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Trinity News

A DUBLIN UNIVERSITY WEEKLY

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HEAVY BLOW TO SPORT

Tours may have to be cut

THE Board has announced that over the next two years it will completely withdraw its annual grant of £1,500 which at present fortifies the finances of D.U.C.A.C., who organise sport in Trinity. This, combined with a new demand for £1,000 to help with the maintenance of College Park, seriously depletes the funds available to sports organisers.

Some years ago the Board relieved D.U.C.A.C. of the financial strain that College Park imposed, at the same time granting them £3,000 to assist with the expenditure incurred annually by all the affiliated clubs in Trinity. With the increase in membership of clubs, a reflection of the "bulge," the resulting increases in wear and tear and the shortage of grounds and equipment, D.U.C.A.C. needed an increase in their capital for the expenditure of their proposed improvements.

Understanding the Board's predicament and not wishing to be any further burden on their restricted resources, D.U.C.A.C. suggested the idea of the now familiar £5 capitation fee, which should be accompanied by a reduction in club membership fees to a nominal figure—some subs. were actually reduced from about 20/- to 2/-.

What did this mean to D.U.C.A.C.? First of all, it meant an increase of about 30 per cent. in all sports clubs and some (e.g., sailing) doubled their membership—but not their facilities. It meant a grant of £3,000 from the Standing Committee of Clubs and Societies, the body which controls the levy, but it also meant that the Board reduced their grant from £3,000 to £1,500. It did, however, agree to continue to maintain the sports grounds in College Park and Trinity Hall.

Now, without notice of their intentions, the Board has removed all financial assistance and imposed a rental of £1,000 for the use of College Park. This means a drop in the income of D.U.C.A.C. of £2,500, plus the £500 lost in reducing the Club membership fees, and to this must be added the cost of increased facilities necessary to meet the rise in membership.

"ICARUS"

The closing date for "Icarus" contributions for this term is Whit Tuesday, May, 19th.

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"We cannot limit the number of people taking part in sports," says Brian Fisher, Secretary of D.U.C.A.C., "nor do we feel justified in increasing the club membership fees because all these people have already paid their £5 levy." The withdrawal of this grant means, therefore, that plans to acquire new grounds outside Trinity will have to be abandoned and it will probably be necessary to cut down sports tours as well. As visiting teams always act as ambassadors for a university, this would be a great disadvantage to Trinity as a whole.

Flags in No. 35

The Mod. Lang. School is still "en fête" because of two notable events which occurred at the end of last term.

The first is the engagement of Miss Danae Stanford, daughter of Dr. Stanford and ex-Editor of "Trinity News," to Mr. Michael O'Regan, Junior Lecturer in French. We offer our congratulations and best wishes for the future of them both.

The second event was the birth of a daughter to Mr. Hugh Shields, Junior Lecturer in French, and his wife, Lisa (nee Simms), daughter of Dr. Simms of the History School and niece of the Archbishop of Dublin. Again we offer our congratulations on behalf of all students.

We are also very pleased to announce the recent engagement of John Gillan and Helen Noble.

CO-OPERATION MIGHT SAVE IRELAND

—Eoin O'Mahony

"Co-operation between U.C.D. and T.C.D. is essential," said Mr. Eoin O'Mahony, "and it might even save Ireland."

He was speaking at last week's Elizabethan Society meeting on "Georgian Dublin," and he backed this statement by the gesture of inviting any Trinity students who were interested to join U.C.D. in an archaeological trip the following Saturday.

During the course of his talk, Mr. O'Mahony displayed an amazing detailed knowledge of the architecture of Georgian Dublin and the social life of the times. He also had some interesting information and suggestions concerning Trinity, which is basically a Georgian university. The buildings in Parliament

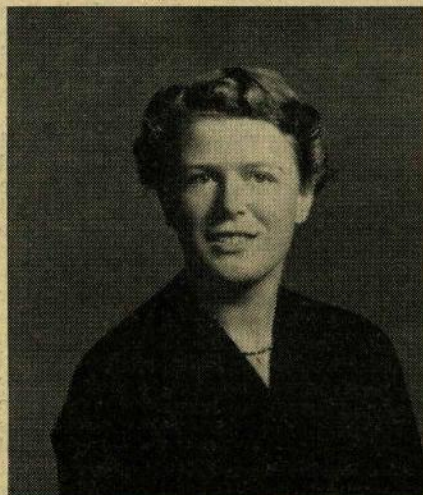
Square, he said, originally cost £20,000 and were presented to Trinity by Parliament. Those in New Square, that is Nos. 32-40, were constructed a hundred years ago for a cost of only £4,000, and the money for this was raised by subscriptions from the 4,000 lecturers and Fellows of £1 each—easy isn't it? Listeners also learned that soldiers from King James's army are said to have taken refuge in the Rubrics when fleeing from the Battle of Kinsale and, judging by the unusual sounds which sometimes proceed from Nos. 22-28, it seems possible that their spirits linger on.

A suggestion for the Classical Society was made by Mr. O'Mahony's idea of producing a Greek play outside the Printing House—a fine piece of architecture, he considered—with grand stand seats at the windows of the Coffee-bar and the adjacent numbers in New Square and the back of the Rubrics. He also expressed a hope that, when the new library is finally built, it may be possible to reopen the colonades underneath the present library building to give a clear view through to the Fellows' Garden.

Mr. W. Dillon, the Trinity representative on the Committee of the Dublin Georgian Society, spoke second, and described enthusiastically the exuberance of a Georgian city. He deplored the fact that students moved daily amongst magnificent architectural examples and did not take the trouble to look at them, and he recommended for anyone interested in the subject Constantia Maxwell's "Dublin under the Georges."

The Hon. Desmond Guinness, President of the Dublin Georgian Society, spoke of the value of Trinity as the only living souvenir of Georgian Dublin. The rest of the city, he said, has been taken over by offices and commercial concerns; Trinity is the only true residential area which remains of the Georgian city.

He hates to see people "tarting the place up" and cheapening it with "female-hairdresser colours," as is happening at present to Trinity. This is also being done elsewhere all over Dublin, he said, and it appears that "the Irish Government are afraid of doing anything too well in case it is associated with the Ascendancy."



Miss Danae Stanford, whose engagement was recently announced.

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. J. N. R. Grainger, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lon.), has been appointed to the Chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at T.C.D. Since 1948 he has been lecturer in Zoology at Hull. In 1955 he received his doctorate from London University, and more recently he has carried out extensive research work at the University of Kiel in Germany.

The vacancy in the chair was caused by the appointment of Dr. J. Bronté Gatenby to a new research chair in Cytology.

The present Dean of the School of Physic, Prof. Torrens, will continue to be responsible for the day happenings of the School, with the post of Vice-Dean. Dr. Jessop, Prof. of Social Medicine, has been appointed Dean of the School.

Mr. G. M. Pennington (M.B., Ch.B., Liverpool) is to be appointed lecturer in Pharmacology, which position has been vacant until now. He will be given a preliminary leave of absence to follow a six months' course in California.

Dr. Blanche Weekes (Lecturer in Human Anatomy) is the first woman tutor to be appointed in T.C.D. Two other new tutors are Mr. W. V. Denard and Mr. G. L. Davies.

At the beginning of the next academic year, Dr. Casey, of T.C.D.'s German Department, will proceed to Queen's University, Belfast. Dr. Casey is a graduate of U.C.D., where he studied English and German. He received his D.Phil. at Bonn, specialising in Rilke. After two years he took up an appointment as English Lecturer in Frankfurt University. He has been in Trinity for four years. We wish him well in his new post in Northern Ireland.

Mr. D. M. O'N. Brittain (B.Comm.) has been appointed Secretary to the Registrar. He graduated from Birmingham in 1953, having also been President of the Students' Union. For eight years he was a member of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Mrs. E. M. J. Coe, B.A. (T.C.D.) is the Librarian of the new Modern Languages' Library in Regent House. We wish all these newcomers to Trinity welcome.

THE CARNIVAL

Once again the D.U.A.I.A. is producing its annual cocktail of variety—"The Carnival of Nations." In this, the Association's tenth year, there will be ten participant nations from the world over, and two bands from College—the enlarged 10-piece Group One and the Nematodes Skiffle Group. The Carnival will be held in St. Anthony's Theatre, Merchants' Quay (opposite the Four Courts, on the 79 bus route). This almost new theatre, seating 350, would seem to be a very satisfactory compromise between the cramping size of the Gym or the Dixon Hall and the lack of atmosphere in the huge Mansion House. The proceeds of the Carnival, to be held on May 20th, 21st and 22nd, will be given to U.N.E.S.C.O. and to the T.C.D. Library Extension Fund.

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EDITORIAL

SOME pessimistic or statistically-minded writer once said that there are only five stories in the world—all the rest are variations on these. How he arrived at the number five is open to some speculation, but if this theory can be applied to stories, there is no doubt that it is also applicable to student papers and especially to a series of issues of any one particular publication. Each succeeding new chairman, backed zealously by each new set of editors, makes glorious plans, only to discover that three-quarters of his freshly-minted ideas can be found between the dust-laden pages of the year before last's editions.

As it happens, this is probably as well, for a certain degree of limitation will control his idealistic plans and stop him from straying too far from the path trodden by previous chairmen. It is important to maintain some sort of continued policy and this might be difficult to do with a student publication which changes its staff appointments three times a year.

Is a chairman then justified in seeking for new ideas, or should he continue casting as far as possible from the familiar mould? The answer to this seems to be that he should persist in his search, for he will be bounded always by limited scope and financial problems.

A paper like "Trinity News" could, of course, widen its scope by taking all knowledge for its province, but it would then become so diffuse that it would fail in its function as a university paper. This is a publication produced by students and for students. Its aim is to feature articles of particular interest to members of College and to tell them what is going on in all sections of this microcosm called Trinity. It covers, too, such outside events as closely affect students, as happened last term, for instance, when it was considered that certain aspects of Irish politics materially influenced students and so they were dealt with in great detail. Regular readers have, doubtless, been duly edified and the subject will, therefore, be abandoned for the next six weeks—after all, it is the summer time.

As befits the season, the emphasis will be, where possible, on lightness of touch and variety, features which are by no means incompatible with seriousness of purpose and good writing. We are pleased to be able to include some poetry, as we believe that "Trinity News" offers good openings for leisure-time poets who would like to try their hand in print, but feel that their work is not "Icarus" style or not up to the standard demanded by a thrice-yearly publication.

We welcome, in fact, contributions of all kinds, from news items to humorous articles; anything which is dropped into the box in No. 3 will be considered. If they have nothing else to say, students are even invited to write and tell us what they think of "Trinity News." They would have fun writing it and we might learn something from reading it. A paper, after all, must be able to listen as well as to talk, and a student publication should be able to act as a mouth-piece for the ideas and opinions circulating in a university. The foundation work of this paper is always provided by the members of its staff, but they cannot become sponges for all the worthwhile ideas in Trinity. It is only with the co-operation of readers that we can hope to produce a publication both readable and worth reading.

In short, although we acknowledge that there may only be five stories in the world, we invite all students to help us to provide as many variations as possible.

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Profile

FRANCES-JANE FRENCH

Frances-Jane French is by now a cynosure, not only in College but in the larger world outside, as she strides around enveloped in that black cloak and clouds of Turkish cigarette smoke, greeting and pressing her views on the choice and master spirits of the age, from Brendan Behan to Seán MacBride. How, one asks, has she achieved this position?

The story dawns a quarter of a century ago, in, save the mark, St. George's, Hanover Square, where, at a christening ceremony, the name of Frances-Jane first burst upon the world. Although she was born in London and educated at Benenden School, in Kent, Frances-Jane is a member of an Irish family. Her relations live in Ireland and add much embellishment in this age, as in generations past, to the life of their country in the arts, in commerce, and in politics.

Her ancestors include Humphrey French, "the good Lord Mayor" of Dublin who donated 10,000 oysters a year to Dublin Corporation from his private oyster beds at Clontarf; Sir Boyle Roche, the witty member for Limerick in several pre-Union Irish parliaments, and no less than eleven Mayors of Limerick, Cork and Youghal; as well as six Governors and thirteen Directors of the Bank of Ireland. When one considers her cousins, the family tree seems a veritable lusus naturae, exhibiting as it does the luxuriant flowering of Anton Dolin; Evie Hone; Joe Hone, the biographer of Yeats and George Moore, who died only a few weeks ago; Nathaniel Hone, a Foundation Member of the Royal Academy; his son, Horace Hone, A.R.A.; Provosts Hely-Hutchinson and Mahaffy; and Madam Maude Gonne MacBride. And these are but a few.

With this family background, it was natural for Frances-Jane, when she reached an age to think for herself and to decide what she wanted to do with her own life, to turn to the country of her origin—Ireland. So she came to Trinity. At first she read Economics and Political Science, which course she hoped would offer the best training for the life she envisaged, one of literary and political pursuits, devoted above all to the service to her countrymen. Later, she changed to Mental and Moral Science, which she now considers will assist her to achieve the detached approach so urgently needed in Irish politics to-day.

On her arrival in College, she plunged forthwith in medias res, and has now already played a large part in the direction of student affairs. She has been Secretary of the Commerce and Economics Society, and has been that Society's Assistant to the Lecky Librarian and its representative, as Secretary, on the Joint Rooms Committee. In one of her years of office as Secretary of the Society, she organized the third Economic Conference of the Irish Universities, which was held in Trinity. A member of the S.R.C. for three years, she was its Record Secretary and Chairman of the Election Standing

Committee. This led to wider fields in the same sphere, for she was then elected to the Treasurership of I.S.A. and represented this Association on the National



Committee of the European Youth Campaign, and at the Sixth International Student Press Conference in Helsinki.

At the last General Election, Frances-Jane made her début in Irish politics by standing—the only undergraduate ever to do so—as a candidate for Seanad Éireann. This step, a matter for surprised comment to so many, she took because she felt that Trinity people could and should make a much larger contribution to the direction of Irish affairs. By this gesture she hoped to make obvious this feeling and to give a lead to the aimless.

Now, Frances-Jane has just completed a term as Chairman of "Trinity News," during which the paper has taken on a new standard of maturity. Following her bent, she included a supplement on P.R., and that particular issue sold more copies than any other since "Trinity News" was founded. Indeed, the supplement aroused so favourable a reaction that she has now reprinted it, with some additional articles, including one by herself, as a pamphlet, for distribution on both sides of the Channel.

Although her interests are multifarious, there is nothing of the dilettante in her make-up. She undertakes every task with the intense conviction that she must show how profitable is a good job done without a vain hope for fame or that bane, peculiarly Irish, of achievement, the brouhaha of discussion over detail and apportion. Responsibility she is prepared to seek out, and in the exercise of it she applies herself to a competent performance with a whole-minded purpose, before which the weaker vessel quails, but which accomplishes completely and speedily its end.

U.C.D. JUDGES US

A critical article was published recently in the U.C.D. paper, "You-Who," reviewing both "Trinity News" and "T.C.D." We are always ready to accept constructive criticism and so read the article with interest. Satisfyingly enough, the critic seemed to approve of "Trinity News," although "T.C.D." comes in for some harsh treatment.

Of "Trinity News," the writer says: "The whole layout is pleasing to the eye and quite professional . . . This is excellent value and quite a large undertaking for an amateur group." Sometimes, he feels, there is a lack of general news and too much emphasis on certain organisations, such as Players or the Phil.—this is a reasonable criticism and a tendency which we try to counteract. However, "You-Who" emphasises that "Trinity News" may be classed with professional weeklies and is by no means worthy of disrespect.

"Quite different from this," says the critic, "is 'T.C.D.' which is rather studentish." It has one good scandal feature, he suggests, and some fine drawings (we agree; they are the best part of "T.C.D."). "However, he continues, 'the rest of the material is of a very low standard indeed; the editor is obviously pressed to get any material at all.' This goes on in the same vein for some time, criticising individual features, and is summed-up in that sentiment that "in seeking to be a light, frothy cmelette, it succeeds only in being a rather burnt, scrambled egg."

This is very devastating criticism and, although to some extent justified, is not

really deserved by "T.C.D." which is not as bad as all that.

Organisers of "T.C.D." may be relieved to hear that "You-Who" has since been banned, though for reasons entirely unconnected with the above article, and so will not be continuing to express such unfavourable opinions towards them.

War and the Christian

At the annual Theological Colleges' inter-debate, Mr. I. Harland (Wycliff) proposed the motion: "That this house believes that Christ in disarming Peter, disarmed all Christians." He said that peace was something more than just the absence of war. We must meet and defeat materialism by a supreme act of faith in God.

The Hon. Librarian of the Theological Society, in opposing, put forward the dictum: "Righteousness at any cost and not peace at any price."

Speaking for the motion, Mr. P. Thomas (St. Michael's, Llandaff) said there could not be a just war. The Second World War resulted from the harsh agreement at the end of the First. He reminded us that it was the Western Powers who first used the atomic bomb.

Mr. J. Richards (Ely) said that force was often the lesser of two evils. Mr. C. Hunter (Ridley) asserted that everyone was trying to seek an ultra simple solution to a very complex problem.

During the evening there were 19 speeches from the floor and the motion was finally lost. The President, Dr. Hartford, who was in the chair, summed up.

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College Observed

The scent of new-mown grass, the hard-grey Georgian elegance outlined against the brittle blueness of the sky, the plunk of tennis balls being struck . . . One cannot avoid cynicism in the summer term here. This beauty which we cannot fail to see is half natural and half human. Summer and architecture, sunshine and tradition combine to make life as near perfect as perhaps we can ever hope it to be.

The architecture of Trinity is the most beautiful institutional architecture which exists. Its great achievement is in its marriage of nature and buildings. It is not difficult to appreciate the obvious natural beauties in summer, but does a sight of the perfect, finite, symmetry of Front Square lighten our footsteps as we trudge along to a nine o'clock lecture on a raw, misty February morning? Perhaps not at all—certainly not very much. But now, when there is a new clearness in the air, when natural colour sets off architecture, we notice that indefinable quality which makes Trinity individual.

It is only when this unavoidable natural beauty of early summer strikes us that we begin to notice the quietest "traditional" qualities of Trinity. The most obvious manifestation is, of course, in the buildings, but these are only the material representation of our tradition. The great bands of camera-clicking Americans who are beginning to descend upon us do really have something to look at—and, above all, something to feel. This something they probably cannot feel back home.

Beneath ephemeral fashions there lies this mysterious tradition which so appeals to the American. This term it is hard to avoid tradition. Trinity Monday, the College Races, even just gowns and Latin grace—these are parts of what we have inherited from the past. These things work upon us in a subtle way; whether we like or dislike them, they are bound to become a part of us. When we hear in a lecture "so-and-so graduated from this College in 18—" something vague stirs within us, and the movement is stronger as our acquaintance with Trinity grows.

This is the term in which we are better able to see the designer's pencil studies beneath the froth of fashion. We are now better able to perceive the permanent, the continuous tradition to which each generation adds a part. We feel better the spacious elegance of the shape of the College, and to approach the literary and oratorical tradition as the largest part of our inheritance. Burke and Goldsmith stand watch outside the gate; they are the representatives of those forces which vitalised Trinity in the past. But they are more than stone figures to be revered, they are a living part of all that is worth while and valuable in the university.

To-day, Players are the most vital organisation in College; they are the life and soul of the party, just as Oscar Wilde and Burke were. Their ultimate value, like that of their predecessors, is best assessed in a century's time.

This unwonted seriousness will not, I hope, continue. The beauties of College Park must be blamed for this tirade. Next week I hope to deal with the extremely "serious," nay calamitous, matter of twenty-five shilling tickets for the Trinity Week Ball.

"Spectator."

College Film

The feature film, "Building for Books," is expected to open in London very soon now. Its success in Ireland attracted the interest of the Rank Organisation who have given a contract and undertaken its world-wide distribution, so it will have a bigger market than was at first envisaged. The film has not yet been shown publicly in America, although it has had several private showings, but it will open there, possibly, later in the year.

It was submitted for the Venice Film Festival and the organisers said they would like to show it, but, unfortunately, the film had already appeared at the Cork Festival, where it had its première, and so could not be shown at the Venice Festival.

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SENATE ELECTIONS

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Dublin University Constituency



FRANCES-JANE FRENCH

Miss French, who is 26, is a member of a well-known Anglo-Irish family. She has always been keenly interested in the politics of her country, an interest which derives, perhaps, from the traditional family connection with the affairs of the nation. Indeed, it was written by Dean Swift of her ancestor, Humphry French, "The Good Lord Mayor," 1732-1733, who was elected M.P. for the city in 1733: "I take him to be a hero in his kind, and that he ought to be imitated by all his successors, as far as their genius can reach." It is with this in mind that another French in another age appears in the political arena.

Frances-Jane French has always wished to devote her considerable energies to the service of the nation. Her great vitality and dynamic approach, allied with her youth, render her extremely well suited to this cause. She augurs the rising interest of a new generation in a political system which has lain dormant for too long.

VOTE

FRENCH, FRANCES-JANE | 1

Published for and on behalf of the Candidate by T. J. G. Bennett, B.A., 17 T.C.D., and printed by the Brunswick Press, Ltd., Dublin.

Election Address

Dear Elector,

MY chief reason for standing as a candidate for the Senate in this election is to enable younger people to take a more active and constructive part in Irish public affairs.

BECAUSE of the lack of progress made and of the frustrations of our political life, there is a tendency on the part of a section of our young people to become cynical, to lose faith in Ireland, or to turn to violent action. We of the younger generation feel that the only effective way of combating these tendencies is to activate their interest in politics. I do not advocate the formation of yet another political party, rather, I suggest that they should lend their support to one of the existing parties. With regard to the economic development of Ireland or with regard to the partition of the country, the young people need positive leadership and a definite policy around which they can build their hopes and play an active role in planning the future of Ireland. I am not so vain as to think that I can achieve this on my own, but I do consider that I could at least put this point of view before the Senate.

I FEEL that Trinity graduates could and should play a much more important role in our political evolution. Because of their education, they should be able to contribute to the raising of political standards generally and to give a constructive lead to the younger people.

MY other main reason for standing is that, being an Honors student in Economics, I feel very strongly that more people with a knowledge of Economics are urgently required both in the Dáil and in the Senate, to assist in the solving of the very grave economic problems which face this country to-day.

SHOULD you do me the honour of electing me as one of your representatives in the Senate, I shall base my programme there on the following points:—Employment for Graduates within Ireland; Agricultural Possibilities; Economic Co-operation with the North; Greater Government recognition for Trinity as a seat of Culture and of Scientific Discovery; Freedom of choice of University; Wider scope for the essential Social work done by graduates.

THE proportion of graduates to the rest of the community in Ireland is very much greater than in England. Graduates, therefore, play a much more important part in Irish life than they do in England; hence, they should receive more consideration from the Government and be encouraged to remain here, by the provision of more suitable openings for careers here. At present the openings are exceedingly limited—in fact, for Economic graduates, for example, only two posts were provided last year, and those with American money.

SINCE the basis of Irish life is agriculture, it should be made one of the prime sources of income. Trinity has just shown its recognition of this by acquiring an 850-acre farm in Co. Louth for the improvement of teaching, experiment and management. This project indicates the possibilities for bettering agricultural and horticultural techniques in Ireland. By showing what can be done and by leading the way to an increase in the number of graduates in agriculture, this type of experiment gains my support. I consider that an Agricultural Research Council, independent of Civil Service control, should be set up by the Government

with the object of spreading knowledge concerning the improvement of Irish agricultural techniques, by lectures and pamphlets, amongst the small farmers.

THE only hope of achieving a solution to the problem of North and South seems to me to lie in co-operation. This does work, as the Erne Hydro-Electric Scheme and the running of the G.N.R. show. Another opportunity for co-operation is available to us now; when Europe is preparing to form itself into a customs union, or to set up a Common Market, we should be aiming at the removal of trade barriers within Ireland itself. As a first step, we should aim at the establishment of a "commodity by commodity" common market in Ireland which could ultimately be integrated in the wider European Free Trade Area.

TRINITY deserves more support from the Government than it is at present receiving. The work which is being carried out in College shows that Trinity is a responsible organisation capable of undertaking research leading to valuable medical and scientific discoveries. Professor Walton, even with the limited apparatus at his disposal, achieved results which won him a Nobel Prize in conjunction with Sir John Cockcroft, who had available much greater facilities. And more recently Trinity has given to Ireland a drug to combat one of our greatest scourges, T.B. With better financial backing, much further beneficial work in the medical and scientific spheres could undoubtedly be accomplished. And, as a secondary consideration, this would also assist the national economy by making more jobs available for technical assistants.

IT would be very desirable for the County Councils to give more scholarships to the Universities. The individual grants to students in Ireland are much smaller than in England and the number of scholarships granted is lower here; the grants for Ireland total 0.5% of the total Government expenditure, compared with 0.9% in England. And all County Councils should be obliged to leave it open to the recipient of a scholarship to decide for himself which University he wishes to attend without compulsion to go to any particular one, on pain of forfeiting his scholarship. The whole question of finance for the Universities I feel should be reviewed; I advocate the establishment of a Universities' Grants Commission for the purpose of apportioning funds between the various colleges.

TRINITY already has schemes to assist the poor, the old, the sick, the unemployed. If they had assistance from public funds they would be able to do very much more in this direction and at far less cost than similar social schemes which are run by the Corporation. Trinity now has an interest in an Old Folks' Home at Harold's Cross, Dublin, where old people are maintained at approximately £1 a week each. On the other hand, in Corporation homes the cost is as much as £5 per week. If amelioration schemes such as these were extended they would offer positions for graduates of a kind which is now practically non-existent in this country.

AS you can see, my schemes are "Many and Various" but I am convinced that among the younger people in Ireland there is much enthusiasm for building up the State in which they were educated and so help bring it to prosperity. These are people who would prefer to remain in it rather than emigrate from it. There are many other problems facing them, such as the development of the natural resources hitherto untouched and the revision of the fiscal laws to enable them and their families to equal the

standard of living in other countries. If elected, I shall give my attention to these problems. Trinity also has its part to play. The role of College in the past has been not without importance, and its role in the future can be even more paramount if its worth is duly recognised and supported.

I ASK you to help me to achieve this. Please give me your highest preference vote, to prove that even if the majority of the youth of this country have lost faith in their elders, at any rate YOU have not lost faith in the youth.

Yours sincerely,

Frances-Laura French

The following prominent graduates kindly consented to sponsor Miss French's nomination:—

Christopher Gore Grimes; Senator J. Harold Douglas; Lionel Booth, T.D.; Maurice Dockrell, T.D.; Olive Armstrong; Senator Michael French O'Carroll; Henry P. Dockrell; W. Alexander Newman.

Litir Um Thoghchán

(ELECTION COMMUNICATION)

To

.....

.....

.....

FOUR & SIX

(With apologies to the Women's Page in "The Observer")
FIRST CATCH YOUR MAN

OR
DON'T DROP MY SORORITY PIN.
Introducing a "Teach Yourself" account of how to nab your No. 1. Grab your guy or snaffle your sucker.

The approach to this old game varies according to size, type and make, so here are the three fundamental categories:

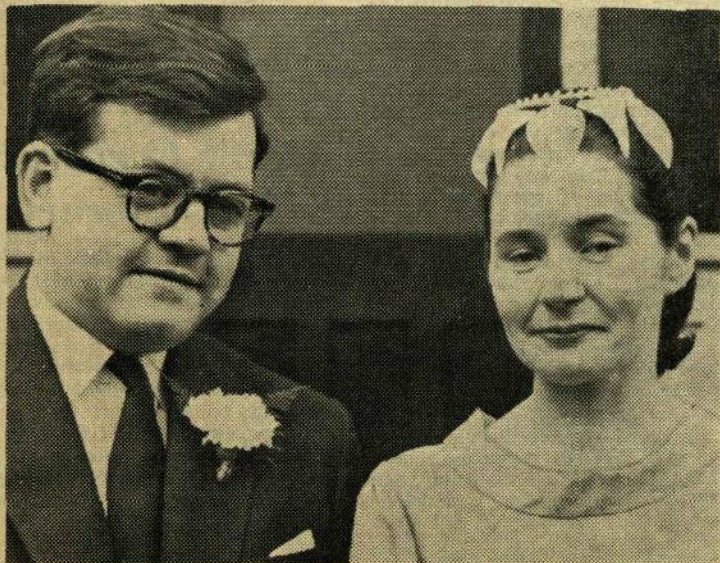
ONE: The average half-wit, anaemic, spotty youth who, with the aid of these adjectival charms, manages to light the

dew-like and upspoiled—not a walking shop window.

Do pile on the sophistication—cigarette holders, etc.—who cares if you don't smoke—the look of the know-how will fascinate him beyond endurance, but don't overlook that natural unaffected you—show what a healthy, earthly, out-of-door, on-the-level girl you are—it's your basic little self he's after.

TWO: The Players and/or intellectual type. The first you won't want, the second you won't find.

THREE: The "Lad" or "One of the Boys." Your number is down. Unfor-



—Photograph Evening Herald
Mr. Neville Avison at his marriage to Miss Peggy Coonagh.

fire of anticipation in his opposite's eyes. (Approach) Do be intelligent, well-read, sparkling and vivacious—men like interesting women, but don't show the least sign of intellectual equipment, just agree with and admire everything the man says—the kitchen sink and bed doctrine is returning on a high tide.

Do aim for that Jane Mansfield line—what man doesn't know on which side his bread is buttered, but don't encourage those curves above a minimum—most men are terrified of the mother symbol.

Do develop that inscrutable look—he'll tie himself in knots trying to unravel your mystery, but don't forget to be open, frank and simple—every man likes to know where he stands.

Do wear the minimum of make-up—it gratifies a man's eye to see a woman's efforts to please him (though she knows it is really for her girlish pals), but don't wear more than the minimum of make-up—he wants to see you fresh,

fortunately the sex of this type has not been finally ascertained to be male. Further, with the exception of his mother and the odd maiden aunt, it is doubtful whether he has ever met a girl—indeed if he did it is unlikely he would know what to do about it. Occasionally, under the extreme effect of Guinness, a cry will go up of "I wanna woman"—research has proved this to be a relic of a tribal call, the meaning of which is, unfortunately, unknown.

Foot Note.—If you people who give parties overlook the traditional courtesy of sending invitations to "Alf," c/o. "Four and Six," "Trinity News," 3 T.C.D., they really can't expect a write-up of these functions. We guarantee to compliment the host, say what a pretty frock his girl-friend was wearing, and pontificate on the habits of his guests according to his preference.

We are printing in the next five editions of *Trinity News* the poem which won last year's Vice-Chancellor's prize. Because of its length, it is impossible to publish the entire poem in one issue, but since it is, as described by the author, "a poem in five dreams," it lends itself naturally to instalment publication and, since each section is to some extent self-contained, we feel that the poem does not suffer too much from such a division. It is prefixed by the quotation from Yeats:

"Come away, O human child
To the waters and the wild"

THE WATERS AND THE WILD

By ISHMAEL

First Dream: THE CITY

Of all the questions that inspire the minds,
Enrich the talk, and salt the witless jest
When pompous men declare—"we know what's best,
"And which of all the postulated kinds

"Of life and work most suits our human frame,
"And what in politics and Church is right,
"And what is born of wickedness and night,"
As impishly they damn an honest name,

And hound and harry, blast and burn and curse,
Sneering at poets, misfits, odd-men-out,
And those who muck the status quo about,
And play the one-man-band, or who (what's worse)

Don't work in offices or drink in clubs,
Don't live in Birmingham or Hull or Leeds,
Mow lawns, grow roses, exorcise the weeds,
Watch television in the posher pubs;—

—Of all the questions which inspire these minds,
None pleases better than to ask with scorn,
What moves, what prompts the Mountaineer forlorn,
The Explorer, and Eccentrics of all kinds.

I dreamt one night—as restlessly I slept,
Oppressed by lack of exercise and sun—
Of cities, factories, football crowds, and One
Who jealous eye upon their pleasures kept.

This man sat selling tickets at the gate,
Policeman, scoffer, pope—I cared not whom,
Some tyrant from the nursery to the tomb,
Epitome of dry and senseless fate:

"The Opinion of the Public finds amiss
"Your infantile, romantic, reckless sport,
"And thou shalt not," he ordered, sharp and short,
"Ascend the mountain or traverse the deep abyss."

ADMISSION RESTRICTED

Trinity has at last decided it is approaching maximum capacity level and that the ever-increasing flow of new students must be checked.

The Board has announced that the number of admissions shall not exceed 675 per annum, which should produce a maximum of 2,700. Preference will be given to Irish students.

The present number of students is estimated at about 2,400 and when this is compared with June's figures of 2,068 and the pre-war one of 1,600, the reasons for such restrictions are clearly seen.

APOLOGIA

We should like to apologise for three errors in last term's report of the joint S.C.M. and D.U.E.S.A. meeting.

1. The meeting was not advertised, as stated, as "Religion v. Science," but as a joint meeting in the form of a Brains Trust.

2. It was stated that all members of the panel were Christians, whereas one was not.

3. The panel was chosen not by "a person," but by the committees.

We thank the S.C.M. ex-Chairman for his compliment on "Trinity News" reporting as a whole and hope no inconvenience was caused by these inaccuracies.

1759-1959

200 years of Guinness

What a lovely long drink!

DO YOU IMAGINE that our great-great-great-great-grandfathers, when they tasted their first Guinness two hundred years ago, realized that it was to become Ireland's favourite drink?

At that particular time, Irish brewing was suffering severe competition from abroad. It is said that Mr. Arthur Guinness, Merchant, when he decided to take up brewing, was so appalled by the way the excise duty profited imported beers that he declared his intention of setting up a brewery in Caernarvon or Holyhead where trading conditions were more favourable. How different the history of Guinness might have been had he succeeded in finding a suitable site! As it was, he acquired a brewhouse at St. James's Gate, Dublin, on a nine thousand years' lease. And that is how Guinness was born.

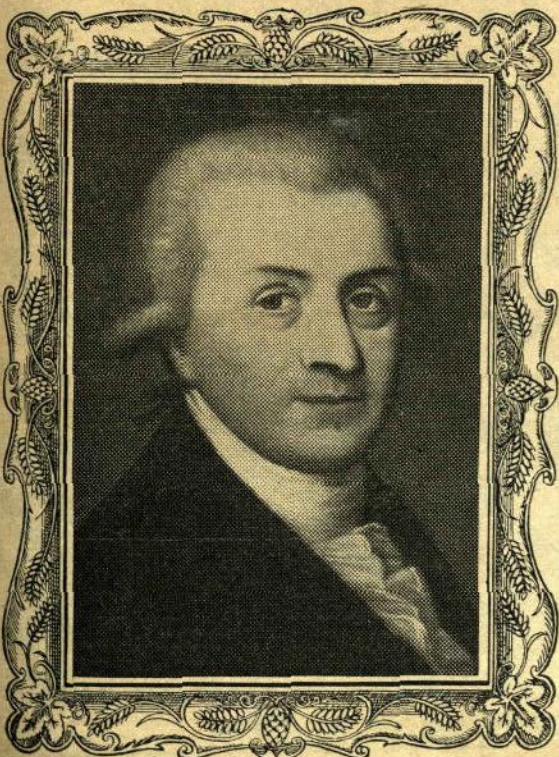
For the first few years, Arthur Guinness brewed a brown beer, but since then Guinness have concentrated on brewing stout, and on doing this one thing supremely well. The original Guinness brewery occupied some four acres, but now, when a mere two hundred years of the lease have elapsed, the size of the estate has increased from four acres to sixty

six, and Guinness personnel from a few dozen to thousands.

Brewed by the Irish for the Irish, almost entirely from Irish barley, Guinness caught the fancy of the Irish people. But it was not long before its fame spread overseas.

An 18th century print which appeared in London bears the caption "Health, peace and prosperity." It earnestly recommended the drinking of this excellent Irish stout! By 1815, there is evidence that Guinness was already known on the continent of Europe as it was administered with beneficial results to a cavalry officer wounded at Waterloo. Throughout its two hundred years, Guinness has received many honourable mentions from famous men, including the statesman, Henry Grattan, who wrote that he regarded the Brewery as 'the actual nurse of the people, and entitled to every encouragement, favour and exemption.'

It was Guinness drinkers themselves, however, who made the most enduring statement about Guinness when they said (as they still do), Guinness is good for you. And, as if to prove the truth of it, they have always come back enthusiastically for more.



G.D.I.F.

GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU

ALDERMASTON and all that

Yes, I did march from Aldermaston—every blistering pace of the way.

Yes, there were drainpipe trousers, funny hats and long hair; there was even a girl whose tobacco addiction finally got the better of her in Trafalgar Square and she could no longer refrain from smoking her pipe.

Yes, it was enjoyable in spite of sleeping on hard floors, in spite of the unaccustomed exercise and in spite of a drenching on the only day I didn't wear a raincoat: with all this I was sad when it was all over.

No. It was not a picnic in spite of the reports given by the great British Press.

Notwithstanding slick editorials by the "Daily Telegraph," we were thinking as well as marching — blind enthusiasm is scarcely a motive strong enough to make one stand for one and a half hours till eleven o'clock at night, with a 45/55 chance of having to sleep under a lorry—yet the only mention of this in the free press was a protest by a Conservative lady M.P. (three incompatible terms, I know) against the immorality of allowing us to sleep communally on the floor of the Town Hall.

Yes, I am biased—an attempt to write an unprejudiced article would be totally phony under the circumstances.

In answer to a number of equally biased criticisms, there were many children on the march, but frogmarching them every yard of the way would not have been as cruel as the policy that results in 15,000 born deformed and 10,000 given bone cancer or leukaemia as the result of each test the size of the American explosion on the 1st March, 1954.

Yes, I do know these figures are suspect—Dr. Linus Pauling, author of "No More War," is on occasion dangerously over-enthusiastic—but the "official" figures are no less suspect and even if it were only 15 children per test, a policy which continued knowingly deforming them would be morally indefensible.

This argument is obviously sound against testing, but the pseudo-rational argument of "stock piling for peace" is not so apparent in its stupidity to some people.

The argument is that possession of the atomic bomb is necessary as a deterrent to aggression. The deterrent, however, is a two-edged sword — the enormity and implicit suicide render it useless against a series of slow-creeping encroachments. This is proved by the sad events in Hungary, Suez, Tibet, Aden and Jordan. To argue that to invite a rain of Hydrogen bombs is not implicit suicide is to destroy the deterrent argument by removing its own first premiss.

The deterrent argument has thus not stood the test of practice; worse than this, it has two very serious faults. The first is that it gives all sides a "good" reason for trying to outstrip their enemies in numbers of arms. Though if the argument were really true, there would be a certain number of bombs which would be sufficient to ensure that the "aggressor" was committing suicide. This again is destroyed by practical experience — we have "advanced" from Hydrogen bombs to Superbombs to Cobalt bombs.

The second fault of the deterrent argument is that it gives small nations the excuse for demanding atomic weapons if they are to be our allies and are to defend themselves. Now, small nations are not necessarily less stable than large ones, but small nations have less bulk of public opinion to suppress the odd fanatic. Furthermore, three guns with fingers itching on each trigger are more likely to have one shot fired than one gun with, say, six bullets but only one tense and apprehensive finger. In the split-second world of missile warfare the "defender" is unlikely to limit himself to the single country that initiated the conflict even if he knows who the "aggressor" is.

Also, atom bombs are not simple weapons and I very much doubt if some

of the smaller countries have enough men with the necessary technical qualifications to handle them reliably.

Thus, the second fault of the deterrent argument is that it provides "good" reasons for policies that increase the chances of accidental war.

At this stage, anyone who still wants deterrents ought to put his head in a bucket.

An unarmed person sometimes feels psychologically naked but the armadillo is at an evolutionary dead end. Similarly, the armadillo mentality leads to a dead end.

I'm not going to try to discuss the various suggestions for progress towards peace—stable peace, not a mere breathing space between fights. The various suggestions can be found by anyone prepared to thread their way through a maze of books, pamphlets and reports. One of the most useful ones is the Fabian tract 307, "Disarmament — The Way Ahead."

This positive aspect of pacifism and nuclear disarmament is integral with the comparatively negative aspect of stopping the political arms race towards world suicide. This positive aspect is of the first importance, but Aldermaston was only concerned with the negative aspect. This is probably the strongest criticism that can be levelled against many of the marchers. They had thought carefully about the negative aspect but had not even considered the problems from the constructive viewpoint.

This attitude of mind is a partial result of the nature of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The organisers, presumably Canon Collins and Peggy Duff, considered that the most important thing was to keep the scope as wide as possible, that is, to include as many as possible. Canon Collins went to great pains to impress on the marchers that the Campaign was independent of any political party. Of course, the hard core of reactionaries branded the thing as new and therefore bad. The Conservative Party have been very quiet in their reaction to it, apart from the occasional handful of mud thrown at something irrelevant to the main issue. The Labour Party, with the exception of a few individual M.P.'s, are biding their time till the general election, so that they can test the public feeling. This is not surprising from a party that has had no new policy for thirty years. The Liberal Party claims that all the marchers are Liberals, of course.

This lack of official party support made the marchers a heterogeneous and motley crew — there were Quakers and Anarchists, students and trades union men — there were humanists to whom the whole thing was a matter of personal conscience and who had no contact with the political situation — there were several groups of foreign students, who got free food (unfortunately, the girl who was organising this knew me and wouldn't accept me as an Irishman—I made up for it at the Procea factory where they gave us sandwiches)—there were groups from various co-operative societies and for some of the way a bevy of Anglican priests—there was a jazz band from Oxford and a steel band from the West Indies—there were groups from the various Socialist and Pacifist papers and at one stage there was even a soldier in uniform.

Yes, it was a mixed crowd, but in all this there was a large number of people who had no special affiliations, people who hadn't come with groups, but had come by themselves or in twos to make a personal protest against Britain's possession of atomic weapons. I met two E.T.U. men who had come down from Oldham, who were in this class.

I say met, but this is an understatement; we argued till three in the morning (as if we didn't need sleep). It was the end of the third day of the march and we'd arrived at Turnham Green. Someone who had a flat at Kew offered us the luxury of cushions for the night—the real luxury of it was the fire where we could dry underclothes. The rain seemed to have penetrated not only them, but the strontium-dosed marrow of our bones.

There were six of us at the flat: a girl who works with the British Council, the two E.T.U. men, a painter, myself and a pianist who pinched one of the two beds and went to bed at a reasonable hour. We changed into the dry clothes we'd been advised to take on the march and had a meal — four of us were vegetarians! — we argued about George Harvard and the dangers of using union funds in small strikes (the door assemblers at Fords refused to work with him because he'd refused to pay his union subscription) — we talked about the bomb — one of the E.T.U. men told us his experiences in the 1933 hunger march on London—we dismissed Communism—we mentioned Mr. Dulles—we discussed the possibility of a non-nuclear war. The argument is that nobody would use atom bombs in the next. I pointed out that it wasn't necessarily the horrific qualities of gas that called for its elimination. Gas is most "useful" in trench warfare. The second world war was perhaps too mobile for it to be of great value. I didn't think of it at the time, but I might have pointed out that it took us one war to learn not to use it and we can't afford to learn about nuclear weapons in the same way.

The magnitude of nuclear warfare is sometimes not appreciated. The statement that we can't afford to learn the hard way may appear to be unfounded. Here are a few facts:—

During the last war, civilisation used 3 megatons of T.N.T. (1 megaton equals 1,000,000 tons. Nuclear bombs have been exploded which have a power equivalent to 12 megatons of T.N.T. They may have tested larger ones, we are not informed, but there is no difficulty in making them as big as 20 or 30 megatons equivalent. However, there's not much point in making them larger than about 20 megatons equivalent, since this would be big enough to wipe out any city in the world. Furthermore, if a strontium bomb were used, which is comparatively cheap and has a very high local fall out (i.e., fall out which is not carried into the stratosphere and distributed evenly all over the world, but fall out which

comes to the ground quickly and has very little time to lose any of its radioactivity), if such a bomb were used the missile could miss the city by as much as 50 miles and still kill the majority of the population.

Anyone who still wants deterrents ought to put his head in a bucket.

A well-known College wit has summarised my attitude as: "Beat me. Beat me. Grind me into the dust," but the nature of pacifism has changed since he last thought. It is no longer a purely ethical attitude, but a necessary practical avoidance of sure death.

These are the reasons why I joined the march from Aldermaston and why I'll join it again next year—if it's not too late.

Brian Osman.

Derry Corporation's Gift to Library Fund

During the first week of May, Mr. T. V. Luce, Secretary of the Library Extension Committee, received a cheque for £100 from the Mayor of Londonderry, Senator T. E. Colhoun. This cheque for £100 has now brought the total funds subscribed to the Appeal Fund up to £150,000.

Derry, which is the first municipal authority to contribute to the funds, has connections with Trinity through Magee College, which is situated within the city boundary. It is, however, hoped that other corporations will follow Derry's example since there is a clause in the Northern Ireland Government Act which empowers Councils to donate money to charitable or educational foundations, provided the sanction of the Minister for Home Affairs is obtained. Derry is in a special position as a County Borough and is free to donate funds without prior permission. A somewhat similar standing clause exists in the Local Government Act here.

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THE CASE FOR PARTITION

John Hunter, the son of the Unionist M.P. for Carrickfergus, in the course of his paper to the Phil. last Thursday, said that the root causes of Partition were division of land, faith and opinion. He traced the history of Partition back to the Plantation of Ulster. He went on to deal with the economic, agricultural and industrial differences between North and South, from which arise the inferior social services of the South. If the South want Partition to be ended, he declared that they must show the North that they can provide the advantages and benefits which they would automatically lose on their cession from the United Kingdom.

Professor Dudley-Edwards of U.C.D. claimed that the nonsense about Irish Nationalism was first elaborated within

the walls of Trinity by Thomas Davis and the Young Irelanders.

Deputy Maurice Dockrell said it was hard for a sincere man not to hold dogmatic views. He explained the different attitudes to Nationalism held by the Northern and Southern Unionists, while Ireland's best interests lay in association with England, Ireland should not slavishly follow British interests. He went on to say that he believed that some day Ireland and England will come closer together under some larger unit—perhaps America. He concluded by making a plea for university men and women to take a detached view of the situation, as he felt that Trinity will eventually provide a bridge which will ultimately lead to the reunification of Ireland.

Spice in Spain . . .

"Quantas pesetas?" I asked, pointing to 20 cigarettes.
"Tres pesetas," came the reply.
"That's only fourpence half-penny for twenty!" he said, handing over the filthy little notes. "Muchas gracias."

Yes, the Geography Department, under the leadership of Mr. Davies and Mr. Haughton, certainly had the time of their lives with luxuries so cheap in Spain. After travelling for many a long hour, all awoke in Southern France to find the sun playing the leading rôle. Even Felix Molloy and Leo Halliday were glad they didn't quite manage to be left behind in Paris. On the left the bright blue Mediterranean looked inviting, while the Pyrenees on the right appealed to rock climbers Rorke Bryan, and Brian Dawson and Co.

At the border town, Port Bou, a bronzed and healthy-looking Spaniard, Manuel, and his bus with its ear-splitting horn, were waiting. All aboard and baggage loaded on the roof, the party set off full of enthusiasm—even on the geography side. Up and down twisting roads with panoramic glimpses, terraced vineyards and an occasional hacienda for the rich landowner in a sparsely populated region. Just an hour out from Port Bou a spring snapped, but this proved to be the only mishap. Manuel pressed on regardless, now among olive groves, past Figarus and inland to Geroro, and a selva region. Barcelona, and everyone was greatly impressed, though somewhat suspicious at their first taste of Spanish food, but Tarragona and the Hotel Internacional were the destinations—so on we went, forgetting our tiredness, and singing.

A wander round the ancient city next morning was followed after lunch by a nine-mile stroll via a river aqueduct to Constanti, where a multitude of kids greeted us, insisting we were "Americanos." A Spanish concert in a draughty Teatro was well worth while that evening, even if the jokes were tantalisingly in Spanish.

The cheapness of everything, especially alcohol, was fully realised by now. A trip to a Franco Propaganda Technical School, which lacked only a car for each student, was followed by an even cheaper visit to the René Barbier wine factory. Truly a students' paradise, with drinks on the house—and, boy, how they took advantage of that! Few were too merry to taste the potent Chartreuse liqueur in the afternoon—maybe the sight of the Necropolis had a sobering effect, as did the fish market after the 43 per cent. or 55 per cent. alcohol Chartreuse, which was seen stored in barrels containing up to 57,000 litres. What a sight for Tonys Carr and Moran! Here comes a cheer for Charlie Moore who, with Dick White, was playing the "Homme galant" to Susan and Gillian—so even he was under the influence that day, but Brian Wright and "Tommy" Tucker took some beating. What a day it was, too, for Fred and the boys who came across Mateo, the hotel waiter and Martini salesman, whose bedtime was always 4.30 a.m.-7 a.m.

Sunday came, and on to Valencia via the Ebro Delta and into the orange groves, stopping at Sagunto, presumably to see them from the citadel way up on the hill. Sagunto, however, did not allow much time for panoramic views for the whole town seemed to be awaiting us on

that hill. This was Ulu Kalejajo's day—they made a tremendous fuss of her and soon most of the party were enjoying the friendliness of the Saguntinians—folk dancing to singing. "Dublin's Fair City," with the inevitable Brian Dawson playing a borrowed guitar, Sylvia French made a hit and was serenaded all the way down to the bus.

Valencia is bigger than Dublin and the Hotel Hegina is very central. Monday, like a good many days, it seems, was a Fiesta and by the time we had wandered round the market and up to the cathedral tower, bands, processions and fireworks were in full swing. After lunch, a siesta, a shoe shine and off to the Plaza de Toros. (Absentees included Pat Johnson and a couple of others indifferent or narrow-minded individuals.) Courage and artistry second to none in any sport was displayed, while Dan Rogers, our tireless interpreter, explained each movement. One or two, it must be recorded, were not impressed; they probably prefer to watch the pinning of defenceless butterflies to a frame.

The Fiesta atmosphere continued in the evening when "Johnny," and experienced, English speaking bar owner, with a husky voice, took a select party sight-seeing. Even with his experience and interpretation, Fred and the boys didn't make out too well. Tucker and Ned Simmons fared better by all accounts.

Off, then, to the orange groves, which especially delighted Haida Maynard. What an opportunity this provided for sun bathing, even Sara Taylor, Valerie Poynton and Ruth Handy could not resist.

Some may remember Valencia for "Johnny," some for the oranges, Felix for a 60 peseta whiskey and Pequita, but most for the bull fight.

Inland next day to the Meseta—hotter and drier, though it was here (Zaragoza) that the only shower was encountered—by those celebrating Brian Wright's twenty-first at 2 a.m. In Zaragoza was none other than Generalissimo Franco himself, but this was not part of his propaganda programme laid on for our benefit, despite his Rolls Royce amidst a sea of Cadillacs. We didn't miss much that was worth seeing in Zaragoza, thanks to Carlos de Aranzábal y Bengoechea and his friends from the university. Here wine was down to 1½d. a glass in the students' local.

Montserrat, on the way to Sitges, like a gigantic cathedral of solid rock, provided a superb view across the length of the Pyrenees, a hundred miles way, and south to the Sierras and Mereta. Sitges on the coast was a fitting place to end the tour as it was quiet and the pesetas were few and far between. Just the place for convalescence or even romance (ask Susan and Pat). All gifts, bottles and cigarettes being bought, the long journey home began. Half an hour of April in Paris was not enough (Felix and Leo once again just failed to miss the train), and all too soon the Continent was far behind. Back again to the uninspiring climate, tasteless food and rotten service, sad-looking eyes, drab clothes, to say nothing of the price of cigarettes and a host of other things that make this way of life—or of existence—pretty miserable by comparison. Give me Spain, Southern France or, best of all, Italy, any day; I like to live.

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"I have no hesitation in recommending this work to all who are interested in gynaecology and feel that it will be invaluable to Students, Housemen, General Practitioners and especially to those who have to teach the subject."—University of Durham Medical Gazette."

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VARSAITY ROUND-UP

Student newspapers are all the same. Reading a selection of the current issues of almost every undergraduate rag in England, one can only see the same small things worried away by "Varsity" after redbrick varsity.

Only Oxford's "Cherwell" could keep off the usual subjects with an editorial against the usual punting rituals in the river on May mornings. The subject matter of the other papers can be divided under two headings: racial problems and protests; and the vast bureaucratic omnipotent "Unions" so typical of the lesser universities—with their federal organisation, the National Union of Students, apparently going through an interesting if irresponsible phase at the moment. These Unions are usually in charge of some kind of restaurant, often known as "refec," a kind of monastic and therefore U throw-back, and it is utterly astonishing how much space editors are willing to waste in endless debate on the shortcomings of these.

In London, something nasty has been found in the woodshed. "Pi" reports that an editor for the World University Service tried to use their newspaper to propagate his Fascist views on apartheid. One cannot but admire his initiative; after all, this is a worldwide market and he is justified in dealing with universal problems. Many

reports protest against the Education Act at present going through the South African Parliament, which will segregate white and black students and make it practically impossible for natives to receive a proper university education. Edinburgh's "Student," Manchester's "Union News," Birmingham's "Guild News" and Cardiff's "Broadsheet" have all concerned themselves with racial problems.

Otherwise, "all is sterility and inertia." Leeds' "Union News" covers its front page with a picture of an unspeakably ghastly pub and announces that this is to be knocked down, which for some reason it considers a bad thing. Birmingham's "Guild News" has nothing to tell us that does not concern elections to office in the Union, and Sheffield's "Darts," with a few others, believes political pressure was exerted in the elections for President of the N.U.S.

Apart from racialism, I looked in vain for one intelligent and constructive item on current politics or society, and also, what is more important, for one perceptive remark on the organisation or the life of the university in question. Queen's "Gown" and Cardiff's "Broadsheet" have got the idea that their students are in a state of intellectual decay; well, perhaps this does show some perception.

A Christian Approach

A discussion on the rôle of the Christian politician was held by the S.C.M. in the Regent House on Tuesday evening. The speakers were Deputy Lionel Booth, the Rev. Donald Fraser and Senator W. B. Stanford.

Deputy Booth said that religion and politics were not two diametrically opposing forces. Christians, he maintained, were not more qualified for political life than other people. Many of them did not want to get "involved" in politics since they regarded it as a "dirty game," whereas it was, in fact, no dirtier than any other profession, only it happened to be more in the limelight. He concluded by making a plea for more university people to enter politics, even four or five, he thought, would make an appreciable difference.

The Rev. Fraser considered the Christian politician to be a new phenomenon. In earlier centuries, the Church was fighting for its survival. Later on the various departments of life were freed from Church domination; it became necessary for Christians to take their places in these "lost provinces of religion."

Senator Stanford declared that he was a politician, although he regarded teaching Greek as his first duty. He called politics an honourable profession and considered it was the end of a country when decent people declined to enter politics. He felt that a standard of Christian ethics was needed in politics, rather than the establishment of Church parties.

A number of penetrating questions were then asked by the audience. Un-

fortunately, Deputy Booth had left by this time to record his vote in the final division of the P.R. debate in the Dáil.

TRINITY WEEK BALL WITH A DIFFERENCE

There will be a change of location and day this year for the Trinity Week Ball, which is to be held in College instead of at the Metropole and Gresham, and on Friday instead of Wednesday. To hold the Ball in College glamourised by night and electric light is obviously a magnificent idea, while holding it on Friday will disrupt academic life less.

Dancing will take place in the Dining Hall and Examination Hall, where there will also be bars (with cheaper than pub prices), as well as in a marquee in the Fellows' Garden. There will be covered ways from the Dining Hall, Examination Hall, Front Gate and Fellows' Garden, and the Library and Front Gate will be floodlit.

The tickets, for 25/- each, will cover both the dance and a buffet supper in Regent House, while there will be seating in the G.M.B. Understandably, College rooms will be out of bounds for women.

It is hoped that a high proportion of students will take advantage of this opportunity so that the Board will allow it to be repeated in future years. Tickets will be obtainable from the 1st to the 9th June or earlier by post from George Henry, 27 T.C.D.

Hugh Campbell will sell tickets for 7/6 admitting holders to all sporting events during the week—a revival of a custom dropped ten years ago.

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SPORTS NEWS

Cricket—1st XI.

Mixed Fortunes and Weather

The cricket season at Trinity has had an indifferent start as regards results but judging by the large attendances at net practices during the past week, there is no lack of keenness and potential, particularly amongst the newcomers.

The 1st XI had a convincing win against Buggy's XI, giving a competent, all-round performance against what was, however, very weak opposition. Three Freshmen were selected for this and the opening league match of the season, against Clontarf in College Park, Guthrie and Halliday both performing with promise.

Having captured four Clontarf wickets for 68 on Friday evening, the bowlers surrendered the initiative and allowed the Clontarf "tail-enders" to hit their way to the respectable total of 154. Even so, this total should not have been beyond the Trinity batsmen, but they were unable to contend with some tidy fast bowling and the game ended in a loss by 33 runs.

Rain prevented the completion of last Saturday's game against Pembroke at Sydney Parade when Trinity were in a strong position with the score at 87 for 3 overnight. Foster continued his innings, supported by Guthrie, until the former was out for 64. Eventually Trinity declared at 183 for 8 after one stoppage for rain, which returned when Pembroke were 18 for 1, and ended the match.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY	
P. Dawson b Slope	20
D. Pratt lbw b Peer	9
I. Foster c Peer b Slope	64
P. Sang lbw b Slope	5
G. Guthrie c Caldwell b Webb	14
M. Singh lbw b Slope	1
A. Reid-Smith not out	32
D. Halliday c Bergin b Webb	9
D. Drewery b Slope	5
V. Kiely not out	12
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wickets, dec.)	183
Blake did not bat.	
PEMBROKE	18 for 1
Rain stopped play.	

Motoring

Hill Climb at Mount Venus

A hot summer's afternoon, the smell of high octane fuel hangs over the fields, and suddenly the crackle of an exhaust shatters the silence. This is a verbal glimpse of the thrills to be expected at the D.U. hill climb at Mount Venus on Saturday, June 6th, at 2.30 p.m. Any club members wishing to act as marshals should leave their names and addresses with P. Bachman, No. 2 College.

Members are reminded to consult the notice board at Front Gate for any information they require about coming events. The subscription to the Motor Club is only half a crown and anyone interested in motoring matters is most welcome to join. The main benefit enjoyed by members is a reduced membership to the R.I.A.C.

Anyone interested in entering for the hill climb should get an entrance form which should be available shortly and competition licence from the R.I.A.C., Dawson Street. This licence, issued in compliance with the rules of the F.I.A., entitles one to enter into any form of competitive motoring, barring international classes.

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2nd XI.

Easy Wins

The 2nd XI have had an excellent start and for the second week in succession won by 9 wickets when they beat North Kildare at Kilcock. Last week they defeated St. Brendans with ease and thus they now have maximum league points.

Last Saturday's game was played in cold, wintery conditions and, although the Trinity bowlers were persistent, they will readily admit that the opposition were always liable to submit. After struggling for an hour and a half, North Kildare were dismissed and the visitors knocked off the required runs with little difficulty.

ST. BRENDANS	
(Clarkson 5 for 8)	100
TRINITY 2nd XI (for 5 wickets)	100
NORTH KILDARE	
(D. Martin 5 for 17)	44
TRINITY 2nd XI (for 1 wicket)	47
(A. Jones 20 not out)	

In a mid-week friendly match, the 2nd team entertained Ennisecorhy, visitors from the south, for the day. Trinity declared after two hours' batting with the score at 200 for 5. Mulrairie and Harris batted in carefree fashion to score 106 and 47 not out, respectively. The home side's bowlers captured wickets at regular intervals until rain finished the match with Ennisecorhy's total at 70 for 4.

Sailing Club

Sailing has now been in full swing for some weeks, with the Fireflies racing regularly in Dun Laoghaire. Our members have been doing rather better than usual this year—for example, last Thursday week, the first, second, fourth and fifth places went to Trinity helmsmen. We thus have high hopes for the results of the tour which started on Sunday. The team has fixtures with Oxford, Cambridge, London University and two other clubs.

Division racing is now being held each Friday evening. Members are reminded that they must be down at the Club at the times stated on the board, otherwise the whole affair becomes chaotic. The experience gained by these races is invaluable, and all helmsmen in the Club are urged to take part regularly.

Instruction is also being held and is available to all who want to learn to sail. It must be emphasised that the purpose of the Club is to teach people to sail and generally foster an interest in sailing, so nobody who wants to sail need feel diffident about never having done any. It must also be emphasised that helmsmen have a duty to teach people and they are urged to ensure that all the blank spaces which remain on the instruction sheet at the time of writing are speedily filled up.

Once again this year we have a large membership and it is hoped that everyone will have a good term's sailing.

Annual General Meeting

The Sailing Club held a successful annual general meeting on Thursday, May 7th, in the Dixon Hall, when about 60 members heard the Captain, George Henry, welcome the new members of the Club and encourage them to make the fullest possible use of the Club's three "Mermaids" and six "Firefly" dinghies. The Captain urged all the qualified helmsmen in the Club to sign up on the Mermaid instruction sheet at Front Gate and thus pull their weight by teaching the many new inexperienced members the rudiments of sailing.

The Treasurer reminded members that their subscriptions were now due, and the Firefly Sailing Secretary talked about the various races in which the Club Fireflies could be sailed. The meeting ended with some films on sail-making and the last Firefly Championships in England.

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Athletics

SO NEAR..YET SO FAR

Individual Performances Not Enough

THE two athletics matches held in College Park on Saturday against Edinburgh University and on Monday against Glasgow University were fought out evenly until the last event in each case.

Edinburgh University came with the reputation of being unbeaten for seven years and Trinity almost gave them a surprise by holding them to a tie at 70 points each. This was due mainly to the brilliance of Tjerand Lunde, the former Norwegian junior decathlon champion, who won three field events and was second in one other. Trinity were very disappointing on the track and their only win was recorded by the Northern Ireland international, Colin Shillington, in the half-mile. Obviagele, a Nigerian representative in the Empire Games, failed to show any real form in the shot, although he won the shot which was of a rather low standard. R. V. Francis, a former 440 yards schools' champion, made a promising début to university athletics with seconds in the 220 yards and 440 yards.

Trinity deserve congratulations for holding this powerful Edinburgh team.

100 Yards—1, J. Sutherland (E.); 2, G. Mason (D.); 3, C. Watson-Gandy (E.); 10.1 secs.

220 Yards—1, J. Sutherland (E.); 2, R. Francis (D.); 3, C. Watson-Gandy (E.); 22.6 secs.

440 Yards—1, R. Hay (E.); 2, R. Francis (D.); 3, A. Mowatt (E.); 50.3 secs.

880 Yards—1, C. Shillington (D.); 2, A. Mowatt (E.); 3, B. Hannon (D.); 1 min. 56.7 secs.

1 Mile—1, A. Jackson (E.); 2, C. Shillington (D.); 3, M. Elder (E.); 4 mins. 20.9 secs.

3 Miles—1, A. Jackson (E.); 2, M. Elder (E.); 3, T. Ryan (D.); 15 mins. 42.2 secs.

Relay (4 x 110)—1, Edinburgh; 2, Dublin; 44.8 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—1, D. Wright (E.); 2, D. Archer (D.); 16 secs.

440 Yards Hurdles—1, R. Hay (E.); 2, M. E. Weir (E.); 3, B. Hannon (D.); 57 secs.

Hop, Step and Jump—1, D. R. Thomas (D.); 42 ft. 6 ins.; 2, D. A. McAdam (E.); 3, A. Quinn (D.).

High Jump—1, J. Leeson (D.), 5 ft. 8 ins.; 2, T. Lunde (D.); 3, L. Onwufuju (E.).

Long Jump—1, T. Lunde (D.), 20 ft. 10½ ins.; 2, H. O'Cleary (D.); 3, D. McAdam (E.).

Pole Vault—1, T. Lunde (D.), 11 ft. 9 ins.; 2, D. Archer (D.); 3, R. B. Sinton (E.).

Javelin—1, T. Lunde (D.), 162 ft. 1 in.; 2, J. Blake (E.); 3, D. Archer (D.).

Shot—H. Mason (E.), 43 ft. 1 in.; 2, B. Obviagele (D.); 3, D. Linley (D.).

Discus—B. Obviagele (D.), 124 ft. 4 ins.; 2, H. Mabon (E.); 3, J. Keyte (D.).

On Monday, Trinity began in different style and fine wins on the track were recorded by B. Hannon, who broke the existing College record in the 440 yards hurdles; by R. V. Francis in the 220 yards and by Colin Shillington in the half-mile and mile. Indeed, of the 16 events, Trinity won 11 to Glasgow's 5 and yet still managed to lose the match by 1 point—70 to 69.

Once again there were outstanding individual performances by Lunde and Shillington, but the team did not appear to have any powerful second strings to blot out the Glasgow men who continually filled second and third places. Lunde achieved 11 ft. 8 ins. in the pole vault and attempted to go for the College record of 12 ft. 2½ ins., but the stress of the afternoon had been too much for him. However, one imagines it will not be long before this fine athlete achieves this feat.

There was a note of drama when the Trinity 4 x 110 yards relay team were disqualified for a faulty change over and so lost the 3 points for second place which would have given them the match. There was a deal of discussion over the incident, but the original decision was allowed to stand.

100 Yards—1, Miller (G.); 2, Mason (D.); 3, Watson (G.); 10.3 secs.

220 Yards—1, Francis (D.); 2, Watson (G.); 3, Miller (G.); 23 secs.

440 Yards—1, Galbraith (G.); 2, Francis (D.); 3, McFarland (G.); 50.4 secs.

880 Yards—1, Shillington (D.); 2, McFarland (G.); A. Wilson (G.), 1 min. 57.7 secs.

1 Mile—1, Shillington (D.); 2, Vaughan (G.); 3, Asher (G.); 4 mins. 22 secs.

3 Miles—1, Rogers (G.); 2, Witham (G.); 3, Ryan (D.); 14 mins. 59.4 secs.

440 Yards Hurdles—1, Hannon (D.); 2, Mills (G.); 3, Nichol (G.); 57.6 secs.

110 Yards Hurdles—1, Mills (G.); 2, Young (G.); 3, Archer (D.); 17 secs.

High Jump—1, Leeson (D.), 5 ft. 10 ins.; 2, Lunde (D.); 3, Addo (G.).

Long Jump—1, Lunde (D.), 21 ft. 3 ins.; 2, Sway (G.); 3, Addo (G.).

Hop, Step and Jump—1, Thomas (D.), 46 ft. 3 ins.; 2, Storker (G.); 3, McKlune (G.).

Javelin—1, Lunde (D.), 154 ft. 3 ins.; 2, Keith (G.); 3, Smith (G.).

Shot—1, Obviagele (D.), 41 ft. 9½ ins.; 2, Wornu (G.); 3, Tynan (G.).

Discus—1, Obviagele (D.), 123 ft. 6 ins.; 2, Bonner (G.); 3, Keyte (D.).

Pole Vault—1, Lunde (D.), 11 ft. 8 ins.; 2, Archer (D.); 3, Bonner (G.).

4 x 110 Yards Relay—1, Glasgow, 44.6 secs.

Swimming Club

CONTINUED SUCCESS

D.U. Swimming Club continued its good work in the Spring League by winning two matches out of three at the Iveagh Baths last Thursday.

The "A" team maintained its unbroken record by winning 3-2 against Sandycove. Paddy Burgess-Watson showed remarkable form, and Dave Dowse continues to improve and will be a great asset in the forthcoming game against United Hospitals in defence of the "Gink" trophy. John Sharpe scored two well-placed goals, while Mike O'Brien-Kelly scored the timely winner. The co-ordination of the team is improving and this is mainly due to John Lee who is the cornerstone of the defence.

The "B" team lost to Sandycove 2-3, but excellent work was done by Peter Stead and Pete Wooley who were both sporting sun tans acquired in different climes.

This team also played North Dublin novices and won 4-1. Robin Anderson and Pete Wooley were the mainstay this time.

All swimmers, particularly polo players, would be most welcome from 9 to 10 each Friday night at the Tara Street Baths. If you drink like a fish, why not swim like one?



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