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DIT Bolton Street Students' Union

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THE STUDENT/APPRENTICE

Newspaper of Bolton St. Student Union

Price: 10p

Vol. 2, No. 4 Nov. 3 '80



SOME CHOICE !?!

IN ORDER TO PROTECT
 AMERICAN INTERESTS
 IN THE PERSIAN GULF
 WE (SHELL) REINSTATE THE
 DRAFT REGISTRATION, SO
 IF THE NEED ARISES WE
 CAN QUICKLY MOBILIZE
 OUR TROOPS
 THE SOVIETS MUST KNOW
 WE WILL NEVER EXXONERATE
 OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE
 (STANDARD) S OF A SAFE AND FREE...



Students to defy ban on contraceptives

By JOHN WALSH,
Our Education
Correspondent

ALMOST 7,000 condoms are supplied in Dublin by student unions every week — and last night union leaders vowed to continue their contraception service, even if it means going to prison.

Mr. Eoin Scott, president, T.C.D. Students' Union—which supplies nearly 500 condoms a day—said they would refuse to pay any fines the courts might impose.

The Health (Family Planning) Act 1979, which regulates the sale of contraceptives, comes into effect on 1st November. People who break the law could face fines or imprisonment or both.

Mr. Scott said they were quite prepared to go to prison if necessary as the union was strongly opposed to this "ridiculous" bill.

He said that about half their sales go to students, a quarter to college staff and the remainder to non-students.

Mr. Scott said the union did not run an abortion referral service. It had a counselling service which included discussion on abortion but usually women were referred to the Well Women Centre for further advice.

Miss Marguerite Aheine, president, U.C.D. Students' Union, said their "turnover" was about the same as that for Trinity and they would continue to provide this service.

Mr. Brendan Dorris, president of the Students' Union in Bolton Street College, revealed that the V.E.C. college had been selling condoms for some time. It would continue to do so, regardless of the new bill, he declared.

Both articles this issue are from the Independent of Thursday and Friday last.

Students' chances 'better outside Dublin'

By JOHN WALSH
Our Education Correspondent
EDUCATIONAL opportunities are now better in the provinces than in Dublin, the chairman of the city's Vocational Education Committee said yesterday.

Mr. Patrick Donegan said that Dublin itself had become a deprived area and "looked blitzed" while elsewhere there were signs of relative prosperity.

In terms of third level education, the top class regional colleges — which the Dublin committee heartily welcomed—ensured that educational opportunities were better in the provinces than the capital, he claimed.

For example, while demand for third level education continued to increase, the Dublin colleges had received little or no increased capital resources, he told a conferring ceremony at the College of Marketing and Design.

For all that, the VEC expanded and improved its service to the community of greater Dublin, and of the country generally. The colleges were currently catering for the needs of almost 4,000 whole-time students, about 7,000 part-timers, not to mention about 2,000 others in the College of Music.

The VEC also provided for more than half the total population of apprentices in the State.

Mr. Donegan was encouraged however in recent times by greater concern to ease the situation in the metropolitan area. The Industrial Development Authority was providing special incentives for job creation in the inner city. Slowly but surely, life was being pumped back into the heart of the city, a process reflected by attendances at the vocational schools which once more were on the increase.

The ceremony was chaired by VEC member Mr. Kevin Byrne. Principal Mr. Tom Madden congratulated the recipient of the Ireland Japan Economic Association Fellowship Award, Mr. Martin McEvoy, who will be able to visit Japan and study Japanese business methods.

OUR COMMENT....

This Union has made contraceptives available to its members for many years now. It is also the policy of the national Union, USI.

This is something more than a service to the members. It is in order to defend their democratic rights that no government has the power to deny us. **THE GOVERNMENT HAS SHOWN ITSELF TO BE REACTIONARY ON THIS MATTER.**

Our view is that there are areas in which the state can never have any right to legislate — one of these being the matter of personal morals and the arrangements that people wish to make for family life. This of course does not mean that the state should not protect individuals against attacks inside the family — as in the case of marital rape. This is precisely one of the areas that the southern Irish state has consistently refused to act on. It has never protected the rights of women in this matter of family violence.

This most recent legislation is a further attack on the family but more especially on the rights of women. We will continue to distribute non-medical devices in the absence of proper medical service to the students in this and other colleges.

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Support the Political Prisoners!

Our Policy is to Support the Political Prisoners.

Last year this Students' Union adopted the policy of support for the Irish political prisoners in Long Kesh, Armagh, Portlaoise and various other British and Irish jails.

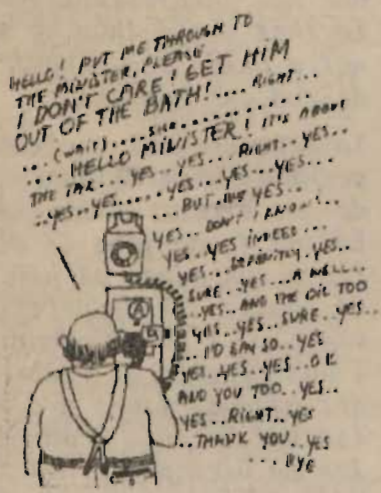
In arriving at this decision the students were unsure of a large number of other questions surrounding the present situation in our country, particularly the partitioned northern counties. We decided to postpone, pending more detailed and wider discussion an investigation making policy on the overall national question. But on the issue of the Irish political prisoners there was no such problem.

In Britain and both parts of Ireland there is a body of legislation that is totally undemocratic and solely aimed against anyone supporting the legitimate demands of the Irish people for genuine national independence. In Britain the State has given itself unique powers directed against the Irish ethnic minority in the "Prevention of Terrorism Act". In the North the British authorities have special legislation, courts, concentration camps and interrogation centres. In the south the "Offences against the State Act" as well as special prisons for political prisoners, at Portlaoise and sections of Limerick prison are maintained.

The debate clearly indicated that the students present were opposed to a policy simply on so-called humanitarian grounds. It was stated that these men and women would not be jailed if they did not hold political views and carry out active organising in support of those views. No way would they be considered as petty criminals convicted in the 'normal way'. Our policy does not lend support to the particular political line of the Provisionals, or to any other organisation as such. Our policy is one of principle - the British and Irish States have absolutely no right to persecute, torture or intern men and women who have stood up for the rights of the people of Ireland.

If we share the views of the political prisoners that Britain should get out, that the southern Irish government should support this position then it may be that we would not agree with some of the ways different organisations have gone about achieving this demand. But, it is an entirely different matter for the British State to suppress anyone who is opposed to their annexation of part of the country. It is even more intolerable that having carried out such a policy of political terrorism against the people the British ruling class should attempt to further degrade and oppress the political prisoners.

The hunger strikers have taken up the only struggle left open to them in order to preserve their dignity as human beings but even more to establish their right to pursue a legitimate political aim without fear of internment. It is a political struggle for political status. The means left to the men and women in the jails is limited to refusing to live as less than animals. Their protest is heroic. We should support it.



Letters

Politics in the Union

Dear Ed.,

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Chairman of the S.U. General Meeting of Thursday 23rd October, I have decided to raise the issue of politics within the Students' Union,

The encroachment of political beliefs may be causing rifts in the Union and a certain uneasiness among some members about the Executive. The President, Mr. Doris I believe, allows his political affiliations to affect his judgement on many S.U. matters, often to the detriment of the members. His dislike for political parties other than the one of which he is a member has been vented on numerous occasions, such as the question of the politics of some student engineers during the occupation last year. At a mass meeting at the time numerous students expressed concern about the President's attitude and said that political ideals should not affect the Union's policies.

At the General Meeting Mr. Doris - who has been re-elected as President - stated categorically that he would not discuss extreme right wing ideals and the discrimination which right wingers engage in. In making this statement Mr. Doris was professing his own discrimination. As a Representative of the students - not their master - he should be willing to discuss and defend the students on any matter.

A second matter is Tommy Graham's admitted biased attitude in dealing with articles in the Student/

Apprentice of which he is Editor. As this is the principal organ of communication to the students, I feel that this paper should be essentially impartial and be available to every student to express their views, in fact I would encourage them to do so. The paper's general "anti-establishment" views are often vented and the views of the left I think, are given more than their fair share of representation.

I do not associate myself with any political extremism and as the Executive does encompass political polarization I feel that it does not represent me or those who believe as I do, in its dealings.

Finally, I would like to ask the student executive, in view of statements made at the general meeting, where is the democracy which they claim to be an essential part of the Students' Union,

Mark Dooley
EED 2.

A Reply

Dear Mr. Dooley,

In publishing your letter the Editor is keeping his promise to print anything submitted to the paper, provided that it doesn't openly promote fascism, racism or sexism. In inviting me to reply to your letter the Editor is ensuring the fullest democratic discussion on any issue raised in the Union.

From your letter there seems to be a basic problem with your understanding of what a Students' Union should be. It is an organisation of people who do not necessarily agree upon any

particular set of political ideas. But it is formed by the students in order to defend themselves against any attack on their rights as individuals or as a group, in the society we live. This is the basis of unity. This is the only thing we must all agree upon.

Being a peoples defence organisation the Union should surely prohibit any activity in the College that is anti-people, such as the promotion of fascist theories which urges anyone to discriminate against people on grounds of their sex, skin colour, nationality or opposition to injustice. We cannot defend somebody's rights if we allow attacks - even verbal attacks - on those rights.

It may be that you have not heard that the Government have cut back £1,000,000 on the V.E.C. budget this year or that some students were failed in their exams unjustly, or that we face as a group numerous other problems caused by the "establishment". If we are not anti-establishment in that sense then we are not a Union and cannot defend our members!

To take up just one more point in your letter - how do you expect me or the Editor to do jobs if we leave our minds at home. Of course I have political views. I am a communist. I was elected as President not because I was a communist but because I won support for my view as to how the Union should be run. But my ideas did not drop from the sky, they are the result of my experience and study of life and my own beliefs developed on that experience. I presume yours are as well.

Yours sincerely,
Brendan Doris

If We Are to be Serious.....

Every year the situation in the "Education" system (at least that is what it is called) grows more serious. With an expanding population our farsighted governments(!) have provided shrinking funds for Colleges and schools, student financing and wages and salaries in the system.

When expressed as a proportion of the Gross National Product the amount of money spent on education has fallen steadily every year for the last eight years and is about 5.6% now. The likelihood of an Irish student getting a third level education is roughly half the E.E.C. average and so on. Nearer home the budget for this system, the Dublin V.E.C. Colleges, was cut by about a million pounds this year. Library books, necessary maintenance, not to mention expansion of the Colleges were axed by the Department of Education.

Dublin is an educational blackspot. Here secondary students have about one chance in 40 of getting to College, while for the rest of the State they have 1 chance in 14 - still an absurd situation for a so called civilized country. The situation is not in dispute, what to do about it is!

A serious situation demands a serious response from us. Token actions "highlighting" of the problems, hitting our heads against a stone wall by confining ourselves to "action" within the Colleges as if the College authorities were in the main responsible has left the student movement pessimistic and weary. No way could the hive of action (?) proposed by the U.S.I. leadership over the past years be

considered as serious let alone effective in winning the least demand from the government. It is clear that we need a plan which will force concessions from the government. If asking, Lobbying, organizing with a "pressure group" mentality could bring change, we would have achieved it years ago. This is not the case. The government is the government of the southern and foreign ranchers, bankers, industrialists what they give to the ordinary people is fought for - taken in fact! This is how we must get organized.

The achilles heel of the government and the ruling politicians is that which causes them embarrassment, loss of money for their rich backers and ultimately loss of ability to rule. The extent we will have to go on this road in order to make them concede our demand to stop the cuts, depends on them. With this in mind we are urging that a discussion at College level and nationally should not be an empty one.

The plan of campaign we adopt has to take regard of the present ability of the students to carry the struggle through. One of the most straightforward and simple moves to strengthen our forces is for close co-operation to take place between students of a geographical area, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Belfast etc.

A one day march on its own

is not sufficient to cause the government even mild discomfort. The demonstration is a useful rallying point and propaganda exercise but it has to be preceded and followed by more serious activity aimed at the government. The best plan on these lines would be for a series of occupations to take place in quick succession over a number of weeks. Sometimes one or two colleges co-operating together. Because of the lack of experience in this type of tactic they would be short-lived and given up after an agreed period sau a half-day, three hours or whatever.

This would then be followed by a large demonstration in the main centres on the same day with smaller demonstrations in isolated areas.

The second stage would be to recommence the occupations but without warning to initiate one which seemed like the rest but around which every College would be organized to make it stick, with mass rallies outside to prevent ejection by the police.

In support of this programme the various unions would adopt an industrial estate to leaflet the workers, organize parent/teacher/student committees, public meetings etc. Also the students would be organized to picket government functions, state occasions, foreign visits by heads of state council meetings etc.

The key to the plan is to use our forces in such a way as to build up the fighting strength of the student movement without exhausting it or being adventurist.

We Apprentices Need to Build Our Committee!

For the past number of years apprentice self-representation in Bolton St. has been almost non-existent. This is due chiefly to the apathetic attitude of apprentices themselves, which is not surprising given the short time they spend in the College - either day release for thirtysix weeks or block release for three months each year. In the past year this situation has been altered.

During the year a group of day-release apprentices expressed an interest in forming a committee to look after our interests. This idea was encouraged by the Linenhall Chaplains and, after discussions were held in their classes, representatives from each class were eventually elected. These reps. were to deal with grievances at class level. They in turn elected a fifteen - person committee (three for each day) which met each week to discuss problems and decide on possible action. A meeting was arranged with the Head of the School of Trades, Mr. Matt O'Farrell and assurances were received regarding canteen and toilet facilities, and the possibility of the introduction of general subject classes for apprentices in the evenings. The committee must endeavour in the coming year to ensure that these assurances become realities by bringing regular pressure to bear on the College authorities.

The argument that the Committee is anti-Trade Union is not a valid one. In fact it is very much in line with Trade Union thinking and the committee should encourage apprentices to participate in Trade Union matters as far as possible and should also educate apprentices in the role of the Trade Unions in

protecting and furthering working peoples' interests. Trade Unions, however, have their hands full on-the-job and are physically remote from the College.

In answer to the question on the purpose of an apprentice body, it should be made clear that a body like that would be able to organise agitation on behalf of apprentices which would result in concessions and better educational facilities being obtained from the College authorities. Such a committee could also gain the support of organisations, like the Students' Union and Trade Unions, which already play a part in protecting the rights of apprentices. Doing so would enable us to demand that these organisations represent our cause more effectively than before. Having a committee would give us a means of better educating ourselves, with regard to protecting and enhancing our basic rights, especially in relation to legal matters and major relevant AnCO plans or decisions. This would have the effect of building up and maintaining a strong united apprentice front, enabling immediate response whenever opposing major government or AnCO decisions with which we are not in favour.

It has to be admitted that certain organisat-

ional difficulties were experienced by the committee. These were mainly due to the members inexperience and other personal reasons, which left the committee with only about seven members by the end of the year.

Despite this, apprentices will endeavour to re-organise the whole apprentice committee set-up, and make certain that any shortcomings will be completely eliminated. It must be emphasised that it will be impossible for a handful of apprentices to accomplish this alone and in order that the committee should be organised and function successfully, in a democratic manner, it must have the support and active participation of apprentices in Bolton St. There is confidence that this can be achieved due to the fact of the considerable number of apprentices who expressed interest in becoming actively involved in the committee when it was being set up last term.

One of the first tasks of the committee, during this reorganisation period should be the drafting up of a new list of aims and functions of the committee, which would have the two fold effect of laying down guidelines for the running of the committee, and in retrospect at the end of the term clarify what should have been achieved by the apprentices.

For the purpose of getting a broad representation of the views of apprentices, there should be consultation with each class on what this "broad list" should contain.

Although the committee, as

it now stands has been mainly involved in matters solely confined to the Linenhall, it is hoped that in the future a committee representing a more widespread spectrum of apprentices, including those attending Kevin Street, could be formed. Following from this, even broader issues relevant to the position of the apprentice could be taken up.

As a final analyses, it must be stressed that the setting up of an apprentice committee is not the imposing of a bureaucratic institution which lays down a new set of rules and regulations for the apprentice to comply with, and must not be regarded in the eyes of an individual in the light of "what can I get from it"? It should be viewed as a system whereby apprentices as a section of working people tackle the problems and difficulties peculiar to that section, in an organised and collective manner!

(This article is a reprint of one which appeared in the first edition of the year. It has been edited somewhat for this paper).

MEETING
Wed. 12th. Nov.
7.00.p.m. C23
(MAIN BUILDING)

This meeting will decide how best to move forward, elect a committee to carry out the agreed plan etc.

All interested apprentices are encouraged to attend.

The committee elected at the meeting will only be one to help get the organisation off the ground.

Worker Exchange



The EEC have launched a new programme which provides young working people with an unrivalled opportunity to visit another community country and at the same time improve their vocational training and develop knowledge of another language. In addition the young workers participating in the scheme can receive up to 75% of their travelling expenses as well as allowances during the period of their placement abroad. Financial assistance to enable participants to become acquainted with the language of the host country may also be available.

Known formally as the Second Joint Programme to Encourage the Exchange of Young Workers within the European Community, its main aims are:

- To bring young workers into contact with the working environment of other EEC member states;

- To develop the vocational qualifications and enrich the practical experience of young workers;

- To improve their knowledge of living and working conditions in other EEC member states and

- To create a greater awareness of the achievements and future objectives of the European Community among its young workers.

Eligibility

To qualify to participate in the scheme you should be between 18 and 28 years of age; have received basic vocational training or have practical working experience; and have begun employment before the age of 20.

How Long?

Two types of exchange will be operated:-

Long-term exchanges of

four to sixteen months' duration;

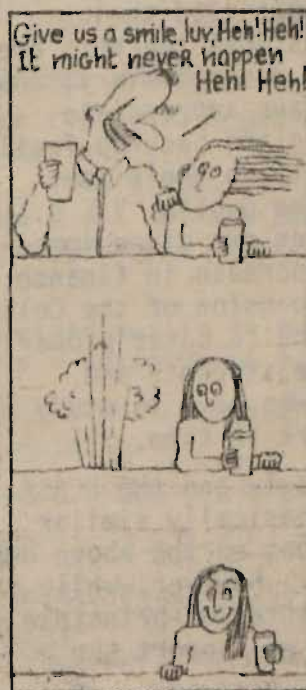
Short-term exchanges of between three weeks' and three months' duration.

Long-term exchanges will be of a vocational nature, designed to enable young workers to develop their vocational qualifications and become familiar with life in another country.

Short-term exchanges will be in the nature of study training periods and will afford young workers an opportunity to establish contacts and acquire some knowledge of the living and working environment of another country and should also enhance vocational experience and training.

Further Information

If you are interested in the young worker exchange programme and require additional information or guidance you should contact the National Manpower Service at Davitt House, Mespil Road, Dublin 4. Telephone (01) 765861.



Teachers' Dispute — the Facts

At our General Meeting a fortnight ago this Students' Union took a stand in support of the teachers demands. At that meeting the Union executive invited a representative from the new teachers union (DCASA) as well as from the T.U.I. to speak.

We understand that the newspapers reported (misrepresented as usual) our stand as supporting the DCASA against the T.U.I. - which the majority of teachers still support. This is not the case.

The organisation the teachers wish to set up, leave, or join is entirely their business. We object for our part to the VEC's interference in our Union's affairs. So it is quite correct for us to support the demand that the authorities should negotiate with the D.C.A.S.A. on their demands because it has complied with the law, as it now stands, in legally registering their union.

While supporting the right of the teachers to set up a union if they wish, we also supported their demands that teachers are paid a decent salary; that they have appropriate working and back-up facilities to do their job; that the Dublin V.E.C. Colleges are given immediate increase in finance for expansion of the Colleges and to cater properly for the students and staff who have to study and work in them.

The T.U.I. and the DCASA have basically similar positions on the above demands. However, while it is a matter of principle for us to support the

teachers and their democratic organizations it is also entirely in line with our interests to do so. If the teachers in the DCASA do not get negotiations on their grievances then they will take strike action or other industrial action. The first step for them is to be recognized as speaking for a substantial number of teachers in the Dublin VEC third level colleges (about a quarter of the total). They have already taken action on the issue of days off and holidays taking the mid-term break last week. They will be forced to interfere with the College exams and Easter holidays as well unless the department negotiates with them.

While not wishing to interfere in the teachers affairs, we want to fill students in on the reasons why some of the teachers set up the new union. It is not for us to say whether it was the best way forward for them or that they should have sorted out the issue within the T.U.I. some other way.

Last year the teachers in the Regional Technical Colleges (R.T.C.) sought new terms of employment similar to those enjoyed by the teachers in Cork RTC. At that time no mention was made about extending the new contract to the City of Dublin V.E.C. staff. When the negotiations were over the new contracts offered to the teachers were first rejected and then accepted but by a very small majority. Furthermore the deal was extended to the City of Dublin VEC Colleges. The Cork RTC students' union have told

us that their teachers were not happy with the outcome either.

The new contract for the teachers was extended to the Dublin Colleges in a circular letter of Jan. '80 from the Minister of Education. It meant that teachers at one grade in particular (Lecturer I) had new conditions of service imposed upon them. Their teaching duties were extended from 16 to 17 hours a week, they had all payments for exams stopped, they had their holidays changed (mid-term abolished, shorter holidays at Easter etc.) This coming on top of relatively bad pay - they are some £2,700 or so worse off than their equivalents in the new NIHE (Dublin) Colleges.

So while the Structures Agreement helped some teachers (see table below), it created worsened conditions for more. Also it seems that the teachers while still within the TUI took their case to the Irish Congress of Trades Unions complaining about what they considered to be wrong practise on the TUI's part in negotiating worse conditions for some of their members. Many of them left the TUI and set up the D.C.A.S.A. and refused to sign new contracts which is their right.

ATTENTION
Class & Soc. Rep!
S.U.C.
Thurs. 6th. Nov.
1.p.m. C28

General Meeting - Report

Bolton St. Students' Union held a very successful General Meeting on Thursday the 23rd October. Successful, because it was very well attended. So well in fact that one of the biggest complaints was that a lot of people couldn't squeeze their way in! Next time we will have the Papal tent!

The meeting was chaired by Brian Stone.

The first item on the Agenda was the proposed Union Programme. This was divided into three sections:-

- A. Union organisation.-
- B. College issues.
- C. National and International issues.

A. The problem of lack of contact with apprentices and part-timers was discussed and Brendan Doris put it to the meeting that the only way to seriously tackle this problem was to elect a second full-time officer to serve for a 9 month period (Sept/May).

A motion to this effect was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

Background information was given on the capitation fee dispute and the latest developments. Brendan Doris explained that although we had given in the accounts, we still were not accepting the situation and that we were working with other students' Unions within the V.E.C. to effect a solution. He asked for the support of the meeting for this approach and a motion to this effect was passed unanimously. Still on the question of capitation, he informed the meeting that the V.E.C. had deducted £1,803 from last year's fees as a result of last year's "occupation" in protest against bad canteen and library facilities. A full break-down

of the "bill" was given and it was pointed out that it wasn't subject to any appeal. A motion condemning the V.E.C. for withholding this money and demanding its immediate return was passed with one abstention.

Tommy Graham outlined the weaknesses of the present constitution and made some suggestions as to how it could be strengthened. One of these suggestions was the changing of the present definition of the Union as a "service" organisation to that of a "defense" organization. Other suggestions involved the new allocation of responsibilities of Executive members and the reconstruction of S.U.C. A motion instructing S.U.C. to set up a sub-committee to examine the constitution and re-draft it was passed with a large majority.

B. The meeting was given information on the lack of facilities in the College especially with regard to the Library. The VEC's budget this year was cut by £1 m. although the College Principal managed to get £50,000 to re-decorate the place a bit and the School of Trades had been given £400,000 to buy another building to house the "wet" trades.

The examination system, which is especially bad in surveying, was discussed and the view expressed that students are right to

complain when they are unjustly treated.

There are problems in certain courses in all sections of the College and specific examples in Architecture, Engineering trades and metal fabrication were mentioned. The President informed the meeting that course meetings would be held in the Engineering and Surveying Departments. A successful one in Architecture had already been held.

C. The most pressing item under national and international affairs is the Finance for Education Campaign (more in another article in the paper) and a motion instructing SUC to discuss this in more detail was passed with a large majority. Also discussed was the whole question of grants and accommodation.

Brendan Doris then gave an account of the problems within U.S.I., on its policies and organizational difficulties. He said that this Union should set an example for other Unions by genuinely discussing the important issues facing students. He stated his intention of standing for the Presidency of U.S.I. and this was supported by acclamation by the meeting.

The next item on the Agenda was the Union Budget. After Brendan Doris had given a full explanation it was passed unanimously.

The issue that undoubtedly attracted most interest at the meeting was that of the teachers' dispute. (Full background in another article in the paper). Teachers from

ORIENTEERING

The Sport

Events usually take place in any piece of rough open ground that has been suitably mapped. In Ireland most events take place in the various forests planted by the State and its a 'Sunday Game'. Two-day week-end events occur now and then.

To take part one dons any old clothes which give good protection or a tracksuit. The idea is to follow a set course round the forest against the clock. This course is defined by markers (controls) where one finds card-punches to prove that one visited them. The "kick" is finding a control where you expected it to be is A1. Courses vary in length, height to be climbed, difficulty in locating control features etc., and are graded in difficulty from A to E or F. There is also usually a wayfarers course for beginners. All competitors must carry a whistle for safety reasons and anyone hearing a whistle must stop and render assistance to person in distress (though such occurrences are rare).

Most of us have basic map-reading skills from school and good orienteering only requires a development of these along with quick thinking, decision making and masochistic tendencies when taking short cuts. However, not many of us ever attain or wish to attain such

heights. Herein lies the beauty of orienteering i.e., that people of widely differing ages, levels of fitness and ambition can derive equal enjoyment by choosing a suitable course and then putting as much or as little effort into it as wished.

The Club

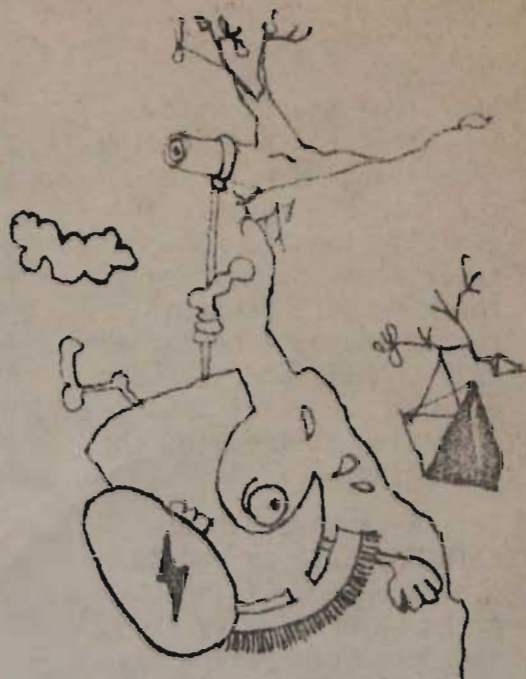
The Club in Bolton St. has been in existence for about four years. The membership has been reasonably small but dedicated. Most of us tend not to take the sport too seriously and view it as a nice day sport in the woods, trampling the sunlight glades, sampling sparkling streams, getting stuck in painful positions on barbed wire fences (or whatever have you), retiring, pleasantly tired to the car park for a bite of lunch, dropping in for a pint or two on the way home etc. etc.

We generally tend to go on seven or eight events over the year (a few possible dates are listed.)

the T.U.I. and the newly formed DCASA were invited to speak but the former unfortunately did not show up. When the speaker (Kevin O'Sullivan of Kevin St.) had finished there was a large measure of support among the students for the issues he raised and a motion to that effect was passed by majority.

A more specific motion recommending that students take the traditional mid-term break was also passed by majority.

Finally, Marie Mulholland, former inmate in Armagh Women's Jail gave a speech on the plight of political prisoners in the "North". This was in line with our policy of supporting political prisoners.



We are affiliated to the Irish Orienteering Assoc. and have fairly close links with similar clubs in T.C.D. and U.C.D. with whom we sometimes share the cost of a bus for transport, which is the main cost in orienteering. Here the subsidy from our S.U. helps out.

Finally, for anyone who is interested in coming along with us to an event (s), they will be very welcome and they should either keep an eye out for posters for meetings held prior to events or contact one of the following:-

Frank Keogh .. A3
Willie McKee .. A3
Barry Dalby .. B.26

POSSIBLE DATES FOR 1980

23rd Nov. at Clarabeg
14th Dec. at Ballinahinch

Photographic Society

Anyone interested in joining leave their name in the S.U. office or contact -
Fergal Quigley

Watch Out For Notices

ENTS

Hi Fans!

Bolton St. Rocks. Feedback from the first two lunchtime concerts at the Kinema augers well for the future. Scenes of ecstatic fans tapping their feet and nodding their heads rhythmically to the snappy tunes of the CARBON UNITS and the near riotous scenes of mass adulation at the LIDS the following week.

This week November 5th KATMANDU have agreed to play a date. KATMANDU, although originally from the North of Ireland have now settled in Dublin where they have residences in a number of pubs, including the Sportsmans Inn and the Baggot. They have appeared on television on a number of occasions and had a minor success with their first single "Australia". KATMANDU have been perhaps the most successful of the home based bands this year and built up a large following, thus a good crowd is expected on Wednesday, so come early.

The following week sees a concert from the SOUL SURVIVORS already acclaimed rock stars on the Navan Road and in Holland. Their particular blend of Rhythm and Blues is guaranteed to put the sparks under anybody's feet even in this damp weather.

Enough has been said elsewhere about the gig of the year, suffice to say that the performance of the VERGE in a marquee on top of Bray Head one rainy evening in June shook the Dublin music scene by storm (who said Bray was in Co. Wicklow). Coverage by Joe Breen in the Irish Times and Dave Fanning on his Radio Programme 'Popperama' (for older teenagers) gave music fans only a snip of what comes later. We have now lapsed to a time when live rock music in Ireland's capital resorts to the Miami Showband in the Mansion House. However, this is only the calm before the storm. See the VERGE live in the Kinema (C.28) on 19th November.

Also upcoming are the SPIES who comprise all of the members who played in

the Dark - that is before the lights went out. They had a hit with a bright and airy tune during the summer with - 'Thinking About the Sun'. Catch a glimpse of them later on this month.

Good news for Traditional fans is that that well known Cork musicians and song archivist Jimmy Crowley and well known balladeer Mick Hanly, both of whom gave excellent performances in Lisdoonvarna will be playing in December.

FOOTNOTE Apologies to those who paid to see the last 5 or 10 minutes of the LIDS. The band had started late and it was understood that they would play until about 2.20 p.m. but they had to curtail their set due to a broken guitar string.

See you Wednesday.

ENTS. PERSON

Film Society

Looking for Mr. Goodbar
Banned in Ireland - 'Looking for Mr. Goodbar' destroys the immunity that has been set up by many people to to-day's explicit sex and violence in film and on TV.

The film follows the trail of Theresa Dunn (played by Diane Keaton) a school teacher who by night goes to singles bars to make pick-ups, ultimately being raped by her partner for the night (a homosexual) and stabbed to death.

The Deerhunter

Panoramic story of 3 Steelworkers going through the trials of Vietnam War. One of the best films of the 'seventies'.

Start 6.30 p.m.

P.S. Any member interested in helping out with Film Society please contact the S.U. office.

Stocktons' Wing

GLEESON HALL

8.00 p.m. WED. 5th. Nov.

TICKETS ON SALE IN SU SHOP (ONLY 50)

Price £2.00 maybe some at door but £2.50

KEVIN St.