr. Karl Mullen, it was formed "more in anticipation of a problem than because of any existing problem." Four years after, evidence in this country showed that a drug problem existed and was rapidly growing, and 27 months after a warning was given to exercise control on all channels of supply.

It was in November, 1969, that the Working Party repeated that warning and gave its opinion that "about 350 young persons in Dublin have been known to abuse drugs, and the number is increasing." They took 3 years to decide what they were warned in 1966! Yet according to the Government Information Bureau (6/2/70), "In the year ended 31/12/69 there were 23 prosecutions involving 41 persons for unlawful possession of drugs in contravention of the Dangerous Drugs Act. In the same period there were 32 prosecutions involving 37 persons for crimes connected with drugs; mainly for housebreaking and larceny." Perhaps not enough emphasis has yet been placed on the need for security. The Working Party hopes soon to publish its shattering recommendations for extensive publicity of the dangers of drug abuse, and suggestions as to how to prevent further addiction.

DUBLIN SITUATION

On December 23, 1969, a new unit for the treatment of alcoholics and of drug addicts was opened at St. Dymphna's, attached to St. Brendan's Mental Hospital. Its director is the Senior Psychiatrist of Dublin Health Authority, Dr. Stevenson. He told me that, because of the high relapse rate, all patients treated at the unit since its foundation had since returned to drugs. Some were in prison for breaking and entering, others in hospital, some had even been re-admitted to St. Dymphna's. "The majority of them come here to escape prosecution for crimes like breaking and entering, not because

they want to be cured. Some of them have even had access to drugs while they were here, through the window. There's just not enough security here. I'm not a hard-liner, but experience in the States has shown that addicts stay off drugs longer after a long-term prison sentence with long probation. But that was for breaking and entering or other crimes connected with drugs: the addict is not a criminal, but a patient to be cured."

In the middle of January there were six drug addicts at St. Dymphna's. They had no real common factor; takers in Dublin tend to use whatever they can find, no matter what its dangers. Those who become sick from an overdose, or from a mixture of drugs, are often taken to Jervis Street Hospital.

There, the Advisor on drugs is Joan Potter. Originally from Montana, she received a Master's Degree in psychiatric social work at the Catholic University, Washington D.C. She worked with delinquents in California, where she first became interested in drug addiction. After teaching sociology in the U.S. she joined the staff of Jervis Street Hospital, where she has been in charge of the Drug Advisory Clinic for three months.

"The social environment in which a drug is taken is very important. In Ireland, the environment tends to be some closely-knit group, and there seems to be a general rule about sharing. If someone takes out a pack of cigarettes, he offers it all round. It's the same when it comes to drugs; when one member of a group has access to a drug, he's much more likely under Irish conditions to share. I think this factor is likely to be a great stumbling-block in preventing the habit spreading."

"The typical addict in this country just doesn't exist—they'll take anything they can lay their hands on. Heroin is not very common; the main source used to be England, but now they have a substitute in the London clinics. There is much more use of amphetamines and barbiturates. LSD is easy to get, but expensive, and cannabis is quite popular. The Irish user seems to get straight into intravenous injections, without the normal progression from skin-popping (injections just below the skin) through intramusculars."

"Ideas about hard and soft drugs are ridiculous. Barbiturates are not banned, but they're at least as dangerous as heroin, and LSD is called "soft", but a bad trip can cause people to become violent or suicidal. It consists of heightening perception to a point where the user feels the world closing in on him. On the other hand, cannabis is banned, while

there is no evidence about any dangerous effects it may have."

I asked Miss Potter about withdrawal symptoms. "They usually consist of hot and cold flashes, like pin-pricks on the skin, aching limbs, stomach cramps, and in bad cases, vomiting or diarrhoea. The effects have been exaggerated—mostly the pain is imagined anyway. But we get addicts who are afraid to come off drugs because of the stories they hear of withdrawal." She praised the work of the drug squad. "They really take trouble with the addicts; they're not just out to make arrests."

"At present there is no real traffic in drugs, but a lot of irresponsibility and misuse. Some people imagine them to be an answer to their problems, and they have become an accepted part of the whole social situation. Treatment means helping people to grow up, allowing them to function with themselves and their surroundings."

Fr. Cleary is curate of the parish of Marino. He experienced the conditions of Harlem, New York in 1959, "the horror of what addiction can do to young people." In that year a Royal Commission in England found no drug problem, but only five years later, the same Commission found that there was a very serious problem.

"When I came back to Dublin I found that drugs were readily available, and that we were not equipped in this country to deal with addicts, socially, medically or legally. The Dangerous Drug Act had not been revised since the thirties. The Drug Squad consisted of one detective-sergeant (Denis Mullins) and two other detectives, working in their spare time. I drew attention to the problem, and tried to get some action from the Department of Health."

"I was against the Working Party in the beginning—they weren't really equipped to examine the problem; some members didn't even know what drugs they were talking about. They are now much more in touch, but much still needs to be done. For example, the Dangerous Drugs list should be updated, the drug squad strengthened; security on drugs must be tightened. There are some facilities for the treatment of addicts, but not enough. They should be treated with sympathy and kindness, but also with firmness."

"The most urgent need at present is for a massive, widespread education programme, aimed especially at secondary schools, in the dangers of drink, drugs, sex, the whole permissive society. There should be more emphasis on preparation to face life—getting young people to think for themselves, giving them moral "backbone". It's an emotional, social and psychological problem—addicts are usually drifters who feel they



St. Dymphna's Hospital, attached to St. Brendan's Mental Hospital, on the North Circular Road.

"belong" in the drugs sub-culture."

Dr. Mullen: "Drugs are only a symptom of the problem. There is a sub-culture involved in drug abuse who take drugs to relieve some very real social or emotional deprivation. Another is the quasi-intellectual set, mostly in the universities, and the children in secondary schools who take drugs for kicks. I should say that there are at least 500 young people hooked on soft drugs, especially cannabis and a further 50 addicted physically to heroin, morphine and methedrine. There has not yet been a major outbreak of addiction in Ireland, but there could well be, and sensational publicity is not helping the situation."

Dr. Ivor Browne, Chief Psychiatrist of Dublin Health Authority, echoed Dr. Mullen's views on publicity: "Educational programmes, such as Fr. Cleary advocates, and as are being given now in some schools in Dublin, are promoting rather than preventing addiction. The abuser tends to be respected in his group as someone opposed to authority, and tempting Fate by taking drugs. Drugs are the new status symbol of the deviant. But experimenting with drugs is stupid and dangerous; no-one can tell what the effects will be."

"Drug-taking is the cumulative effect of all the stresses of modern life. The physical numbers of people, closely packed in modern, compact urban units, leads to a de-personalisation and to a loss of personal reality. Many people, and especially adolescents, have begun to search in earnest for reality, to question the world as it is presented to them. The Existentialist Theatre is not so named without reason."

"Ireland's drug-takers are casualties of a society obsessed with the superficial tokens of success, status, influence, and affluence. Such a society is bound to cause great stress, and anything which can relieve anxiety is bound to be habit-forming among those who suffer from stress, anxiety and depression."

SOCIAL CAUSES

"Drug addiction is most common in closely built-up areas, such as Ballymun and Ballyfermot. In those same areas there has also been a marked increase in the incidence of psychiatric disorders of a psychotic nature, and of alcoholism. Much probably stems from the fact that we have too much money and too much leisure without being able to put them to use except in buying drink and drugs. Man is essentially a nomadic hunter, used to immediate results, applied to intensely compact urban areas where things take longer to do, and that in itself causes strain. By projecting himself into a new and unreal dimension, the drug-taker is striving to assert himself as an individual personality, to escape from the anonymity of the urban wilderness."

Experience of stress and of how to cope with it is an integral part of the process of learning, a step in the development of a mature adult personality. Adolescence is a critical stage in that development, and for some it is a period of despair. Drugs may be an answer for some to the problems of stress and despair, but their use to fend off reality stunts the growth of the personality. Perhaps there is some other "reality" to be found by using drugs. But drugs are dangerous, and one drug addict in ten abusers is one too many.

JOHN QUIGLEY.

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MENS HOCKEY

HOCKEY TEAM WIN MAURITIUS CUP AGAIN

Trinity regained the much prized Mauritius Cup for intersarsity hockey last week by defeating U.C.D. and Queens, becoming at the same time the first university side to defeat Queens since 1961.

On Tuesday Trinity defeated U.C.D. by four goals to nil, but it was not an impressive performance. The U.C.D. side played well above itself and Trinity only went ahead through De Wit a few minutes before the interval. In the second half Trinity's pressure told and in a series of corners Trinity proceeded to notch up three more goals through Ross, Douglas and Barber.

On Wednesday conditions were even worse, with rain driving down upon the exposed Belfield pitch. Trinity were much quicker to adapt to the conditions and began impressively. After only ten minutes Trinity went ahead when Ross deflected a corner shot from Douglas past the advancing Queen's keeper Finley. This goal was the sign for an all-out onslaught by Queens, and the Trinity side clearly quailed before the sustained pressure. A series of corners were awarded to Queens, and Gregg almost scored with a

shot which Douglas deflected past the post. Then Queens were given a penalty flick, but Henry saved Gregg's attempt. However the pressure finally told, and some slack marking allowed Marshall to nip in and crack a cross against the cross-bar and into the net. With the half-time score level, the initiative was clearly with Queens, but now Trinity rose above themselves, and playing with great spirit completely contained the talented Queens' forward line. The whole defence played with vigour and tackled so hard and quickly, that Gregg and Raphael both in the international panel, never looked dangerous.

The Trinity forwards too, were fighting a primarily rear-guard action, tackling back and harrying the Queens' forwards and half-backs until dominance was wrested from Queens. Finally Trinity's break came when two Queens' defenders failed to clear a loose ball, which Ross snapped up to smash past a helpless Finley in goal. Queen's never recovered, and it was the spirited Trinity side that dominated the last ten minutes to come out winners by two goals to one.

HORSE RACING

By "LORD FORM"

So downright CERTAIN am I of my big race tip this week that I am recommending everyone to put their maximum bet on. (If that happens to be 1/-, multiply it by 200 and put your shirt and socks on as well!) The race is the 4-year-old "K.P." Hurdle at Kempton on Saturday (2.30)

The horse is:—

TUDOR DANCE

who is extremely well favoured by the weight conditons simply because he hasn't won yet—not quite that is! Last month he just failed by a head over this course and distance to catch Pelham (probably the season's best 4-year-old hurdler), for which he is now 4 lbs. better off. (The 3rd then, Keep Time, who was 6 lengths behind, has won since). Previously he was unlucky to be beaten by a short head by Frozen Alive (no less), but is now 9 lbs. better off! While on other form-lines he holds Varma, Tortuga, Inishman and Dish of the Day, to mention but a very few. Yes, don't hold back—TUDOR DANCE WILL WIN ON SATURDAY! !

In Ireland, VEUVE (by Vulkan) can make a successful fencing debut today at Gowran Park (5.00), while PERSIAN HELEN, a Naas course specialist, may win there again on Saturday (4.00).



Pat Finucane breaks into attack for Trinity, with Bleakley, Christie and Millen in support, in the soccer match in College Park against St. Brendan's on Saturday. The report of the game is below.

SOCCER

ST. BRENDAN'S SEIZE SECOND HALF CHANCES

Despite the fact that they made a dream start with a goal inside three minutes, Trinity ended up losing 5-2 to a St. Brendan's team, which never wasted any of the opportunities which came their way.

The defence must take most of the blame, for at least three of the goals could well have been prevented if they had shown a greater sense of urgency. Trinity scored first through Finucane and were playing much the better football until St. Brendans equalised following a corner which ought to have been cleared.

The scene stood at 1-1 at half time but within a few minutes of the restart the Trinity side were a goal down. St. Brendans added a third from a free kick and then a fourth from the penalty spot. Even after they scored their fifth goal, Trinity kept trying to attack and received some reward when Fitzsimons scored with a spectacular drive from twenty-five yards.

Trinity have only themselves to blame for losing this match. They never really adjusted themselves to the conditions and persisted in trying to attack up the middle of the pitch where they continually became bogged down in the mud. If they had played more to the wings, where the ground was much better, the forward line would have received the support they deserved, and the scoreline would have been different.

Team: Hamilton, Millen, Smyth, Shields, Cristie, Bleakley, Wherry, Quinn, Fitzsimons, McAuley, Finucane.

JUDO REPORT

TRINITY GIRLS GAIN VARSITY HAT-TRICK

The Irish Inter-Varsity Judo Championships were held in Galway last weekend. Trinity's party of 23 team members and enthusiastic supporters have returned, having acquitted themselves well and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. With entries in all six competitions, Trinity was victorious in three.

As in last years championships, in the men's team event, Trinity were narrowly defeated by Queen's, having beaten U.C.D. and U.C.G.

Pride of place in any report of these championships must go to the Ladies' team, winning the title for the third time in succession. Skill and variety of technique were consistently displayed, but if special mention were to be made of any particular contestant, then it must be of Karen McDowell. She was novel and imaginative in her methods of attack, winning her final contest with a fine throw, a display which augurs well for her future in this sport.

Impressive and encouraging were the performances of the men in the individual contests. In the Light Weight division, Dave Murray, a newcomer to the club this year, excelled himself and gained a silver medal; en route he drew with the favourite black belted opponent, and eventually came second to a bad referee. The Welter Weight category was also dominated by Trinity, with Garry Keyes just pipping team mate Jean-Pierre LeRoy for the gold medal. Equal third in this contest was Pdraig Cleary—again a newcomer to the club. Though the Middle Weight competition was won by Terry Watt, Trinity Coach, again we were given a fine display by a judo addict of six months standing, when Roy Boreland succeeded in holding the experienced captain of U.C.D. to a draw. In the Light

Heavy Weight section, Donald Gillanders fought well, while Willy Fearon used his skill and experience to win the silver medal.

In Galway this weekend, the Trinity men who have newly begun Judo gained valuable experience and showed themselves impressive material for future teams. The Ladies' team, winners in 1968, 1969 and 1970, have proved themselves by far the most skilful in the Irish Universities.

Mens Team: T. Watt (Capt.); J. Deykin (Vice-Capt.); W. Fearon; G. Keyes; A. Roddie; Reserves: D. Gillanders; J. P. Le Roy.

Ladies Team: Sue Forbes (Capt.); Averil Lee (Vice-Capt.); Carol Burke; Karen McDowell; Vivienne Overend; Reserves Christine McCutcheon; Noleen Murphy.

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What is the true value of our Conservation Year?

In common with other Western European countries, Ireland is officially participating in "European Conservation Year." The aim of this conservation scheme is "to make the people of Europe aware of the world of nature around them and to show them how to co-operate with one another to cherish and foster its many values now and the years to come."

Very sound we may say. But how sound we may ask after separating the wood from the trees? How sound is the concept of Irish participation in this form of activity and how sound is the Irish participation in practice?

The programme includes many schemes for educating Irish people in the obvious merits of protecting and keeping our national heritage. A heritage that is all too quickly slipping by us. A heritage we know that is being taken from us. Education is in itself laudable, but if it remains mere passive education in a vacuum removed from what is actually going on in this country now, it is useless. What is needed is action to conserve our heritage—but, apart from a few token exhibition pieces, the organisers of Conservation Year in Ireland are not taking any action to actually and comprehensively protect what is ours.

The real scandal lies not with this, but with the fact that the members of the national organising committee include powerful bodies with the power to act. Of the 39 members, 10 are actually Government departments and at least five others are semi-state bodies. The chairman of the committee is none other than the Minister for Lands, Mr. Flanagan.*

Whiddy Island is not an isolated incident. How about industrial waste in the Liffey, the Lee and in Dublin Bay? How about permission granted to foreign industrialists to build factories, houses and high, ugly hotels in areas such as Killarney? How about the proposed building of a polluting metal smelter either in Cork or in Galway? How about smoggy, dirty Dublin.

ARCHITECTURE

But surely the most serious omissions and the most hypo-

critical aspect of the whole tragic circus is that of our architectural heritage. Our buildings, brick and mortar they may be, nevertheless form a very important part of the heritage of this so-called nation and yet of them the official conservationists make no mention.

We have a wild life refuge on the Wexford Slob, but how about pigeon or even people refugees in Hume Street or Mountjoy Square? Are not our towns and our cities, our homes, a worthy part of our national heritage? The Government does not seem to wholeheartedly agree. Neither do many of those whose direct economic interests would be threatened by a real conservation campaign in the cities. It is interesting to note that neither the Irish Georgian Society nor the Hume Street students—who have done more than all the governments, all the politicians and all the other "respectable" organisations put together to arouse the national conscience in this matter—are represented on the national committee.

IDEALS FINE

The ideals of Conservation Year are in themselves fine. Many of the people involved are sincere workers for their particular cause. It is a pity that such a good cause has been fragmented and discredited because its organisers have failed to look at the overall conservation situation. It is also a pity that too many of the powerful bodies involved have in their own eyes anti-conversatism notes that are too big.

It is a pity that the learned dons of Trinity College have not pointed out the errors of the matter to their colleagues on the national committee. It is a pity that the idea has been exploited as a public relations stunt by the Government Information Bureau and other Government agencies.

It is a pity that Conservation Year has been corrupted to serve a philosophy that gives a turkey one day to conservationists and an eviction notice soon after. But it is also a pity that so much of our natural heritage has been lost that is now irreclaimable—and I'm not yet talking about the Six Counties either.

The Irish have always taken pity. We have always pitied what we have lost because we only pitied in the first place. "It was a pity that Strongbow ever came" and so we pitied ourselves more or less for 800 years. But the time for pity alone has past. Now we should be ready to examine, to criticise, to condemn and, if necessary, to attack.

DAVID GILES.

* The travelling exhibit that visited T.C.D. was designed by An Foras Forbartha and staffed by civil servants from Mr. Flanagan's department.



Some students in the caravan which arrived in Botany Bay the Tuesday before last.

FIRST-EVER SUNDAY RACING PROVES ENORMOUS SUCCESS

A sizeable point-to-point crowd of some 4,000 people turned out at Punchestown last Sunday, braving the elements to express their wholehearted support for the introduction of Sunday racing. This was the first race meeting of any description to be held on a Sunday in these islands, and all present were able to sense the history of the occasion. Observers from the press, bookmakers and racing bodies of England as well as Ireland were much in evidence, gauging and writing reports on the many significant aspects of the day's sport with regard to the future of new and as yet essentially experimental developments in Irish and possibly soon English racing. This first meeting of its kind, which it must be remembered had the advantage of curiosity value, was at any rate a face value a great success. Besides the enormous crowd, record entries were received for the races, necessitating the first-ever division of a point-to-point race in Ireland.

The turn-out of bookmakers was double that of the corresponding fixture on a week-day last year, and their turnover was five times greater — firmly crushing any suspicion that there might be a lull in the gambling spirit in view of the fact that it was a Sunday. There was no evidence at all at this meeting to support the fear that bookmakers' clerks, stable-lads and course staff, despite the overtime pay, might be reluctant to work on a Sunday.

The racing itself proved to be excellent entertainment, and trivial and Irish though it may sound, the most disappointing aspect of the meeting, which will quite seriously deter many people from coming to another Sunday point-to-point, was that there was no bar at the course—an occasional drinks licence for a Sunday being virtually impossible to obtain.

On the administrative side, Lord Holmpatrick, Registrar of

the Irish National Hunt Committee, who incidentally was regrettably aware of the latter deficiency, when I spoke to him two days before the meeting explained that his committee's approach to the introduction of Sunday racing, which was finally decided on only last year after three or four years in the "idea" stage, has been essentially one of extreme caution. Strong opposition has been anticipated from the Church; the Gaelic Athletic Association and the horse show organisations, both of whose fixtures would clash with Sunday racing and attendances suffer; the stable lads' and the bookmakers' clerks' unions, and some of the bigger stables whose expenses would be increased.

The I.N.H.S. Committee's decision to take the initial step in the point-to-point field rather than in professional racing was a well considered one indeed. For a start the essentially amateur character of

hunt racing would mean less initial opposition from the big stables. Secondly, an ingenious plan has been devised to split up the opposition from the Church, the G.A.A. and the horse-show organisations at least for the all-important first three "temperature taking" meetings scheduled for this year. Instead of deciding at Turf Club level where to place these three planned meetings, the responsibility was referred to the three South of Ireland hunting area associations, Leinster, Cork and Waterford, and Limerick. Each of these then negotiated at parochial level, having a more intimate knowledge of each district, and allocated to the most appropriate hunt in their area, by way of seniority and lack of local opposition (very little of which was actually encountered), the Sunday meeting granted by the Turf Club. This means that a top-level opposition was effectively by-passed by low-level negotiation.

The success of the first of these meetings, though certainly inconclusive, will no doubt lead to pressure for a similar introduction in England. Nevertheless, Lord Holmpatrick stressed that even granted a huge initial success in Ireland, the build-up of Sunday racing must of necessity be a very gradual process indeed and even the small number of fixtures here may not be increased for several years.

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By MICHAEL EVANS

Speakers:

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CANON DAVID ANDERSON

8.15. P.M.

G.M.B.

TEA 7.5 P.M.

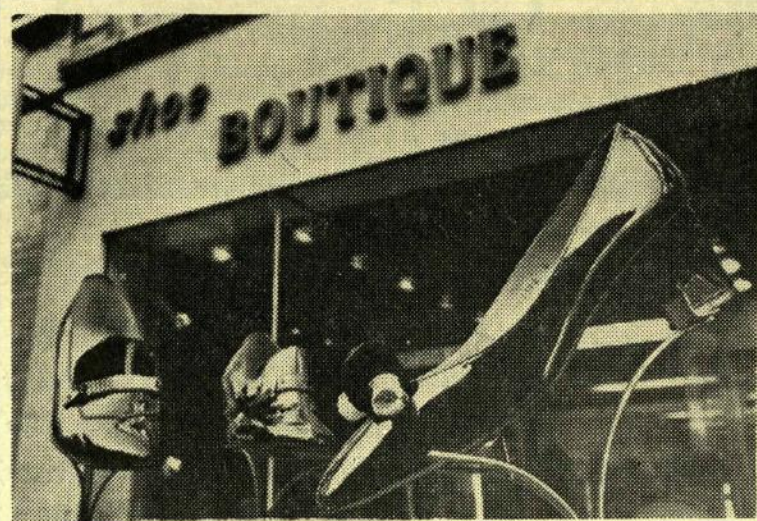
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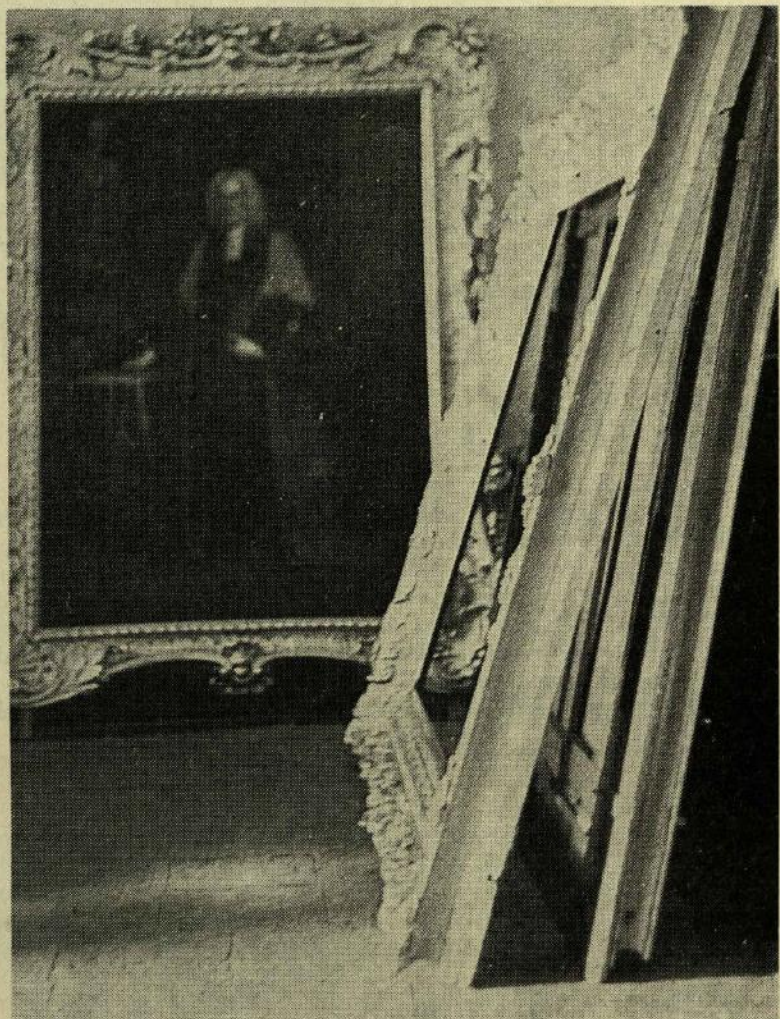
Roland Jaquarollo

EX-MINISTER SPEAKS ON UNIONS AT THE HIST

Mr. Ray Gunter, the former British Minister of Labour, said at last week's Hist debate, "That trade unions are the guardians of progress," that the great failure of trade unionism in general and of British trade unions in particular was the absolute failure in communication between the shop-floor and the higher echelons of the movement. He said that power can be in the hands of a tiny number of men who can do irreparable damage. "Trade unions must realise that society as a whole can be endangered by men who act irresponsibly."

He advocated a Commission of Industrial Relations and said that society should have the right to demand to this body that all trade unions and associations of employers should produce their rule books for close examination to ensure the clauses in them were not, as in the majority of cases, out-dated and contradictory. This would ensure that the maximum number of their members had full participation and would prevent a small number of men choosing their own interpretations to suit the situation.

Mr. Ruaidhri Roberts, the General Secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, speaking earlier in favour of the motion, said that the Irish trade unions would not participate in international trade unionism until that movement had mended the differences and become fully united. He criticised the new charter of Labour recently advocated by the Ministry of Labour. It was not in fact a charter of progression but was rather naked retrogression, since in effect it proposed to relax every legislative restriction which were at the moment protecting those whom the charter sought to provide further safeguards for. He justified the stand which the unions, at his instigation, had taken against the Springbok rugby tourists by saying that this action against Apartheid would be an indication, no matter how small, to their fellows throughout the world that the Irish found the practice of Apartheid abhorrent and were prepared to take a positive protest against it.



The Dining Hall has been given back the paintings very few noticed were missing. On Monday, Front Square, including David Vipond and his massed democrats, was disturbed by workmen wielding scaffolding and the returned works of art. The venerable portraits of long dead but no doubt venerable gentlemen, resplendent in their newly-gilded frames, were re-installed in a commando-style operation after Commons. They have been titivated to titillate next week's tourists.

IN SHORT . . .

Following some misunderstanding over the advertisements which we had in the issue before last for the student travel companies, U.S.I.T. and I.S.E.T.A., we suggest that any student interested in making use of their facilities should read the informative booklets for each which are available in the S.R.C. office in No. 4.

ACCOMMODATION

Two young ladies are looking for a flat to rent over the Easter vacation. They would prefer that it be near College, so if anyone has anything suitable to offer would they leave a message for either Caroline Atkinson or Margaret Carson in Regent House.

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DISCUSSION ON EDUCATION

The contribution of the student to the education structure of the College was discussed at an education seminar on Saturday, attended by members of the staff and student representatives on the school committees.

Several students pointed to the limited degree to which the staff/student school committees were tackling the real problems of learning and the restricted nature of the courses. Student representatives were alienated from their electorate and there was a need for larger representation on the school committees. In natural sciences there were only four student representatives as opposed to 66 staff members.

The meeting decided to continue the discussion in Trinity term with a series of lectures on the democratisation of education.

Trinity News

A PEACEFUL FUTURE

It would be a foolish editor who allowed the opportunity afforded to him by the much-publicised celebrations of the Bicentenary of the College Historical Society to pass without looking back and forward in an attempt to analyse and expound on the value of a tradition and attempt to discover whether or not our ancient and glorious heritage will hinder the progress of the University in the years to come.

The Academic Freedom Committee are, by the very nature of a but recently born political persuasion, impatient and demanding people who in many of their just claims cannot wait for the slow, tedious machinery of College government to take its course. "Anti-democratic" they call it because it works by natural progression rather than by spontaneous revolution. The machinations of the Board and its surrounding committees, etc., are known to few and are understood by even less. A revolutionary step was taken when students were for the first time permitted to sit on the Board—admittedly without voting rights—but reputedly with the right to hear everything that was going on and to voice their free opinions on any matter discussed. The accusation went up that all important topics were discussed away from the Board and the prying ears of the students and the younger members of the academic staff. This remains in the realm of rumour, but the important thing is that there will always be room for accusations of this type until there is parity on the Board.

College, say members of the staff, has functioned perfectly well for almost 400 years and still manages to produce reasonably well-educated and presentable young people and feel that the only way to maintain this stability is to maintain the old order of things. Here the traditional hierarchy of academics and bureaucrats are making the fatal mistake. Both from within the academic circles and from the growing number of dissatisfied students are calls for greater participation and representation and the only way to avoid a major disaster—not perhaps now but possibly within ten years—on the scale of the Sorbonne or Berlin is to begin quickly to grant major and needed reforms in order to avoid the increasing tension between the staff and the students. These must not be doled out as sops to the ever-growing hunger for democracy, but as the full and undeniable rights of those who matter most—the next generation.

COUNTER ATTACK

In many of my editorials this term I have indulged in my pet hobby of attacking the national press, but since the one in which I asserted that "Trinity News" was the only truly independent paper the other papers have been getting their own back or trying to do so. The "Irish Press" treated the assertion in a humorous vein which was perhaps the only way which they do it since they would have little means of defence in cases of counterattack. "This Week in Ireland" (I am sorry to have to advertise it by mentioning it, but it is fairly hard to describe) attacks us, saying that we are at the mercy of our advertisers and that evidence for this can be discovered in the articles which we produced on the student travel services. They perhaps failed to realise that both the organisations concerned are very relevant to the student body and, as such, more detailed information was essential. One can only surmise that in their haste to take up pen to attack Trinity once again (remember the Famine Relief Week affair) that they both failed to read the articles in question and failed to look at the large, blatant and exceptionally lucrative supplement on motor cars in their own publication.

STAFF LIST

Editor: TED OLIVER; Advertising: D. Wain-Heapy; Business: David Casey; News: Paul Tansey; Arts: Ken Hagan; Sport: John Kirby; Photos: David Sholdice; Assistant News: David Giles; Secretary: Caroline Atkinson. STAFF: Mary Punch, Clodagh O'Brien, Sheena Crummie, Christine Coleman, Donal Donovan, David Murphy, Edward Andrews, Merrily Harpur, Terry Patterson, Frank Bannister, Michael A. Barry, Desmond Coles, Garry Young, Bill Ellis, Rory Heneghan, Chris. Havers, Slim Lowry, John Quigley, Carole Power, Justin Whitehorn, Mike Grenham, Tim Longworth, Vere Wynn-Jones, Roslyn Moran, Rosemary Cooper, Jeanne-Marie Woulfe, Roger Cole, Rosamond Hill, Hilary Walker, Roger, Albert, Dan, David, Ronny, Hugh and Stephen who did more work for us than we did at the press.

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To-day, London representative visits Trinity to give details and answer all questions. Everyone welcome in Phil Upper Work Room at 4.30 p.m. this afternoon