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COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

KEVIN STREET

E D I T O R I A L

"Words, words, words." Too many indeed are too often uttered with too little effect. The human being, social animal that he is, is never at peace. On all sides, he is exposed to the spoken word of his fellows, in person or through the medium of television or radio; one expression rapidly follows another and the ideas or concepts contained in them become more fleeting than sunbeams. The human capacities for listening and for reflection are very unsound; so, everything spoken is open to gross misinterpretation and inaccurate reporting.

These faults "The Grapevine" hopes to avoid. Such a varied cross-section of society as presently graces the College of Technology should have worthwhile ideas to express and their inclusion in the proposed terminal issues of the magazine will ensure their reading by an interested if critical audience of colleagues. Presented clearly and politely, such ideas can be devastatingly effective and can do much, first to further inter-departmental relations, potentially tenuous in any growing institution and secondly to counteract whatever prejudices have been imposed by specialization.

To realise these aims and to ensure that the magazine reflects the spirit of its readers and of its contributors, each member of staff, administrative, pedagogic or technician, is invited to submit, at any time, an article for inclusion in the next issue of "The Grapevine". Dissertation, dogma, comment, confession, controversy, what you will; the only condition is that of contemporary relevance!

The Editor

The very rapid expansion in all areas of Technology over the past decade throughout the world has imposed increased demands on the students of all technical courses from Apprentice to Professional level. This is equally true of Irish conditions as it is of British or German. Unlike his foreign counterpart the Irish student has no long tradition of a manufacturing industry or of a long established Technical Education system such as may be found in Denmark. The standards of technical competence required by the Irish craftsmen and technologists are not less than those demanded abroad and may, because of Irish conditions, be greater. How can this technical competence be assured to our students and to what extent is it necessary to modify our courses?

The educational entry standard to our courses is today not any higher than it was ten years ago. Indeed there are many who would argue that it is lower and that it will go lower still owing to "free education". Be that as it may, if we accept that educationally those starting courses today are no better or worse than those of ten years ago, how then can we ensure a higher standard of technical achievement? The most obvious solution is probably to increase the duration of the course. At a time when the reverse is occurring in most countries this would appear to be most undesirable, unrealistic and uneconomic in terms of national expenditure. Another solution, and I think it a more acceptable one, is that of Specialization to a greater or lesser degree. The course duration remains the same but the field of study is narrowed and carried further. In a typical case the first two years of a four year course could be common to all students and the remaining two years of the course would provide a variety of specialist options. The student chooses the specialist topic best suited to his abilities, giving him the optimum opportunity of attaining the desired technical standard of competence.

In some areas of the work of the College courses of this nature have been in existence for some years. The standard of technical achievement is high and the degree of Specialization is not that narrow as to produce "one who knows more and more about less and less". Even here however, and I refer to some of our Technician level courses, recent critical surveys of curricula and syllabi have indicated the need for drastic and immediate action. The survey team were adamant in that their recommendations were of fundamental importance not alone in the area of their survey but throughout the College, and I agree wholeheartedly.

The team stressed the need for a critical review of all syllabi, the weeding out of redundant and non-relevant topics and the necessity for closer inter-disciplinary collaboration. Examples were given of two or three people covering the same topic with a class group where any one should be sufficient; Of time lost, because of lack of liaison between teachers, when one teacher found the class group had not received instruction in a particular topic on which he based a series of lectures.

The team took a long hard look at Laboratory Work and the time devoted to it. They agreed that too often time is wasted by the wrong choice of experiment or by the experimental method used. There is a need to examine closely the purpose and execution of each laboratory experiment to ensure that the students time is gainfully spent. The traditional "three hours for Lab" it was felt was not on the whole justified in the light of current demands on the students time. It was, of course, stressed that in most cases improved laboratory techniques would involve additional expenditure for new equipment.

A strong plea for improved teaching methods was supported by all members of the survey team. The use of Visual Aids and Programmed Instruction were mentioned as of paramount importance. One comment from a team member in relation to the use of Visual Aids is worthy of note "that with one or two exceptions the general opinion is that the showing of a film is an opportunity to have an easy hour or two, whereas in fact it should be as exacting as a lecture to the teacher involved." The growing use of Overhead Projectors was noted with satisfaction and their further use recommended. It was pointed out, and rightly so, that Visual Aids and Programmed Instruction do impose an additional initial burden on the teacher. He or she must spend time examining their syllabi and methods of presentation in order to achieve the best results from these aids. The fruits of the toil will be visible in better instruction in less time.

A final point was the necessity of involving the students to a greater extent than they have been hitherto. The general consensus of opinion was that the teacher did far too much and the students too little. With the advent of the Library in the New Year it is hoped that corrective measures in this respect will be initiated in certain areas.

The times we are working in are times of change, of increasing standards and we cannot afford the luxury of perpetuating the traditional methods of teaching. Indeed if there be any tradition of technical teaching it is just that change is part and parcel of our system. As teachers of the most modern technical developments should we not

adopt the most modern methods of teaching our subjects?
Can we meet this challenge or does the College sink into
obscurity as just another Technical School?
The answer more or less depends on you, the Teacher.

PRINCIPAL

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THE COLLEGE GOLF SOCIETY

A total of seven golf outings was arranged during 1967, one of which had to be cancelled because of adverse weather conditions. Highlights of the year were undoubtedly the competition for the Captains (J. J. Wood) Prize, held on 27th October, for which 17 players competed, and the staff versus students golf match held on 25th May.

In this latter event held at Edmondstown Golf Club, each team consisted of ten players and the match comprised five foursomes played over nine holes, followed by ten singles played over 18 holes. The staff team were successful by 11 matches to 3, with one halved. After the match, both teams attended supper in the Clubhouse.

It is noted with regret that two staunch supporters of the society, namely, J. Wood and S. McDonagh, resigned from the staff during the year. However, several other members of the staff turned out for the first time this year and I feel that these will become regular competitors. It is emphasised here that all members of the staff of the College may join the Golf Society, and it is proposed that an annual fee of 5/- be charged for membership.

M. Farrell

Honorary Secretary

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KEVIN STREET : THE OLD BUILDING

Fr. P. Dunne, S.J.

When I blithely consented to write an article on the history of the Old Technical School building in Kevin Street, I did not know what I was undertaking. I thought I would find all the information in a few books on old Dublin. But, there was nothing, not even a trace of the legend of the association between Buck Whaley and the building, of the mysterious lights seen on the roof, or of the eighteenth-century buck who, in full regalia, is said to have stood watching a painter at work in what used to be the masters' room.

Although there is much information about Kevin Street itself, the first reference to the old Technical School building appears in Wilson's Register of Streets for 1840:

"Liberty Lane, liberty of St. Sepulchre, weigh rooms and market, Church Lane, Charter School".

But in 1841 the Charter School has gone and in its place a new premises, "William Fry, Silk Fringe maker and manufacturer of Silk Curls for wigs; warehouse Westmoreland Street", is entered. These new premises were later leased in 1884 by the first Provisional Council of Dublin Technical Schools. The acquisition of the building and the establishment there of a Technical School is recorded in the lease and in the Report of the Outgoing Governors of the Dublin Technical Schools. These Governors appear to have been summarily dismissed but felt "it their duty to place on record this brief account of their work in founding and managing the Schools and of the satisfactory condition, educational and financial, in which they handed them over to their successors". From that report it seems that the Schools were the outcome of a suggestion made at the Artizans' Exhibition of 1885 that a Technical School be set up to train young people in the crafts and skills necessary to improve their position in life; to help build up industrial "know-how".

A Provisional Committee was set up and they leased No. 18 Kevin Street from Perry's, the timber merchants who had taken over from Fry - the major portion of the new College is built on what was known as Perry's Yard. The members of the Committee were Michael Davitt, Rev. Dr. Molloy, D.D., Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, Trinity College, and Professor J. P. O'Reilly, The Royal College of Science.

In October, 1887, the School was formally opened by the Lord Mayor, T. D. O'Sullivan, M.P. There were ten teachers; classes were offered in twelve different subjects; seventy-eight pupils were entered on the rolls but this number had/

increased to 220 before the end of the session. All the classes were held at night and it would seem that the School was essentially a night school until the 1930's. Finally, after the 1938 Act many new full day classes were introduced.

In the beginning, the School was run by a Committee of Governors, supported partly by the Corporation and partly by donations of money and equipment from interested individuals and firms. The School prospered and, as the number of students increased, the demand for extra classrooms became pressing; here we are on familiar ground : the inadequacy of accommodation has always been a problem. The Governors applied to the Corporation for permission to build six new classrooms at the back of the building. The City Architect was instructed to draw up plans and specifications; tenders were invited and work was about to start when the Finances and Leases Department stopped the project. Perhaps there was a slump that year!

The Committee, however, were adamant and, when the Corporation implemented the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1890, it found new sources of funds which, in 1895, enabled it to lease No. 37, just opposite the school, to provide six additional classrooms and finally, to build, between 1904 and 1905 a new wing with its facade on Kevin Street. So, the problem of overcrowding is a familiar one, so familiar, in fact, that the solution to it is almost traditional: find the nearest vacant house, buy it or rent it, and carry on. In this way, the College grew. No.32, Harcourt Street, was acquired for the Radio and Television School; a whole wing of the Whitefriar Street National School was leased. Today, when the latter is bulging at the seams and about to be re-appropriated perhaps Jacobs' should look out!

Now, the new College is occupied and whatever the problems it has inherited from the old building it has also inherited certain traditions. These and the development of the College over the years would provide material for another article that should testify to the hard and unselfish work of its many dedicated administrators and teachers for the good of the students and the nation. I am privileged from personal experience to pay tribute to their appreciation of teaching as a vocation, to their sincere personal interest in each of their students, and to their willingness to go beyond the limits of duty to give extra coaching and help to their pupils. I know that this spirit will be carried over into the New College.

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P. Hogan

At the moment it is not known if our application to join the E.E.C. will be successful. Our elected representatives are doing all they can to ensure membership, and are doing so, no doubt, for the good of the country.

On a purely economic basis, if we did join Europe, our trade figures would seem to improve, i.e. the discrepancy between our annual imports of over £350m. and our exports of only £290m. would be lessened. However, is that all we want? Should our main object in life be to try to make these two figures converge? Is "showing a profit" the main function of being on earth? I hope not.

On the other hand, to say that we do not want to improve our trade figures would be irresponsible and not very acceptable to anyone. Let us look and see if improved trade figures brought about by a move such as joining the E.E.C. would be in the best interests of the majority of the Irish people.

If we joined Europe the industries which would contribute to the improvement of our trade figures are those already well-established, well-organised, and efficient industries and businesses which employ only a minority of our population. These industries are run by that more organised, co-operative section of our people which we will call our business community.

Such industries and businesses will certainly expand, but it will be at the expense of their less developed brethren and though more money should, as a result, flow into the country, it will be into the hands of this relatively small section of our population; the already unbalanced social set-up will be further aggravated.

Why then is our freely elected Government anxious to join? Well, as often happens, the more articulate section of our population is this business community. Not surprisingly, they control the main media of public opinion - in fact, they are public opinion; consequently, when the Government maintain that public opinion favours joining the E.E.C. they are telling the truth.

The most disquieting feature of the whole case is that, on looking into things, one discovers that this business community and our freely elected Government are so integrated as to constitute almost a class apart; moreover, that entry into the European Economic Community, a matter which so personally and constitutionally affects every Irish person, could have reached such an advanced stage of negotiation without a referendum suggests that something is not quite as it should be.

Fr. Finian Roche, O.F.M.

In September 1967, we inaugurated on an experimental basis a Social Work Group in Kevin Street. Those students, genuinely interested, were invited to attend a lecture given by a social welfare officer, during which the social needs most prevalent in Dublin at the moment were outlined. We decided to confine our activities to one particular sphere, the help of the elderly poor. As a result, thirty students of the College are at the moment actively engaged in this form of social work.

According to a survey taken in the centre of Dublin recently, fifty per cent of our old people have no visitors, except perhaps occasionally from charitable organizations.

The loneliness of the elderly becomes more acute amidst the inhospitable buildings and crowds of the city. Old people tend to retire more and more within themselves. They can become increasingly weary and desolate. They tend to barricade themselves more and more against the unfriendly world. They may suffer from malnutrition, either because they cannot afford very often the price of a meal, or because they are too disinterested to prepare proper meals. Many of them are in poor health, not ill enough to be hospitalized, yet too sick to be able to care adequately for themselves. Then you have the sense of independence of the old person living alone. They need help, but will not accept charity. This is a particular problem that the students have to solve; they must cease to be "do-gooders," throw off the cloak of charity givers, and earn the respect and friendship of the old person concerned. Only in this way can their aims be achieved.

The care of the aged is a community responsibility which can only be shirked at the expense of losing our claim to be a basically Christian society. The State can alleviate the material poverty of the elderly, but it can never fully solve their human problem. To help in some small way in finding a solution to this human problem on the individual level, this is the aim of the students who take an active part in the social group work in Kevin Street.

How exactly at the moment does the Social Work Group operate? In two ways. Firstly, the thirty students already mentioned have guaranteed to give one hour each week to this work. Incidentally, many of them have given considerably more than an hour. They are given the name of an old person who is living alone with no relatives, or an elderly person who is about to leave hospital, or an elderly person who is an invalid or semi-invalid and again living alone. The students already have been a tremendous help to these types of old people. Some do essential messages each week, others tidy and clean the room/

of an old person returning from hospital, while others still just go along and have a chat with the old person and alleviate in some small way the loneliness and isolation of the elderly.

Secondly, in addition to the type of work already mentioned, we have a pool of students' names both from Kevin Street and Linen Hall. These may be asked occasionally to volunteer to re-decorate a room for an old person, to undertake repairs, to paper walls, - in effect, to make life and the one room that is home a little more comfortable and a little brighter for the poor person concerned.

Already, in just over two months, the Social Group Work has achieved much. One must pay tribute to and recognise the generosity of the students involved. Many have done so much more than they could possibly be expected to do. They have seen and come into contact with conditions that they never really believed existed, and they have helped to make these conditions a little more human. These students are in a real and practical way, fulfilling the demands of the Decree on the Apostolate of the Laity of Vatican II. "Wherever there are people in need of food and drink, clothing, housing, medicine, wherever men lack the facilities necessary for living a truly human life or are tormented by hardships or poor health, there Christian charity should seek them out and find them, console them with eager care, and relieve them with the gift of help."

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SAFETY COMMITTEE

J. J. Farrell

The shortage of teaching staff and the consequent increase in the individual working load has had its effects on the progress of the above committee. Fire drills were not held this term as expected, but we trust no member of the staff will be so inconsiderate as to start a fire before our plans are completed in early January. The present evacuation procedure is being revised, but, in its present form it will be adequate for the interim period.

We take this opportunity of thanking all those who attended the fire demonstration on 17th October, and the meeting on the 31st October. It is this kind of co-operation which renders the work of the committee all the less arduous.

To-day, Credit Unions are essential to the welfare of mankind. Money is needed in everyday living and the Credit Union may well be the instrument by which the average person can acquire the otherwise unattainable. As the name implies, a Credit Union is a voluntary reunion of individuals with a common bond : that of saving money and of securing credit. Where an individual fails a group may succeed and what appears financially impossible to an individual may quickly become feasible to a member of a Credit Union.

Credit Unions have been with us for some years now; to-day, they are at the zenith of their growth and the seeds sown in the early years are bearing fruit. There are many kinds of Unions at every level of society; each varies in its approach but there is one common purpose : the securing of money for those in need and the inducement of saving for those not in immediate need. There are Unions established in many parts of the world and, in Ireland, there are more than two hundred and fifty established and about forty projected.

More particularly, we have long been aware that the need for credit and saving exists here in Kevin Street. This was substantiated by the immediate interest which the Union encountered when the idea was first promoted by Mr. Liam Trundle. So far, seventy members have opted in; at that rate of growth, its success seems assured.

The Vocational Teachers' Credit Union is organised within the existing framework of an already proven organisation. It consists of share-holding members, a Board of Directors, Treasurer, Secretary and two sub-committees. One sub-committee, The Credit Committee, interviews applicants for loans; the other, The Supervisory Committee, keeps an overall check on all activities. It is easy and desirable to become a member of this Union; it is worthwhile because not only are the members able to assist themselves financially but also they are promoting good-will in furthering the community spirit. To become a member, it is simply necessary to apply to the Directors, to purchase a minimum £1 share and to pay an entrance subscription of 2/6d. A member automatically becomes a share-holder and this gives him the right to active participation in the functioning of the Union and a voice in the direction of affairs at the Annual General Meeting. Shares may be purchased up to £1000 but any further investment may be placed on deposit at a fixed rate of interest. Early membership of the Union has the advantage of encouraging the member to save while, at the same time, it enables him to borrow at a comparatively low rate of interest.

Our Union, affiliated to The Credit Union League of Ireland, has been started on a sound basis - £5000, the generous support of the Security Fund, in which Mr. George Latchford is active. This £5000 has enabled us to begin but such initial success must be continued by increased membership. Here, you, the members of the Vocational Teachers Association, can help by your use and encouragement of the Credit Union.

The Directors and Officers are:

President:	P. Halpin		
Vice-President:	D. Harley		
D. Donnelly	Clogher Road		
P. Doyle	Ballyfermot	W. Damery	Dundrum
T. Dalton	Blackrock	J. Lavelle,	Naas
J. Cahill	Kevin Street	J. Duffy	Stillorgan
P. O'Shea	Kevin Street	L. Trundle	Kevin Street

Credit Committee: J. Lavelle, B. Conway, Miss A. Hassett.

Supervisory Committee: Mr. G. Latchford and two members yet to be selected.

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L A M E N T

"Diaspora"

In this ever-changing, fast-moving, modern world, it well behoves man to take periodic stock of his situation. The other evening I was crossing O'Connell Bridge and I suddenly asked myself: "Where am I going?"

"Am I going to Whitehall or Eccles Street?"

"Am I coming from Kevin Street or Whitefriar Street?"

As I was feeling rather hungry at the time I decided that I must be going home to my dinner; so, I was rather surprised when I arrived to find tea being served.

But, is it a sign of the times when, so diverse are our ways, we know not the moon from the sun, our head from our toes, bread from a stone, fish from a scorpion? So, verily indeed is it written that the harvest is great, the labourers few but the hours many.

THE TECHNICIANS

Last winter, the technician staff recognized the necessity of having some form of association to promote the welfare of the technicians and to deal with their affairs. This association was formed on the 8th December 1967 and meets once a month. Both the Principal and the Vice-Principal know of this association but most of the teaching staff appear unaware of its existence.

Until the end of July 1967, Mr. M. Sheehy was the liaison between the administrative staff and the technician; it was he who listened to and discussed our several problems and complaints. Since his departure, however, no one has been appointed to those duties; consequently, the association, now our only link with the administration, assumes some measure of importance.

In the last twelve months, the association has investigated the conditions of employment and has succeeded in a number of its objectives. Recognizing the social needs of the technician, it has encouraged regular discussion of problems, the holding of debates, participation in several sports: two members of the technician staff were on the team which played in the Madigan Cup.

The examination achievements of the technicians during the last year have been very satisfactory; over 25 passes at G.C.E. "O" Level, 3 at "A" Level, several in the City and Guilds Examinations in Radio and Line practice and in Telecommunications. It is not possible to mention all these achievements but they are creditable for candidates attending part-time day release classes or night classes. The technicians may be said to have pulled themselves up by their boot-strings, no mean feat, and to have acquired many more responsible members. To this, we know that many of the senior staff teachers will testify.

There is, however, one curious fact: no technician has been appointed to the Safety Committee. In safety matters they are very involved and could give valuable assistance, and this we pointed out at the recent open meeting called by the Safety Committee.

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More Spots than Ever!

Coming?

To the 3rd Annual Staff
DINNER DANCE.

1st Jan. 1968 8pm-2am.

in.

South County Hotel.

Stillorgan

Tickets 37/6 each.

Remember. Complete your Booking this Week
as College will not re-open before 2nd Jan.

Cheques accepted even if Post-dated 1st Jan.

FROM the DANCE Committee:—

A Very Happy Christmas and make sure of
a good Start to the New Year by coming to the
DANCE.

An Extract From "FISSION - FUSION - FISSION".

Overheard by E. O'Flaherty

"Fission - Fusion - Fission" is the journal of the Chinese nuclear scientist and engineer. In this article, the author, having suitably and cautiously acknowledged his debt to Founding Father, Mao, states: the recent discovery of coal (black fossilized remains) offers an interesting alternative to the production of power from fission. Some of the places where coal has been found show signs of previous exploitation by prehistoric man who probably used it either as jewellery or for blackening his face at religious ceremonies.

The power potential of coal depends on the fact that it can be readily oxidised with the production of a high temperature and an energy of about 0.0000001 megawatt days per week. This is, of course, very small but it appears that large amounts of coal are available. The chief advantage is that the critical amount for coal is very much smaller than for any fissionable material. It is well known that fission plants become uneconomical below 50 megawatts; whereas a coal-driven plant may be competitive for small communities such as those on islands.

The main problem is to achieve free yet controlled access of oxygen to the fuel elements. The kinetics of the coal oxygen reaction are much more complicated than fission kinetics and are not yet completely understood. A differentiated equation which approximates the behaviour of the equation has been set up but its solution is possible only in the simplest case. It is therefore proposed to make the reaction vessel in the form of a cylinder with perforated walls to allow the combustion gases to escape. A concentric inner cylinder, also perforated, serves to introduce the oxygen while the fuel elements are placed between the two cylinders. The necessary presence of an end plate poses a difficult if not insoluble mathematical problem.

It is likely that the fuel elements will be easier to manufacture than in the case of fission reactors. Canning is unnecessary and indeed undesirable since it would make it impossible for the oxygen to gain access to the fuel. Various lattices have been calculated and it appears that the simplest of all - a close packing of equal spheres - is likely to be satisfactory. Computations have been in progress to determine the optimum size of the spheres and the required tolerances. Coal is soft and easy to machine; so manufacture of the sphere should present no major problem.

Pure oxygen is of course ideal but costly; it is therefore

proposed to use air in the first place. However, it must be remembered that air contains 78% nitrogen. If even a fraction of that combined with the carbon of the coal to form the highly toxic gas, cyanogen, a grave health hazard would ensue.

To start the reaction a fairly high temperature of about 988 degrees Fahrenheit and this is most conveniently achieved by passing an electric current between the inner and the outer cylinder. A current of several thousand amps is needed at some thirty volts. The required large storage battery will add substantially to the cost. There is a possibility of starting the reaction by some auxiliary self-starting reaction; this is being examined.

The main health hazard is attached to the gaseous waste products. They contain not only carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide (both highly toxic) but also a number of carcinogenic compounds such as phenanthrene and others. It is impossible to discharge these into the air; that would cause the tolerance level to be exceeded for several miles round the reactor. Therefore it is necessary to collect the gaseous wastes in suitable containers, pending chemical detoxification. Alternatively, the waste might be mixed with hydrogen and filled in to large balloons to be subsequently released. The solid waste products will have to be removed at frequent intervals and the waste can be taken out to sea and dumped.

There is also the possibility - remote though it may seem - that the oxygen supply may go out of control; this would lead to the melting of the reactor, completely, and to the liberation of vast amounts of toxic gases. Here, then, is a grave argument against the use of coal in favour of fission reactors which have proved their total safety over a period of several thousand years.

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K. M. Tierney

That the aesthetic palate of the Irish people suffers from a dearth, not a satiety, of great painting and sculpture is a truth that should not require emphasis. Yet, this is just what ROSC, the selection of paintings and sculpture currently exhibited in the R.D.S., Ballsbridge, does. There they hang, framed against the white drapery, so many that the eye dances and blurs as it tries to focus on something recognizable that may be used as a starting-point in the establishment of a critical criterion related, at least minimally, to aesthetics.

But what does it find in this "best of modern art" exhibited to help in leading "toward the establishment of a world cultural heritage and thereby to the unity of nations" (Catalogue, pp.7/9) ? The demoniacal expression of the consequences of scientific progress in Echaurren's "Watchman, what of the night", Night, indeed, closely linked with Chaos and Chance, "confusion worse confounded"; the infantile essay in form and colour entitled "Femmes et Oiseaux"; the garish impenetrable labyrinths of Dubuffet; the marvellously obscure "Peintures" of Soulages; the completely incomprehensible "Untitled" of Tobey or Brzozowski's nightmarish distortion, ironically called "Release".

So it continues; the poor layman, forced to take refuge behind the seeming conviction of the well-worn cliché, "I know what I like", wonders what has happened to that very fundamental definition of Beauty : that which pleases the sight, (id quod visum placet). His mind, more than a little overwhelmed by the unintelligibility all around him, relaxes as he recognizes a Picasso, not a favourite but so representational as to be almost conventional; there are two of them, "Grand Nu" and "Grand Profil", and they, with Bacon's two, "Study for a Portrait on a revolving chair" and "Three Studies from the human body" solidly entrench him behind his cliché, probably for ever.

The artist, as creator, sees the order and meaning in nature and society and these he expresses; he makes them visible and intelligible to us, the not so inspired mortals. So I believed, but after ROSC I cannot accept that paintings labelled "Untitled" (mixed media) and "A.R. at Oberlin No.5 (A thing of Rilke) help my understanding of twentieth-century society; science may be the predominant factor in our lives but that should give us hope, based on sanity and not on the type of psychedelic experience that, in my opinion, prompted these exercises with brush, palette and mixed media!

An exhibition of paintings by artists of international fame should permit us to see something of the best of modern art, to enable us to find a reliable standard by which to judge; if this is of the best, it provides not a standard but an incentive to develop our own taste from our own awareness of the world and the century in which we live.

With apologies to Jonathan Swift:

"Behold! a proof of Irish sense!
Here Irish wit is seen!
When nothing's left to be expressed
Issue a magazine."

Articles will be accepted at any time by the Editor
but the latest dates for inclusion in the 1968 issues
are:

March 1st

May 1st

November 1st
